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BAILDON, W. PALEY 1859-1924.

BAILDON AND THE BAILDONS



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B A I L D O N

AND THE BAILDONS

A HISTORY OF A YORKSHIRE

MANOR AND FAMILY

BY W. PALEY BAILDON F.S.A.

V. 2



VOLUME II

PRIVATELY PRINTED
FOR THE AUTHOR BY
PERCY LUND, HUMPHRIES & CO., LTD.,
BRADFORD AND LONDON

1825648



In 2.0m. Building - December, 1942

9th Street by Depot and Highway - 1942

PREFACE TO VOL. II

The death of my brother, William Paley Baildon, on March 14th, 1924, was not only a great loss to his family and friends, but also a misfortune to the subscribers to his book, *Baildon and the Baidons*, which he did not live to complete.

The first two volumes, which contain the history of the Manor of Baildon, and of all but one of the Yorkshire branches of the Baildon family, are exactly as he published or intended to publish the material he collected for so many years. But for the delays caused by the Great War, he himself would have had the satisfaction of seeing the whole work in print and "digesting his collection" as he intended to do.

As it is, the task of editor has fallen upon me, and I must carry out the instruction expressed in his will that the book should be completed. To do this as he would have done it is impossible, but the remaining material is in such form that the essential facts are recorded in his manuscript and notes, and these will be carefully collated and printed.

He had been in ill-health for some months, but continued to work almost to the day of his death, which took place with unexpected suddenness. His reputation as an antiquary and a lawyer is best shown by printing the obituary notices which appeared in *The Times*, the *Yorkshire Post*, *The Solicitors Journal*, and *The Journal of the Society of Antiquaries* and *Yorkshire Archæological Journal* and the *Thoresby Society*.

In addition, many resolutions of regret and sympathy were received from the numerous Societies to which he belonged (for list see p. 482), and also from other bodies with which he was connected, *e.g.*, the Cocked Hat Club, and the Essay Club, of which he was one of the founders.

By his will he left his collection of Yorkshire notes and manuscripts to the city of Bradford, with the proviso that they should be preserved in such a form as to be freely available for the use of students. In addition, many of the original deeds, seals, and other material relating to Baildon and the Baildon family, have been placed in the custody of the Bradford authorities.

In 1922 he wrote for *Country Life* the account of the origin and history of Lincoln's Inn, which appeared in that paper on the occasion of the quin-centenary of the foundation of the Inn. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Ward, who illustrated the article under the guidance of my brother, took a photograph of him seated at his table in No. 5, Stone Buildings. I am grateful to them for their permission to reproduce the photograph as a frontispiece to this volume.

One difficulty I regret I cannot get over. This is to place on record a list of those who so freely helped him since the publication of Vol. I. I have found among his papers a note of a few names only, and believe it is better to leave out all names than to print an imperfect list. That my brother was deeply grateful to those who helped him I know, and I can only hope that my assurance of this will be accepted by all—and their number was a large one—who gave him their generous assistance.

FRANCIS J. BAILDON.

42, Hoghton Street,
Southport.
December, 1924.

OBITUARY NOTICES

The Times, March 17th, 1924.

WILLIAM PALEY BAILDON

A correspondent writes :—

"Mr. William Paley Baildon, of Lincoln's Inn, the Chancery barrister and draftsman and eminent antiquary, died at his house in Westbourne Park late on Friday. Mr. Baildon was called to the Bar in 1885. His work was on the Chancery side and in conveyancing, in which branch he was a minute and skilful practitioner. He would have attained further eminence in his profession if he had not devoted unlimited time, unceasing energy, and the most talented powers of research to his main study of antiquarian matters, in which he held a very high position. Mr. Baildon was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1892, had served on the Council, had been for many years a member of the Library Committee of that body, and was a Vice-President at the time of his death. He was until quite recently a constant and an active attendant at the meetings of the society. Mr. Baildon was a valued member of the Selden Society, to which body he had rendered important service. He had been engaged in writing a valuable history of Baildon, in Yorkshire, which work was suspended in the war. It would take a large space to chronicle Mr. Baildon's invaluable contributions to historical literature, and his services to Lincoln's Inn merit a separate notice. He had rendered his Inn much service as an editor and otherwise. Mr. Baildon will also be well remembered in the E Company of the old I.C.R.V. His social merits, his kindly nature, his pleasant character, coupled with a witty tongue, and his constant willingness to assist his co-workers will be long remembered; and his place cannot be filled."

* * * *

Yorkshire Post, March 18th, 1924.

THE LATE MR. W. PALEY BAILDON

"The funeral takes place to-day at Golders Green, London, of the late Mr. William Paley Baildon, the eminent antiquary, who died at his house in Westbourne Park, London, on Friday. Mr. Baildon was by birth a Staffordshire man, but he traced his family connections to the village of Baildon, near Shipley, and during many years his association with the study of antiquarian matters in Yorkshire was intimate. He had devoted during very many years a large share of his time to research among the documents at the Record Office and the British Museum, and probably no person of his generation had a knowledge at all comparable with his of the intricacies of family history in the North, particularly during mediæval and Stuart times.

His contributions to local history have been very numerous and important. Many years ago he, in conjunction with the late Mr. Samuel Margerison, of Calverley, compiled for the Thoresby Society three valuable publications, making a large volume, of the Trevelyan Papers in the British Museum, constituting the history of the Calverley and kindred families of Yorkshire. A still greater work, and one which he was fated never to finish, was the production of a history of Baildon on a great scale, in respect to which he acted both as author and publisher. More than a thousand large quarto pages of this had been produced when the war and the increased cost of printing caused its suspension, intended to be only temporary. The variety of the contents and the meticulous documentation of this work placed it almost alone in the whole range of local history. It certainly has no rival in Yorkshire, and it is regrettable that the

work must remain unfinished. Mr. Baildon wrote also many articles, especially on family history, for the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, and the *Miscellany* of the Thoresby Society, and such was his good nature and willingness to help others that he was the universal referee of students in difficulties. His collection of manuscripts was of great value, and there is hope that provision, of which he once or twice spoke, has been made which will assure these coming to Yorkshire.

By profession he was a barrister. He was called to the Bar in 1885, and on the professional side made a high reputation as a Chancery draughtsman and conveyancer. On the social side his company was extremely popular, for he was kindly, witty, and ever willing to assist co-workers, and especially devoted was he to the traditions of Lincoln's Inn, of which he was a member. He was elected as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1892, and served on the Council, and was a Vice-President at the time of his death."

* * * *

Solicitors Journal, Saturday, March 22nd, 1924.

THE LATE WILLIAM PALEY BAILDON

"The death of Mr. W. P. Baildon last week has removed from Lincoln's Inn a learned conveyancer and a most scholarly black-letter lawyer. The historian of his own Inn and of the Chancery Bar, Mr. Baildon it was who first traced back its origin to its old home in 'Thavies' Inn, and elucidated its subsequent migration to Furnivall's Inn and Staple Inn, both of which were inhabited for a space by the students and apprentices-in-law who finally became the Chancery Bar. The importance of the old Order of 'Serjeants' and their distinct origin from that of the Bar, now generally accepted by historians of our mediæval legal institutions, was in the main a discovery of Mr. Baildon. His devoted labours on the Committee of the Selden Society, several of whose publications he either wrote or edited or supervised—a form of useful service to jurisprudence which meets with neither pecuniary emoluments nor with academic or professional recognition—ought also to be mentioned. It is one of the great merits of the Bar that it has always produced in each generation a number of scholarly lawyers who have been willing to devote high talents to the laborious task of elucidating the growth and history of law, thereby broadening our knowledge of law and making it more truly worthy of a great liberal profession. Amongst these Mr. Baildon deserves an honourable mention for distinguished service."

* * * *

The Antiquaries Journal, July, 1924. Vol iv., No. 3.

OBITUARY NOTICE

"*William Paley Baildon*.—By the death in London on 14th March, 1924, of William Paley Baildon at the age of 64, the Society has lost one of its most familiar and distinguished Fellows.

For several months his health had given rise to anxiety, and he had borne much suffering with cheerful courage. The wide scope of his knowledge, which had won for him a leading position in more fields than one, and the services which he had rendered to the Society and his Inn during a long range of years, are but a small measure of the loss which archæology has sustained. A large circle of friends will remember his kindly humour, the soundness of his judgment, his unfailing readiness to place the results of his won researches at the disposal of others, and his power, inspired perhaps by his

association with F. W. Maitland, of putting life into what some may regard as merely the dry bones of law and history.

In one of his lectures on Maitland, the late master of Balliol had occasion to remark, speaking as an historian, that 'a converted lawyer is peculiarly welcome.' Baildon was not a convert to history in this sense; indeed, he continued his practice as a Chancery barrister until the end. But he brought to bear on his archæological pursuits the careful training of the lawyer; and the precise historical fact which he could often deduce from a mediæval document of unusual character, was due to his exact knowledge of mediæval law.

Descended from a Yorkshire family, he had more interests in that county than elsewhere; and certainly his acquaintance with the mediæval families of the West Riding was unrivalled. But genealogy was not with him an end in itself; it was a branch of knowledge through which the human life of the Middle Ages could be illuminated. And his treatment of genealogy proceeded on definitely scientific lines. No pedigree could be accepted which not only did not stand the test of careful scrutiny, but which could not actually be proved in the light of documentary evidence. In a passage in *South Yorkshire*—an example of topographical history to which Baildon was wont to give his highest praise—Joseph Hunter expresses the wish 'that Dodsworth had written dissertation upon the descents of the old families on Yorkshire rather than given us pedigrees'; and Baildon's constructive work on Yorkshire genealogy, based largely on the Plea Rolls, would have been after Hunter's own heart. His published work was almost invariably the result of original research; and the permanent value of his contributions to the Selden Society and the Yorkshire Record Series—to speak almost at random—bears witness to this.

His connexion with the Society of Antiquaries dated from his election in 1892. He made frequent communications to the Society, which have been published in *Archæologia* and *Proceedings*, and took a constant part in the discussions. On eleven occasions he was elected a member of Council, for many years he had been on the Library Committee, in 1906 and again in 1920 he served on a special committee for the revision of the Statutes, and in 1922 he was nominated to the office of Vice-President, an office which he was holding at the time of his death."

S.

* * * *

The Yorkshire Archæological Journal. Vol. xxviii. 1924.

WILLIAM PALEY BAILDON

"Archæology has lost one of its most zealous and capable students and the Yorkshire Archæological Society a devoted friend and helper by the passing of William Paley Baildon, who died at his house in Westbourne Park, London, on the 14th of March last. His health had for some months given rise to anxiety, but he bore up bravely under much suffering and remained at work, patient and cheerful, to the end.

Born in Staffordshire, 7th July, 1859, the second son of Joseph Baildon of New-castle-under-Lyme, Baildon took up Law as his profession and was called to the Bar in 1885. He attained a high reputation as a Chancery barrister and draughtsman, having few equals as a conveyancer. Indeed, he would have risen to greater eminence in his profession had he not devoted so much of his time and energy to antiquarian research. It was in the study of our national muniments that he found full scope for his talent: upon these he brought to bear a mind accurate and precise, carefully trained in the sifting and weighing of evidence, capable of reading between the lines of a dull record facts of high historical value. The intricacies of a mediæval pedigree, the descent of an ancient estate, the problems of manorial rights—in such was his delight. At the end of a busy day in chambers, he would be found at the Record Office snatching the last

few minutes before closing time to carry on a systematic search of some series of rolls or other records. There was nothing small or selfish about Baildon: the results of his labour were freely placed at the disposal of all who sought them; he was ever ready to assist and advise fellow-workers in the fields of research, to encourage with helpful criticism all who sought his aid. Genealogy, to Baildon, was no mere collection of dry sticks, but a living tree that brought him into closer touch with the past, in every detail of which he took deep interest.

In 1892, Baildon was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in whose work he took a very prominent share. He was for many years on the Council and was a Vice-President at the time of his death. He contributed often to the publications of the Society, and took a frequent part in the discussions. His legal acumen and shrewdness were of peculiar value when the Statutes were revised, and on other committees of importance. He also rendered great service, as editor and otherwise, to Lincoln's Inn, of which he was a valued member; nor will he soon be forgotten in 'E' Company of the old Inns of Court R.V. He was indeed a man of many friends, to whom his genial nature and kindly wit are precious memories of one whom they sorely miss.

Wide as were his antiquarian interests, it was to Yorkshire, the home of his race, that Baildon devoted the chief part of his labours. His zeal found expression in *Baildon and the Baildons*, a work of extraordinary interest based entirely upon personal research. It was unfortunately suspended during the late War and printing ceased with the issue of Part XI; but the material for the remaining Parts is all available, and it is hoped that they will shortly be in print. The whole will form a worthy monument to a man whose industry, patience, research and critical skill, have produced so detailed a history of a Yorkshire village. To the various Societies in Yorkshire that deal with the history and records of the County, Baildon was a warm friend. His contributions to the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal include:—The Elland Feud (1891); Star Chamber Proceedings (1899); Acaster Malbis and the Fairfax Family (1906), and The Keighley Family (1923): he had just completed for our Journal an important paper on the early Savile Family, which it is hoped may be available for publication. For the Record Series, he edited a volume of Monastic Notes and collected material for another volume, with a MSS. index for use in the Y.A.S. Library. He also edited the Feet of Fines for Yorkshire (2 volumes) for Edward III, and had calendared ready for publication those for Edward I. To these must be added two volumes of Wakefield Manor Rolls and (in conjunction with J. W. Clay) a volume of Yorkshire Inquisitions temp. Henry IV. and Henry V. He was always full of interest in the work of our Society and anxious to promote its interests. His contributions to the volumes of the Thoresby Society were also important, including papers on the Skyrack and Claro Muster Rolls and the Families of Lethley and Maude: and he was joint editor of the Calverley Charters and the Kirkstall Coucher Book. He bequeathed to the Bradford Library his splendid collection of manuscripts, the result of his life's work among national and private records. There they will be available to those who would consult them—a mine of information for all who take interest in the early history of our County. But William Paley Baildon, the wise counsellor, the kind helper, the witty, pleasant companion and friend, has passed: and we cannot fill his place."

J.W.R.P.

* * * *

Obituary Notice to be published in the forthcoming volume (No. 29, Part 1) of the Thoresby Society's publications.

The Council of the Thoresby Society deeply regret the death of William Paley Baildon, Vice-President, Society of Antiquaries, one of the most distinguished antiquaries of his generation, and a very old friend to the Society which he was ever ready to help by contributing many genealogical and antiquarian articles to its volumes of

Miscellanea. Early in the Society's existence he edited with the late William Thomas Lancaster, F.S.A., *The Coucher Book of Kirkstall Abbey*, and in conjunction with the late Samuel Margerison, a volume of Calverley Charters, which were printed by the Society. He also contributed to the *Miscellanea* exhaustive articles on the Lethley and Maude families, and the Skyrack and Claro Muster Rolls.

He was willing on every occasion to give others the benefit of his vast stores of information, such assistance being most warmly appreciated by those who benefited by it.

He was the son of Joseph Baildon of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and was born in July, 1859. Called to the Bar in 1885, he was frequently consulted in cases which required profound antiquarian knowledge and laborious research. In 1892 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, attaining to the office of Vice-President, a position he held at the time of his death. Throughout his long connection with the doyen of our Antiquarian Societies he took a very active part in its work.

He became a member of the Thoresby Society in 1892, soon after its foundation, and was a Vice-President from 1904 to the time of his decease. The Society had at that time in print part of an article by him on the Copley family, of which the remaining portion is in MSS. Mr. Baildon was also collecting material for articles on the Mauleverer and Leeds families which he promised that the Society should print, and which his friend, Mr. C. T. Clay, F.S.A., has kindly offered to complete. To the publications of the Yorkshire Archæological Society he contributed much, and he was the author of a monumental work on *Baildon and the Baidons*. He bequeathed to the Bradford Public Library his valuable collection of MSS., including an exhaustive manuscript index. In addition to his professional and antiquarian work, Mr. Baildon took an interest in the Volunteer movement and was a member of that famous corps the Inns of Court Volunteers. His death, which took place on 14th March, 1924, removes one whose place it will be very hard to fill, and who will be especially missed by all those engaged in the archæology of Yorkshire.

November, 1924.

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ERRATA

Page 482 for Siney, read Sidey
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BAILDON

& THE BAILDONS

BOOK III

GENEALOGICAL

*"Aire commethe to Bayldon,
wher Mr. Baildon leaveth, as his auncestors
of long tyme have done, in good repute."*

Roger Dodsworth, 1619.

*"My earnest requeste & suite unto yow is y^e
yow would be soe freindly unto me as to
send y^e Petigree & ours, & how they
have beene & arr matched, soe farre as yow
may, untill this time If I could, I
would have itt frome y^e first of y^e name
untill this day."*

Edward Baildon, 1589.

INTRODUCTION

TO BOOK THREE

The arrangement of this Book is as follows:—

- (1) The main line of the family seated at Baildon.
- (2) The descendants of Francis Baildon, the last male of the main line.
- (3) The various Yorkshire branches, in the order in which they are supposed to have left the parent stem.
- (4) The Baildons of Lincolnshire.
- (5) The Baildons of Wales.
- (6) The Baildons of London; some of these appear to have come from Lincolnshire and some from Yorkshire, but it seems convenient to treat them together in the absence of any certainty.
- (7) Waifs and Strays in Yorkshire.
- (8) Waifs and Strays in other counties, excluding Lincolnshire, Wales and London.

These last two sections consist of notes of persons who cannot be included under any of the previous headings, but I have inserted in the early part of Chapter I a number of unattachable Baildons who lived in the immediate neighbourhood of Baildon itself, down to about 1400.

I have spoken above of “branches” and a “parent stem,” but it is only right to point out that in most of the cases the descent cannot be proved with absolute certainty. I have tried, and I think successfully, not to gloss over these weak spots in the way that is so frequently done; here are no forged charters, either simply printed, or artfully “faked” and then photographed; I give my reasons and arguments for certain affiliations and identifications, and I do not state anything as a proven fact unless I consider the evidence sufficient to warrant it. The evidence is there; if my arguments are bad they may be refuted.

This question of younger branches is a perpetual source of difficulty to the genealogist; it is too often treated in a way that

is absolutely fraudulent. Readers of *The Ancestor* and Mr. Round's various works will easily recall instances of well-merited castigation of either deliberate falsehood, or imbecile credulity, or both.

A difference must be noted between different classes of surnames. It is obvious that in the case of a name derived from a trade there is no *prima facie* consanguinity between families bearing the same name. There may be as many distinct families of Smith, for instance, as there were smiths existing when names of this kind were becoming hereditary. The same applies with equal force to patronymics; a name like Williamson or Johnson no more predicates blood relationship than did the original personal name of William or John. Names derived from common-noun localities are in the same category, for there were oak-trees, bridges, brooks, streets, and so on, all over the country, to give us the surnames of Oak, Bridge, Brook and Street. When we come to deal with proper-noun local surnames, derived from towns, villages or manors, the problem becomes much more complex. It is complicated by the fact that so many village names are multiplied up and down England (for instance, there are 19 Thorntons in Yorkshire alone, and no fewer than 32 Thorpes), each of which may have given name to a family. This is fortunately not the case with Baidon, and we have only one place to deal with.¹

The difficulty lies in determining the exact significance of a name like "de" Baidon. It is held by some antiquaries of repute that it may denote merely place of birth,² or a *locus a quo* when a man moved into another town or district, in other words that it shows the local and not the family origin of the bearer. This theory has perhaps arisen from the fact that in early times it was the custom to describe the younger sons of the royal family by the places of their birth, and certain ecclesiastics by the name of their religious houses. I do not share this view, for, though I am not prepared to say that such an adoption of a name is impossible, I have never met with a clearly proved instance of it,

¹ There is no evidence that the Northumberland Beldon, mentioned in vol. 1, page 77, was ever more than the name of the hill; it is, however, possible that the William Belledon of Northumberland, who occurs in 1446 (*post*, Waifs and Strays), took his name from this place.

² As to this significance in the case of ecclesiastics, see *post* under Mauger de Baidon.

and it seems to me contrary to the practical methods of our ancestors.

This practical side is too often overlooked in dealing with names, both of places and families. We are in the habit of saying that a man "assumed" a certain surname, and in modern cases the verb is correctly used; but in the days when surnames were coming into use I doubt if any man deliberately assumed a surname, and it would be much nearer the truth to say that it was conferred on him by his neighbours. Many existing surnames, even making every allowance for corrupt spelling and pronunciation, are too unpleasant either in sound or meaning (*e.g.*, Bugg and Paramour) to have been voluntarily assumed by anyone, while in earlier times many persons were known by designations so coarse as to be quite unfit for noting here. A man's surname was as much given to him as was his baptismal name, and the practical object of each was to distinguish the individual. Now if every person born at Baildon, or moving thence to a neighbouring village, had called himself or been called "de Baildon," and the same had been done in the places round, it would in a very short space of time have resulted in such a surname being quite useless for the purpose of identification, and thus would have defeated its own object. In my opinion a name like "de Baildon" implies a descent from a person who took his name, not from the casual fact of birth or migration, but from his being a member of the family which was seated at Baildon. This general rule applies, I believe, to all similar cases, though, of course, where there is a multiplied place-name there is a multiplication of the possible sources of origin.

What are generally called "local surnames" should really be divided into two distinct classes, those derived from common nouns, such as trees, or other local features, whether natural or artificial, and those derived from proper nouns, the names of towns, villages and manors. The former class, which might be distinguished as "object names," denote merely residence at or near the particular object; their original English form is usually prefixed by *at*, which is sometimes retained but more often dropped; thus we have Atridge and Ridge, Atley and Ley, Atwood and Wood.

The second class, which we may call "town names," clearly denotes something more than mere residence, for otherwise we should find every person residing in a particular place called *de* or *of* that place. That it did originally imply residence I regard as

certain, but it meant also something more, namely, property giving pre-eminent local importance.

The custom of using as a surname the name of a manor or village was introduced by the Normans, and was entirely unknown in England before the Conquest. Many of the Norman barons and lords of manors who followed Duke William are recorded in the Domesday survey under the names of their foreign lordships, such as the Bruces, the Percies and the Byrons, while many others again were known by a nickname, such as the Fossards and the Giffards, or a name of status or office, as the Vavasours, or a name of origin, as the Poitevins, or a patronymic. But the town name was the most frequent, and it generally denoted lordship, that is, that the head of the family was the lord of the place the name of which was used.

How soon the English began to ape Norman fashions in the matter of names we cannot say exactly. They probably started with Christian names; William and John and Richard came in, Godwin and Etheldred and Edward went out. For a few generations we can see the process actually going on. The Pipe Rolls of the latter part of Henry II's reign show many instances where the father has an English Christian name and the son a French one. Perhaps a Norman lord stands godfather to an English vassal's child, who is given the lord's name; and the fashion, once started, spread apace. The change, says Freeman, began at once. "In every list of names throughout the eleventh and twelfth centuries we find the habit spreading; the name of the father is English, the name of the son is Norman."¹

In the same way the custom arose among the English of using the names of manors or villages as surnames. Each succeeding Pipe Roll of Henry II shows us an ever increasing number of such names. Some of their users were no doubt of Norman descent, but certainly very large numbers of them were English. This is shown conclusively in the numerous cases where an English personal name forms one of the component parts, such as Peter son of Essulf de Birkin. Peter alone might be Norman, but Essulf can only be English.

The Normans, Bretons, and others, who settled in England, did not, with a few exceptions, take the names of their English lordships, but retained the names they had borne previously.

¹ *Norman Conquest*, vol. 5, pp. 560, 561.

While the foreign fashion of the surname was being adopted by the English in the 12th century, a very large number of manors were in Norman hands, there were the great possessions of the crown, the church and the religious houses, while not a few of English descent, too, had more than one manor. Yet we find that practically all these manors had resident families bearing the manorial names.

The explanation, I think, is this. The English began to ape the French fashion, and English lords of manors called themselves or were called of such-a-place. Then the usage filtered downwards, as such things always do, and men who were not lords of manors followed the fashion, *where there was no resident lord using the name*. The custom may well have started as a subtle piece of flattery among dependants and servants.¹ We see the same thing in our own day; every German is *Herr*, every Frenchman is *Monsieur*, every Italian is *Signor*, every Spaniard *Señor*; in England we speak of nearly every one as "Mr.," we address them as "Sir," and write to them as "Esq.," though these terms are strictly applicable to only a small minority; similarly every medical man is a courtesy "Doctor."

It is therefore not surprising to find that a somewhat similar practice prevailed in early times, and to this is due the undoubted fact that in England the "town name" lost to a large extent the seigniorial aspect that it kept on the Continent. The true significance of such names in England is this, that they were given to or accepted by the principal person residing at a given place; where the lord of the manor resided there he would naturally be that person, but where the lord was non-resident, or used another name, or when the manor belonged to the crown or an ecclesiastical corporation, then the principal resident freeholder was known by the name of the place. Instances might easily be multiplied, *e.g.* the manors of Hawkesthorn, Bingley, Otley, Gargrave, Mirfield, etc., did not belong to the families bearing those names;² a glance through the returns known as "Kirkby's Inquest" [*Surtees Society*, vol. 49] will furnish many other examples.

¹ An old Scotch gardener in the service of an uncle of mine, when asking for a special favour, used to address him as "Duncliffe," the name of the house, thus making a "laird" of him.

² In several instances, *e.g.* the Hawkesthorns, the manor was acquired long after the adoption of the surname.

This I believe to be the general significance of surnames derived from villages and manors, but it is obvious that it will not explain all names in *de*; for we find instances of foreign countries, districts (e.g. Craven, Holderness, Lindsey), counties, cities, large towns, and even streets, so used. Clearly, the men who were called *de* Ireland, *de* Craven, *de* Cheshire, *de* London, *de* Nottingham, or *de* Cheapside, did not derive their names from any notion of ownership, nor (with a few possible exceptions) from residence. In most of such cases the *de* probably denotes origin, and nothing else. It is only the larger entities which were likely to be used in this way, and then in relatively remote places. The Irishman settling in England in early times would be sufficiently distinguished from his neighbours by being called "*de* Ireland," a name which would be meaningless in his own country; "England" and "English," as surnames, must have taken their rise in some neighbouring country. If this argument is sound (as I think it is) it follows that the nearer the surname is found to the place-name from which it is derived, the less likely is it to denote origin rather than residence; *de* London as a surname would have a significance in Yorkshire which it would lack in Middlesex or Surrey. When, therefore, we find a surname derived from the name of a village or manor spreading outwards from that village or manor in various directions, it signifies, as I have said above, a descent from a person who was given that name because he was emphatically *of* that place, the principal resident. I do not go so far as to say that such a name was never derived from the circumstance of birth alone, but, apart from the cases noted above, and with the exception of royal princes and perhaps a few ecclesiastics, I have never come across any clear evidence of it.

One other point remains while dealing with this kind of surname. The *de* was only used in Latin and French; in English speech and writing it was translated into *of*. Thus Reynold *de* Baildon in 1404, writes himself, "your poor servant Raynold of Baildon." Strictly speaking, therefore, the *de* should be translated with the rest of the document. I have not done so because the *of* has become so entirely obsolete as to be misleading. The modern reader would, for the most part, be puzzled to read of "Hugh of Baildon"; he would not associate this with a surname at all; while "Richard of Baildon of Otley" would appear absurd. I have therefore kept the *de* for the sake of convenience, just as I have

used *Fitz* even in cases where it is probable the persons themselves never did so.

Both *de* and *of* began to drop out of use towards the end of the 14th century, and by the middle of the next century they had become obsolete or nearly so;¹ a few elderly men kept up the custom till their deaths, just as the swallow-tailed coat and the stock survived for a time among the old-fashioned. The modern revival of the *de* by a few families is a piece of ridiculous affectation, though not quite so fatuous as the two little *ff*'s [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 196]; both date from the sham-gothic absurdities of the early nineteenth century.

For this somewhat lengthy disquisition I make no apology, for the views I have expressed are the sole justification for a good deal of the contents of this part of the work. Holding, as I do, the strong probability that all Baidons are of the same stock, I have included bearers of the name wherever I have found them. I have also printed a few cases where the spelling leaves the question doubtful whether the name is a variation of Baidon or not, a note of caution being always given.

With regard to the modern spelling of the name, it is practically confined to four or five varieties, Baidon, Bayldon, Baylden, Beldon, and Belden. The branch of Carlton and Royston have settled down as Bayldons, and in the account of them I use that spelling; the Almondbury branch have adopted Beldon, and the American branch Belden. Except where there is a recognised modern spelling, such as these, I have used Baidon throughout.

The only omissions are the few cases which might give annoyance to living persons, and some individuals whose names occur in modern directories and about whom I know nothing more.

The question of identity is often of great difficulty. Where, as often happens, there are two or more notes referring to persons of the same name, but without any description, proof of identity is almost impossible unless it can be made through property. The plan I have adopted in such cases is to place the note under the person to whom any indication, however slight, may point, and, failing any such indication, either under the earliest, or sometimes the relatively most important, of the persons possibly referred to, but always with a caution that it may really belong to some one

¹ The latest *de* I have found in the Baidon family is in 1433.

else. The case of removals is another source of difficulty, a man may be described as of one village one year and of another in a subsequent year. In very few of such cases can identity be proved, though it may be guessed at, and most of the instances will be found in the chapter headed "Waifs and Strays"; I have thought it the safest plan to treat them as separate individuals, with suggestions of identity where possible.

The usage of town names as surnames began to break down towards the middle of the 14th century; it is a little-known phase, which I do not remember to have seen discussed in any book. The population was then increasing, and the ravages of the Black Death did not affect the change once it had started; there was little migration from one place to another; the result being a number of persons bearing the same Christian and surnames in one village. The various devices by which we attempt to overcome the difficulty now-a-days, such as two or more Christian names, differentiated spelling of surnames, and hyphenated surnames, had not been thought of. The only available method was to add some sort of description, which generally took the form of a patronymic or an occupation. These in turn tended to become hereditary surnames, when the original town surnames frequently became disused altogether and forgotten. The difficulty in such cases is to find clear evidence of identity.¹ Several cases appear in the Baildon family, which can be proved beyond any possibility of doubt.

About the middle of the reign of Edward III there were several John de Baidons living or having property at Baildon. There were John son of Henry, John son of Walter, John son of Adam, a later John son of Henry, and one or two others whose parentage is not quite clear. John son of Walter appears as *Johannes filius Walteri de Baidon* or as *Johannes Watson de Baidon*. Another son of Walter's, Henry, also occurs as Henry Watson, and Henry's son John occurs both as "John son of Henry son of Walter de Baidon" and as "John Hanson." One of John "Watson's" sons, another Henry, appears as "Henry Johnson" to distinguish him from his contemporary and cousin "Henry Watson." Another John de Baidon, probably a son of John "Watson," was known indifferently as "John de Baidon, smith," or "John Smith of Baidon." A "William de Baidon, smith," or "William Smith of Baidon," was probably his brother. An

¹ See note on page 12, *post*.

instructive point occurs in the case of John "Smith"; at various times he appears to have lived at Selby and York; at both places he appears as "John de Baildon, smith"; there was not the same necessity, away from Baildon, of distinguishing himself from the other Johns. He had two sons, Henry and Richard; Henry occurs as "Henry son of John Smith of Baildon" and as "Henry Smith of Baildon," while his brother is "Richard de Baildon."¹

There was yet another John, whose parentage is doubtful, who was known alternatively as "John de Baildon, souter," and "John Souter of Baildon."

Another William was known as "William de Baildon, milner," or "William Milner of Baildon," to distinguish him from other Williams.

The variation on account of locality also appears very clearly in the case of John son of Henry son of Walter de Baildon. He lived for a time at New Malton, having married a wife with some property there. When sued at Malton he is "John de Baildon"; but he had also some property at Baildon, or at any rate lived there sometimes, and in connection with Baildon he is generally "John Hanson," but occurs once as "John son of Henry Watson of Malton."

Another family was known as "Hobson otherwise Baildon" at Hawksworth, but generally as Hobson alone in Baildon documents. I have not identified the original Robert from whom these people derived their patronymic.

Daniel "Obson," who occurs in the Musters at Baildon in 1539 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 214] is, I feel no doubt, identical with the Daniel Baildon of Baildon who made his will in 1565. William and Thomas Hobson otherwise Baildon occur frequently in the Hawksworth Court Rolls from 1557 to 1600; the latter is probably the Thomas Bailedon of Hawksworth who made his will in 1613. John Baildon alias Hoobson of Horsforth, who died intestate in 1607, may have been his brother or son.

The family deeds, had they been preserved, would certainly have cleared up many of the doubtful points with regard to younger sons; in their absence, guess-work is unavoidable.

¹ See pedigree, *post*.

NOTE TO PAGE 10.

Positive evidence can so seldom be found in cases of the change of name under discussion, that it is worth while printing a few instances. The best example I have found is the following:

1362.—Robert atte Kirke of Brantingham, indicted for the death of Robert Couper of Plumpton, produced a pardon for the death of Robert de Plumpton, couper. Counsel for the prosecution said that these were two distinct persons, and this question was left to the jury. The verdict was *quod Robertus Couper tantum et Robertus de Plumpton, couper, est una et eadem persona*.—Coram Rege 408, Mich. 36 Edw. III, m. 1 Rex.

The following may also be noted:

1336.—Adam de Stirkeland, called le Bogher [Bowyer].—Fine Roll, Brit. Mus., Add. Roll 26,590.

1340.—Richard de Ask, named Richard Conandsone de Ask.—Controlment Roll 5, m. 25.

1362.—Elena widow of Gervase de Rouclyf, Alice daughter of the same Gervase, and Robert Gervaysson de Rouclyf, were parties to an action.—Coram Rege 407, Trin. 36 Edw. III, m. 38 d.

1368.—John Mareschall, son of Richard de Okelesthorp, was indicted for felony.—Coram Rege 430, East 42 Edw. III, m. 15 d. Rex. A marshal was a farrier.

1378.—Robert de Dyghton and Robert de Dyghton *alio nomine Robertus Jonesson Mautill' de Dyghton*, were indicted for felony.—Coram Rege 471, Mich. 2 Ric. II, m. 21 d. Rex. Mautill' is probably for *Matillidis*, the genitive of *Matillis*, Maude; the use of a genitive in this way is shown by the very numerous class of patronymics ending in *s*, such as Williams, Roberts, etc.; it still survives colloquially in Yorkshire and Lancashire, where Tom o' Dicks, for Tom son of Dick, may yet be heard. The full expansion of Robert's *alias* would therefore be, Robert son of John son of Maude de Dyghton; he was no doubt known generally as Robert Johnson.

1397.—Hugh Tankard [Tancred] of Boroughbridge sued Hugh Williamson Tankard for breaking into his house.—De Banco 545, East. 20 Ric. II, m. 242.

Since the above was written I have read some valuable remarks by Mr. George J. Turner, M.A., F.S.A., on the subject of early surnames, in the introduction to his *Calendar of Feet of Fines for Huntingdonshire* (Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. 37, 1913), from which I quote the following passages:

Parties to early fines are frequently described by a Christian name, the preposition *de*, and a place name, which usually denoted the

place of residence of the party. When a man changed his residence he would generally be described thereafter by the name of the place to which he had moved. . . . They [the names of villages] represent actual places of residence, and cannot be considered as hereditary surnames [p. xix].

But if this statement be well founded, every one residing at Baildon (for instance) would be called *de* Baildon, which was certainly not the fact. Later on Mr. Turner gives a somewhat different explanation.

Men were often described by the preposition *de* followed by a place name, which was itself followed by the same preposition and a second place name. The first of these names is that of the place of family origin, the second a place of residence [p. xx].

I agree with this last statement; *Ricardus de Baildon de Otley*, for example, clearly means Richard de Baildon, living at Otley. Mr. Turner does not explain what he means by "the place of family origin," and he tells me that he purposely inserted this rather vague phrase. I have shown him my theory as to the meaning of these names [*ante*, p. 7], and he authorises me to say that he does not dissent therefrom.

CHAPTER ONE

THE BAILDONS OF BAILDON.

In most family histories considerable difficulty is experienced in tracing back to an ancestor who can be called the first of the name, and in many cases it is absolutely impossible. The first person to call himself "of Baildon" can fortunately be fixed with considerable certainty. This was one Hugh, who flourished in the reigns of Richard I and John, and was probably born about 1155 to 1160. He seems to have been a man of some substance; having property in Castley, Stainburn, and Bolton-in-Bolland, in addition to what he had at Baildon, and was at one time joint sheriff of the West Riding, an office that disappeared at an early date. He was not lord of the manor of Baildon, but apparently the principal freeholder residing there.

I have not found any positive evidence proving the parentage of Hugh de Baildon, but there are certain facts which show such a strong presumption that I feel justified in printing them. The indications all point to his being a descendant of the family of Essulf-son or Fitz Essulf¹ of which the late Richard Holmes of Pontefract printed an account in 1897.² Most of the facts given by Mr. Holmes had been previously collected by me without my knowing that he was interested in the matter. I do not agree with all his conclusions, but as to the main outlines I can indorse his statements from my own researches. The litigation between John FitzEssulf and William de Leathley in 1181-2 and subsequent years [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 145, 146], when John claimed land in Baildon through a predecessor [*i.e.* ancestor] alleged to have been in possession on December 1, 1135, the day of the death of Henry I, proves clearly some sort of connection between one of Essulf's sons and Baildon.

¹ As to the use of *Fitz*, see vol. 1, p. 345, note 1.

² *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9, pp. 23-55; see also *Pontefract Charters*, *Yorks. Record Series*, vols. 25, 30, pp. 254, etc.

Perhaps the most striking argument in this connection is afforded by a Fine levied in 1337, which will be given later on. In that year, Adam de Everingham of Laxton, co. Nottingham, was lord of the manor of Fairburn, which is in the parish of Ledsham. He represented Peter FitzEssulf, the eldest of Essulf's sons. Peter's eldest son, Adam de Birkin, left a son and heir, John de Birkin, who died in 1227, when his son and heir, Thomas de Birkin, gave 200 marks [*£*133, 6*s.* 8*d.*] for seisin of his lands.¹ Thomas de Birkin died without issue in 1230;² his heir was his sister Isabel, who was apparently of age, and was the wife of Robert de Everingham;³ she and her husband also paid 200 marks for seisin.³ Their great-grandson was the Adam de Everingham above referred to.

Three of the free tenants of the manor of Fairburn mentioned in the Fine of 1337 were John de Everingham of Birkin, Roger de Leeds, and William de Baildon. John de Everingham was a second cousin of Adam's, and Roger de Leeds was descended from Thomas de Leeds, Peter FitzEssulf's second son; if William de Baildon was, as appears probable, a descendant of another of Essulf's sons, it explains his presence in a place somewhat remote from Baildon in company with rather distant relations.

In 1268 Richard son of Richard de Baildon was surety for Maude de Tonge in an action claiming common of pasture in Tonge. Tonge had belonged to Richard FitzEssulf, the progenitor of the Tonge family, in whose possession it remained until it passed by the marriage of an heiress to the Mirfields in the fifteenth century.

In 1323 Robert de Tonge recovered land at Cowling [in the parish of Kildwick, near Skipton] from William de Baildon, by a writ of *quare cessavit*; this means that the defendant held land of the plaintiff by certain services which the defendant had neglected to perform, and consequently the plaintiff claimed the land as forfeited.

In this connection it is important to note that certain lands at Baildon are still known as Tong Park, and that in the 15th century they still belonged to a branch of the Tonge family [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 37].

Lastly there is the evidence afforded by heraldry. Several of

¹ *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, vol. 1, p. 162.

² *Ibid.*, p. 202.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 206.

the sons of Essulf founded distinct families, and nearly all of them bore bars or fesses. Thus the Birkins, who represented the eldest son, Peter, bore a fess and a label;¹ the Leeds family, also descended from Peter, differenced their fess by adding three eagles; the Thornhills cut their fess in two, making two bars, and at a later date these were again subdivided, forming two bars gemelles, to which some branches added a chief.

Papworth states that the arms, Silver, a fess gules, were borne by Burkin of Norfolk and Tweng or Thweng.² I hesitate to say that this is an early coat of the Tonges, though the mention of Burkin strongly suggests it. The better known coat of Tonge, azure, a bend cottised, silver, between six martlets, gold, may have been taken on the marriage of one of them with an heiress, possibly a Luterell, who had a similar coat, but without the cottises.

The Baildon coat, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis, may well have been differenced in a similar way to the Leeds coat, from the original family arms of a fess, and indeed the Leeds family used a fleur-de-lis as a crest.³

I do not attach much weight to the heraldic argument, as a fess between charges is a very common coat; I give it, however, for what it is worth. I have no evidence when the Baidons first used arms; the absence of the family deeds is especially felt in this connection.

Now these facts, taken collectively, seem to me to have a cumulative weight, strongly suggesting, though not proving, that the Baidons were intimately connected somehow or other with the descendants of Essulf. We find John FitzEssulf alleging that an ancestor had owned land at Baildon; we find the descendants of Richard FitzEssulf actually in possession of land there; and we find later Baidons as feudal tenants of Essulf's descendants in two places, neither of them very near Baildon. We find further that the arms of the Baidons are not inconsistent with those of other families sprung from Essulf, and in the case of the Leeds arms, the differencing is exactly on the same lines, and the charge, the fleur-de-lis, which the Baidons put on their shield, the Leeds used as a crest.

¹ Seal of Thomas de Birkin, who died in 1230; Dodsworth MSS., 17, fo. 82d., 146, fo. 89; *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 83, p. 248.

² Tonge was spelled *Thuang* in 1194; see *post*, p. 25.

³ See brasses at Kirkby Wharfe and Beverley Minster; *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 12, p. 200, vol. 15, p. 28.

I now proceed to consider this suggestion in greater detail.

Essulf,¹ who was an extensive land owner in the West Riding, probably died before 1159, leaving a large family, eight sons seem clearly proved. There is some indication that he was married more than once, and his son John was probably the eldest of a second or even a third family. Essulf's name shows him to have been of Scandinavian descent. Mr. Holmes thought him "a new man in the district," "probably a monied trader, who aided King Stephen in some of the financial difficulties of the earlier part of his reign, and who received in payment, or perhaps bought by his action [*sic*], a vast tract of country in the centre of Yorkshire."² I think this very improbable; the days of successful traders investing their surplus wealth in landed estate were not as yet, and it seems much more likely that a considerable portion of his property came by descent. The subject is too long to deal with here; I can only say that in my opinion Essulf was probably a grandson of Gamel, who had many manors in the West Riding before the Conquest, and was in possession of some at the date of Domesday Survey in 1086. At that time he held, under Ilbert de Lacy, the manor of Birkin,³ which subsequently became the principal seat of and gave a surname to Essulf's senior descendants. In the time of Edward the Confessor Gamel also had property at Flockton, Owram, near Halifax, and Thornhill, at all of which places we find Essulf's sons or grandsons in the 12th century.⁴

Gamel was the pre-Conquest owner of the manor of Bradford, with its six un-named berewicks;⁵ Adam son of Peter FitzEssulf gave to Rievaulx lands in Shipley, Heaton and Chellow, all within the manor of Bradford.⁶

Gamel was probably one of the seven un-named thanes who held seven manors in Leeds,⁷ since the one subsequently known as the manor of Northall remained the property of Essulf's

¹ Flower, in his Visitation of 1563-64. (pedigree of Thornhill), calls him "*Enfalus*," and states that he was son of Jordan, who was son of another "*Enfalus qui erat apud Conquestum*." This is a fine example of Flower's imagination, and also of the habit of ante-dating practised by the 16th century heralds, of which I have already noted some instances, FitzWilliam, Hawksworth and Stopham; see vol. 1, pp. 343, 383, 436. Thoresby calls him "Askolphus"; *Ducatus*, p. 113.

² *Pontefract Chartulary*, p. 395; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9, p. 25.

³ Domesday Book, fo. 315d.

⁴ *Ibid.*, fos. 317d., 318d.

⁵ *Ibid.*, fo. 318.

⁶ *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 83, p. 60, etc.

⁷ Domesday Book, fo. 315.

descendants for several centuries. It is highly probable that Gamel was one of the three un-named thanes each holding a manor in Horsforth, since Adam FitzPeter FitzEssulf gave to Haverholm Priory, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, a carucate of land in Horsforth, which was afterwards transferred to Kirkstall Abbey.¹

No sons of Gamel are mentioned as such in Domesday, but there are certain indications.

Gamel and Ulf held two manors in Hazlewood before the Conquest; Ulf succeeded Gamel as King's Thane at Kilnsey-in-Craven; and Ulf had a carucate of land at Birkin, which is mentioned in the Claims as being then in the possession of Gilbert de Gand.²

These entries suggest the possibility of Ulf having been Gamel's son. A reference to the Hazlewood property in the Claims tells us that this Gamel was the son of Osmund.³

Thornhill, which belonged to Gamel, Aldene and Gerneber in King Edward's days, was apparently held solely by Gerneber at the time of the Survey. Like Birkin, it belonged to Essulf's descendants and gave a name to one family of them. Other properties of Gerneber's are also found in the possession of Essulf's grandsons, e.g. Lepton. So far then from Essulf being a new man in the district, there seem strong reasons for supposing that he represented Gamel and, in part, at least, Gerneber. Ulf was probably Gamel's son, and may have been Essulf's father; the dates would fit, but there is no evidence of it.

Peter, Essulf's eldest son, does not come into my story, but I must begin with a few notes about him, which are important as giving a clue to the dates of his brothers.

Peter FitzEssulf first appears as a witness to William Paynell's charter founding Drax Priory; his two sons, Adam and Thomas, are also named as witnesses, though they must have been quite young children.⁴ The deed is not dated; it states that it was made

¹ *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 8, p. 1, etc; vol. 15, p. 225; *Mon. Ang.*, vol. 6, p. 949.

² Domesday Book, fos. 321d., 331d., 373d. Mr. A. S. Ellis thought that this land at Birkin had belonged to Ulf "Senisc," whose estates in Lincolnshire and Notts had been given to Gilbert de Gand. Mr. Ellis, however, mistranslates the passage; he renders it "the jurors say Gilbert has it, for it had been Ulf's," [*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 4, p. 231], whereas the record states merely that "Gilbert has one carucate of the land of Ulf in Berchine"—*habet Gilbertus de Gand j carucatam de terra Ulf in Berchine*—a very different thing. The passage is ambiguous, and is quite open to the construction that Gilbert had wrongfully taken possession of what really belonged to Ulf.

³ *Ibid.*, fo. 373d.

⁴ *Mon. Ang.*, vol. 6, p. 196; Stapleton, *Holy Trinity Priory, York*, pp. 29, 31.

"by the admonition and advice of the Lord Turstin, Archbishop of York," who died in 1141. Mr. Stapleton says that William Paynell was dead in 1138,¹ and if this is correct (he gives no authority) 1138 is the latest possible date for this charter. Mr. Holmes says "about 1131 or a little later." Peter was probably then of age and his two eldest sons are mentioned, which would give about 1105 to 1110 as the latest possible date for his birth. This in turn would indicate 1080 as an approximate date for Essulf's birth.

Peter was dead in 1159.

Adam FitzPeter, Peter's eldest son, occurs as witness to a charter about 1138 [see above], though he must have been a mere child at the time; the practice of adding children's names as witnesses was not uncommon, and may be compared with the custom of whipping small boys at the beating of parish boundaries, which continued almost to our own times.

He was a considerable benefactor to monastic houses, principally to Rievaulx Abbey, Pontefract Priory and Nostell Priory.² Some of his grants to Rievaulx were confirmed by a Bull of Pope Alexander III, dated 12 Kal. December [Nov. 20], 1160, and by an undated charter of Henry II, to which Walter, Bishop of Chester, who died in 1159, was a witness.³ Adam's father and grandfather were clearly both dead when he made these grants.

Adam also attested Henry de Lacy's grant to Kirkstall Abbey, before October 14, 1153,⁴ and Avice de Rumelli's grant to Drax Abbey between 1151 and 1158.⁵ Several of his original charters to Rievaulx Abbey have been preserved, and are among the muniments of Col. Parker, C.B., F.S.A., of Browsholme.⁶

Adam's first appearance on the Pipe Rolls is in 1165-6, as Adam son of Peter son of Essulf, in company with Jordan son of Assulf, John de Huuerum, Richard de Tuenche, Helias son of Assulf and Hugh son of Essulf. They were all amerced before the Justiciars for concealing a plea of the crown [*pro placito corone*

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 34.

² *Rievaulx Chartulary*, *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 83; *Pontefract Chartulary*, Yorkshire Record Series, vols. 25, 30; *Nostell Chartulary*, Cotton MS., Vespasian E. XIX.

³ *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 83, pp. 153, 186, 143.

⁴ *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 8, p. 50n.

⁵ Stapleton, *Holy Trinity Priory*, pp. 38, 39; *Mon. Aug.*, vol. 6, p. 196.

⁶ *Yorkshire Deeds*, pp. 78, 79, etc.

celato] in Morley Wapentake; Adam was amerced 40s., the others each one mark.¹ Mr. Holmes fell into a serious error with regard to these fines. He thought that they were "the death duties with reference to the succession to his [Essulf's] estate," and that "those who managed the royal revenues seem to have become suddenly aware that the dues on a large portion of his estates had eluded them."² The matter is quite simple; the persons fined (and there were many others) had not presented to the justices, or perhaps to the Wapentake jury, certain offences which it was their duty to present, such as murders, homicides, and such like; the payments have nothing whatever to do with "death duties" or "succession" to property.

Adam gave lands at Leeds to his brother Thomas, who or whose descendants thereupon became known as "de Leeds." A copy of the grant is entered in an Elizabethan book of Knights' Fees of the Honour of Pontefract,³ under the heading *Manerium de Northall infra manerium de Ledes*. A translation follows:

I, Adam son of Peter of Birkin, have given and granted and by this my present charter confirmed, to Thomas, my brother, all my land in Ledis and the mill, and all my land in Sipeker [Sheepscar], with all their appurtenances, and the whole service of Richard Henne of Harmelai [Armley], except one toft which was of Richard Bode, which I retain in my hands; To hold of me and my heirs, to him and his heirs, by the service of half a knight, in fee and inheritance [*hereditate*], free and quit, etc. Witnesses: William son of Eustace, Robert de Stapilton, Adam son of Horm, Ranulf[?] and Peter his sons, William de Bulbi, Henry de Mungeia, William Ward and Richard de Leiis.

This charter is difficult to date; I am inclined to think that 1180 is approximately correct.

Mr. Holmes states that Adam died in 1207;⁴ the only authority he gives is an undated charter to Pontefract, and I think he died earlier, though I cannot fix any date. He was certainly living in 1181-82, when he owed 50 marks [*£33, 6s. 8d.*] for having the soke of Snaith.⁵ Some notes on his descendants appear above [*ante*, p. 16].

¹ Pipe Roll, 12 Henry II.

² *Pontefract Chartulary*, p. 347n.; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9, p. 28.

³ *Duchy of Lancaster, Knights' Fees*, bundle 2, no. 28, p. 61.

⁴ *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9, p. 49; *Pontefract Chartulary*, p. 425.

⁵ Pipe Roll, 28 Henry II.

John FitzEssulf was a younger son. I cannot accept Mr. Holmes's method of determining the seniority of Essulf's sons from the order in which they occur as witnesses to charters; it seems to me somewhat arbitrary and unsound. Mr. Holmes considered Jordan to be the second son and John the third, though in another place he says that Richard was the second son.¹ As I interpret the evidence, John, Richard and Jordan were full brothers, sons of a second or third wife, and consequently half-brothers to Peter. I think that John was the eldest of the three and Jordan the youngest, because John apparently claimed the land at Baildon as though he were heir, while Jordan's descendants certainly held some of their lands of Richard's descendants. The fact that Jordan sometimes appears as a witness before John, may perhaps be explained by his official position as Constable of Wakefield.

John and his two brothers were probably born in the decade 1120 to 1130. As John *filius Axolf* he witnessed a charter of John Malherbe and Maude his wife, daughter of Adam FitzSwein, giving lands at Worsborough, near Barnsley, to Rievaulx Abbey.² This gift is mentioned in the confirmation of Henry II, and is therefore before 1159.³

Mr. Holmes thought he was identical with the John de Huurum [Owram, near Halifax], who is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1165-66.⁴ This is possible, since Owram had belonged to Gamel before the Conquest and was subsequently a part of the Thornhill property. From 1168 to 1185 he occurs in the Pipe Rolls for Yorkshire sixteen times, but without any place-name attached, simply as John son of Essulf, his father's name being spelt variously as Essulf, Essolf, Æissulf, Æissolf, and Aissolf.

In 1184-85 he paid a mark for license of concord with Richard de Wath,⁵ who was probably the son of his brother Jordan.

By an undated charter he gave to Monk Bretton Priory a teneement in Wintewrth and Torp [Wentworth and Thorpe Hesley, near Rotherham] which Hugh son of Henry held of him, together with the services that he [Hugh] did to Adam son of Swan [Adam FitzSwein] and to John; this grant is expressed to

¹ *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9, pp. 29, 38.

² *Surtess Soc.*, vol. 83, p. 63.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 153.

⁴ Holmes, *loc. cit.*, p. 34; Pipe Roll, 12 Henry II.

⁵ Pipe Roll, 31 Henry II.

be made with the consent of John's wife and heirs; it was attested by John's brother, Jordan.¹

Dodsworth has recorded a copy of this deed, (or perhaps of another one relating to the same property, since there are some slight variations), setting out the services, and with the following list of witnesses: Jordan son of Aissolf, Thomas his brother, Richard son of Jordan son of Aissolf, William son of Thomas son of Aissolf, Michael and John his brothers, and William Nof-marche.²

By another undated charter he gave 5 bovates of land and a mill at Stansfield, in frank-marriage with Amabel his daughter, to Roger FitzWarin, reserving a rent of 15*d.* This was witnessed by his son Eustace, and his same two brothers, Jordan and Thomas.³

He is probably identical with the John son of Assolf of Herdewic who with Maude his wife had a grant of land in Huntwick [near Pontefract] from William son of Robert de Huntewic, which land John granted to the Prior and Convent of St. Oswald [Nostell] in exchange for half a bovat of land at Hardwick.⁴

The latest dated document in which John appears is a grant to Pontefract Priory of land at Whitwood [near Pontefract], which was made "in the second Lent after King Henry II took the Cross," that is, in 1189; to this charter Jordan, John and Thomas, sons of Assolf, were witnesses.⁵

With the exception of "de Ouram" and "de Hardwick" mentioned above, John never occurs with any place-name attached; Mr. Holmes, it is true, calls him John "de Baildon,"⁶ but he gives no authority, and I cannot help thinking it is a slip due to a recollection of John's Baildon claim against William de Leathley.

In addition to the two children, Eustace and Amabel, already mentioned [see above], John had another son, William, who witnessed two Pontefract charters relating to Flockton, about 1189.⁷

Mr. Holmes states that "Mr. Hunter thought the Flemings of

¹ Monk Bretton Chartulary, Lansdowne MS. 405, fo. 28*d.*

² Dodsworth MS. 155, fo. 41; Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, p. 79.

³ Dodsworth MS. 118, fo. 156, in *recordis Castri de Pontefract.*

⁴ Nostell Chartulary, Cotton MS. Vespasian E. XIX, fo. 174*d.* Hardwick is probably West Hardwick, in the parish of Wragby.

⁵ *Pontefract Chartulary*, p. 333.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 254.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 345, 347.

Wath to have sprung from this John,"¹ and accordingly he gives a line of descent from John's son William, below which is printed "(?) The Flemings of Wath." I can find no such statement by Hunter; on the contrary he shows a pedigree of the Flemings from Reynold Flandrensis who was living in the time of Henry I, and his only conjecture bearing on the question is that the Thornhill manor in Wath (Thornhill Hall) may have been a subtenure of the Flemings.²

Beyond the scanty notes just recorded, I can find no trace of any descendants of John, and such of the property as can be identified is found later in the descendants of his brothers, Richard and Jordan. From this I infer that John's three children died without issue, and probably in their father's lifetime. This is borne out by the old pedigrees of the Thornhills, in which "Askolphus of Thornhill" is given three sons, John, Jordan and Thomas, and John is expressly stated to have died without issue.³ The pedigree printed by Thoresby is stated to be copied from Hopkinson's MSS.,⁴ a by no means first-rate authority. Hopkinson, however, undoubtedly had access to and made use of early deeds in some of his pedigrees; and therefore, when I find that his positive statement coincides with the negative evidence, I believe that he had some good ground for his assertion.⁵

It seems probable, therefore, that John died without surviving issue, not long after 1189, and that his next brother, Richard, was his heir.

Richard FitzEssulf I believe was the second son of Essulf's second (or third) marriage, the full brother of John and Jordan, and the half-brother of Peter.

His earliest appearance is as *Ricardus filius Esulfi*, when he witnessed an undated charter of Cicely de Rumelli granting the vill of Kildwick to Embsay Priory,⁶ and a charter of William Fitz-Duncan, husband of Adeliza or Alice, Cicely's daughter and

¹ *Loc. cit.*, pp. 35, 36.

² *South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, pp. 65, 79.

³ Thoresby, *Ducatus*, p. 113.

⁴ A good many copies of Hopkinson's Pedigrees exist. There are two at the British Museum, Harley MS. 4630 and Additional MS. 26739; there is also one in the Leeds Library.

⁵ The early Thornhill deeds are in the possession of Lord Savile, and so far as I am aware they have never been printed or made accessible.

⁶ *Mon. Ang.*, vol. 6, p. 203.

heiress, apparently confirming this.¹ The Priory of Augustinian Canons at Embsay, near Skipton, was founded in 1120 or 1121, and was removed to Bolton when Adeliza de Rumelli granted the manor of Bolton to the canons in 1 Henry II, 1155; this charter was witnessed by Jordan Fitz Essulf.²

Richard appears less frequently than John on the Pipe Rolls, which is what we should expect if he were a younger son. He is probably identical with the Richard de Tuenche who owed a mark in 1165-66;³ Tuenche seems an intermediate form between the Domesday Tuinc and the later Tange or Tonge.

In 1175-76 as Richard son of Essolf he owed 40s. for a forest amercement.⁴

As Richard de Tanga he, or possibly his son Richard, witnessed a grant to Pontefract, dated by Mr. Holmes as 1192.⁵

As Richard son of Essolf de Tang he granted a villein to Kirkstall Abbey; the deed is not dated, and the witnesses' names are not recorded.⁶

In 1194 Richard son of Essul de Thuang essoined himself *de malo veniendi* in a plea of land against Richard son of Jordan.⁷ There is an unfortunate gap in the Rolls, and the later details are missing. Apparently a record of this action was preserved at Tonge Hall in 1829, which is thus noted in Jones's *Views*:

The first document with a date is the recital of a trial in the King's Court, Westminster, 1194, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other Barons, between Richard de Tonge of Tonge, Jordan Fitz-Esolf and Richard his son, concerning the manors of Thornhill, Huddesworth and Birle [Hunsworth and Bierley], which had been granted to Jordan Fitz-Esolf by Richard de Tonge, and were held by him by military tenure and a rent of 10s., which is still received by the lord of the manor of Tonge.

The original of this Fine is not among the Feet of Fines preserved at the Record Office. A copy, purporting to be made from a Court Roll of the Honour of Pontefract, 13 Henry IV, 1411-12,

¹ Whitaker, *Craven*, 3rd ed., plate facing p. 448.

² *Mou. Ang.*, vol. 6, p. 203.

³ Pipe Roll, 12 Henry II.

⁴ Pipe Roll, 22 Henry II.

⁵ *Pontefract Chartulary*, pp. 325, 326.

⁶ Kirkstall Coucher Book, fo. 60; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 8, p. 205.

⁷ *Rotuli Curie Regis*, vol. 1, p. 123.

(which roll I am unable to find), is at Tonge Hall. A translation of it is as follows:

1194-95, Conversion of St. Paul, Jan. 25, 6 Richard I.—Fine between Richard de Tonga, plaintiff, and Jordan son of Esolf and Richard his son, whom Jordan put in his place to win or lose, tenants, of the land of Thornhill, Hunddesworth and Birle, with the appurtenances, etc.; the said Richard de Tonga grants to the said Jordan and Richard his son, and their heirs, all the aforesaid land, to hold of him and his heirs, in wood, etc., doing therefor to the said Richard de Tonga and his heirs the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, and [paying] 10s. yearly for all service.

The early Tonge deeds were probably destroyed in a fire which burnt down the old Hall about 1700.

Richard probably died very shortly after this date. He left a widow named Maude, a son Richard, and a daughter Maude who married Stephen *Hibernicus*.¹ I believe that he had another son Hugh, Hugh de Baidon, to whom he gave a part of the Baidon property inherited from his brother John. I have no positive evidence of this, but it seems the only theory that will explain all the known facts.

Richard the son is doubtless the Richard de Tanga who in 1194-95 was amerced 50 marks [*£*33, 6s. 8d.] for participation in the massacre of the Jews at York;² the father, if living, was presumably too old for such an affair. In 1203 he acquired by a Fine the interest of Agnes wife of Geoffrey de Pudekeshee [Pudsey] in some property in Tiresdale [Tyersall].³

In 1211-12 there was some litigation between Richard de Tange and John de Thornhill, probably about the Thornhill property;⁴ I have not found any details.

This Richard occurs as witness to a good many undated charters of the early part of the 13th century.⁵

Jordan FitzEssulf, who was, I believe, the youngest of the three

¹ Harley MS. 804, fo. 103d., 158d., two notes by Dodsworth "out of Bolton Leiger" (now lost); (1) a grant by Maude, widow of Richard de Tanga, to Bolton Priory of her mill of Raveneswath and all lands which she had of her father's gift in Trepwood; (2) a grant by Maude daughter of Richard de Tonge of a mill in Newbiggin and Ravenswath. The places named were in the neighbourhood of Kildwick.

² Pipe Rolls, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Ric. I, and see *ante*, vol. 1, pp. 158, 159.

³ *Surtrees Soc.*, vol. 94, p. 79.

⁴ Pipe Rolls, 13-15 John.

⁵ *Pontefract Chartulary*, pp. 282, 283; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 4, p. 45, vol. 6, pp. 2, 3, 5, 7n., 17; *Bradford Antiquary*, vol. 1, p. 275.

supposed full brothers, witnessed the grant of Bolton to Embsay Priory in 1155 [*ante*, p. 25], and Adam FitzPeter's grant of land in Shitlington to Rievaulx Abbey, before 1159; also Adam's grant in Hattelton, Shipley, Heaton and Chellow, apparently after 1159, as Jordan son of Esseolph.¹

He also attested his brother John's charter to Monk Bretton and John's settlement on his daughter, [*ante*, p. 23]; also two undated grants to Nostell Priory of land at Swinton, in the parish of Wath-upon-Deerne, near Rotherham.²

His first appearance on the Pipe Rolls is in 1165-66, when, as Jordan son of Assulf, he owed 40 marks [£26, 13s. 4d.] for saying that Hugh son of Ketelbert was an outlaw, and failing to prove it [*defecit*].³

In 1175-76, as Jordan son of Essulf, he paid an amercement of 5 marks [£3, 6s. 8d.], and in 1177-78, as son of Æissulf, he owed 100s. for not having a warranty that he had vouched.⁴

An undated charter from Hamelin [Plantagenet], Earl of Warenne, granting 30 wether-sheep [*breisnas*] yearly to St. Mary's Abbey, York, apparently in connection with a cell at Santoft, co. Lincoln, was witnessed by the Constables of Tickhill and Conisburgh, and by Jordan son of Aissolf, Constable of Wakefield.⁵ Earl Hamelin was an illegitimate son of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, and brother to Henry II; he married in 1164 Isabel, daughter and heir of William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, lord of the manor of Wakefield, and died in April, 1202.⁶ I cannot date this deed, but I am inclined to think that it was nearer 1202 than 1164. Jordan was evidently in favour with the Earl; Collins, quoting a deed then in the collections of Ralph Thoresby, states that Jordan de Thornhill "had great possessions in Ovenden, Skircoate, Rishworth, Norland, Barkisland, etc., as by evidence *sans date*; to which Jordan, Hamlin Plantagenet, Earl Warren, owner of the manour of Wakefield, confirm'd his inheritance in Sowerbyshire, *circa* 1169."⁷

Watson, in his *History of Halifax*, also mentions what appears

¹ *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 83, pp. 57, 60.

² Cotton MS., Vespasian E. XIX, fos. 49, 49d.

³ Pipe Rolls, 12, 13 and 14 Henry II.

⁴ Pipe Rolls, 22, 24 and 25 Henry II.

⁵ *Mon. Ang.*, vol. 3, p. 618.

⁶ *Complete Peerage*.

⁷ Collins, *Baronetage*, vol. 1, p. 213.

to be the same deed. He cites at considerable length a trial in the Duchy of Lancaster Court in 6 Elizabeth, 1563-64, between the Crown and Edward Saville of Thornhill. The record of a similar claim in 1526-7 was put in evidence, when a verdict was given for Henry Saville, the then defendant. He had produced old Court Rolls to prove his title, and also "shewed an ancient deed under seal, without date, declaring that Hamelyn, Earl Warren, owner of the lordship of Wakefield, had granted to Jordan son of Askolf, ancestor to the defendant, his inheritance in Sowerbyshire; and that the said Jordan did grant the fourth part of the said inheritance to Helie, his brother, and seven oxgangs of land in Stansfeld and Rottonstall, and that the said Helie and his heirs should hold the said fourth part of the said Jordan and his heirs, as of the first begotten, by right of foreign service."¹

Watson cites another deed, "without date, under the seal of arms of William, Earl Warren," a counterpart of which is at the Record Office.

Undated; about 1239.—Grant by John de Thornhull to William, Earl of Warenne, and his heirs, of all beasts and birds taken on his land in Sowrebisire, to be kept by the Earl's foresters, provided the latter do no injury to the said John nor exact food or hospitality from his men. The Earl grants to John and his heirs that they may do what they like in his lands and woods in Sowrebisire, and take freely every year 5 fat stags and 5 hinds in season, by view of the Earl's foresters; but if in hunting deer [*feras*] John's dogs shall pass the bounds, John and his heirs shall stop at the bounds and recall their dogs. Witnesses: Richard, Abbat of Roche, Walter, Abbat of Sallay, John de Stuteville, Thomas Fitz William, Ralph de la Haye, John de Longevilerz, Adam de Narford and Robert de Stapelton. Seal, broken; a floral device in a pointed oval; legend S' JOHANNIS · DE · THORNHILL.²

I give the date as 1239 because in that year the Earl sued John de Tornhull *et participes suos in Sourebisire*, in a plea of wood.³

The most notable episode in Jordan's life is his connection with St Thomas à Becket, narrated by two monks of Canterbury, William and Benedict, who were contemporaries of the murdered Archbishop; their collected accounts of the miracles are said to have been made within a few years after the murder, and the

¹ Watson, *History of Halifax*, pp. 75, 86-89.

² P.R.O., Ancient Deeds, A. 317.

³ *Curia Regis* 120, m. 13.

incidents are therefore probably not later than 1180.¹ The story is given in the notes to Dean Stanley's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, with some omissions and one important misprint; the following is in the main the Dean's translation, with some corrections and additions from the Latin text.²

William the Monk begins his tale thus:

There came to Canterbury a knight, Jordan son of Heisulf, of the town which is called by the name of Broken Bridge [*nomine Fracti Pontis*, i.e. Pontefract], with his wife, and a son about ten years old, who was, as he asserted, being dead, restored to life by the Blessed Martyr Thomas.

Benedict omits the important reference to Pontefract,³ and begins:

The hand of the Lord was heavy on a knight of great name, Jordan son of Eisulf, and smote his household with disaster from the time of August unto the Easter days. Many were sorely sick in his house, and there was no one who could help. The nurse of his son William, surnamed Brito [*cognomine Britonis*],⁴ died of a violent disease [*morbo acuto*], and was buried. Then the son himself died. Mass was said—the body laid out—the parents were in hopeless grief. It so happened that there arrived that day a band of twenty pilgrims from Canterbury whom Jordan hospitably lodged for love of the Martyr. When the priest came to bear the corpse to the church for burial, the father cried "By no means shall my son be carried forth, since my heart assures me that the Martyr Thomas is unwilling that I should lose him; for I was his man while he was in the body, and his familiar friend."

From the pilgrims he borrowed some water in which a drop of the Saint's blood had been mixed,⁵ and bade the priest pour it into the boy's mouth. This was done without effect. The father still delayed the burial, and the priest, while admiring his faith, thought him mad, as the boy had now been dead two days. Jordan then himself uncovered the body, raised the head, forced open the teeth with a knife, and poured in some of the water. A small sign of red showed itself on the boy's left cheek. A third draught was poured down his throat. The boy then opened one eye, and said, "Why are you weeping, father? Why are you crying, lady? Be not sad; behold the Blessed Martyr Thomas has restored me to you." He was

¹ Possibly before 1176, when Benedict was appointed Abbat of Peterborough.

² *Miracula Sancti Thomæ*, Rolls Series 67, vol. 1, p. 160, vol. 2, p. 229.

³ Dean Stanley also omits it.

⁴ I cannot explain this name; possibly William had been born in Brittany, and was jestingly nicknamed "the Breton." A William Brito was *dapifer* or house-steward to Pontefract Priory about 1190-95, which office had previously been held by Thomas FitzEssulf—*Pontefract Chartulary*, p. 528; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9, p. 35.

⁵ This was given to pilgrims in small leaden *ampullæ* or flasks.

then speechless till evening. The father put into his hands four pieces of silver, promising that the boy should offer them to the Martyr at Mid-Lent, and the parents sat and watched him. At evening he sat up, ate, talked, and was restored well to his parents.

But the performance of the vow was neglected and delayed. And so St. Thomas appeared to a leper, Gimpe, by name, in his sleep, who lived on the knight's estate, about three miles from his house, and said "Gimpe, art thou asleep?" The leper said "I was, until you awoke me. Who art thou?" "I am Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury; knowest thou Jordan, the son of Eisulf?" And Gimpe replied "Very well, lord, as the best of men, who has done many good things to me." He was then ordered to go and warn Jordan of the evils that would befall him unless he instantly fulfilled his vow. The leper did nothing. The Saint appeared a second time, and ordered the leper to send for his priest, who refused to convey so idle a tale to a great and powerful man. St. Thomas appeared a third time, and ordered the leper to send his daughter for the knight and his wife. They came, heard, wondered, and fixed the last week in Lent for the performance of the vow.

But it so fell that the Earl Warenne,¹ the knight's lord, in whose name alone the aforesaid knight possessed his property [*cujus nomine res soli miles praetaxatus possidebat*],² came to that place, and prevented them from setting out on their pilgrimage; thus they did not keep their vow. On the last day of the last week, namely, on Holy Saturday before the day of our Lord's Resurrection, the Lord smote with a violent disease another son of the knight's, a little older, and more beloved than the one resuscitated, because his father's race was shown more perfectly in his features. On the morrow the parents themselves were taken ill and confined to bed, and were despaired of. And the disease took hold of the boy, and he slept in death on the seventh day, on the sixth day [*feria*] of Easter Week. Twenty of the knight's household were also sick.

Then the knight and his wife determined at all hazard to accomplish their vow. By a violent effort—aided by the sacred water—they set off; the servants by a like exertion dragging themselves to the gate to see them depart. The lady fell into a swoon seven times from the fatigue of the first day, and was in despair at the long journey; but her husband said "Alive or dead she shall be brought to Canterbury." When she saw the pinnacle of the Temple of Canterbury, she dismounted from her horse, and with her husband and son, barefoot, walked the remaining three miles to the Martyr's sepulchre,³ and then the vow was discharged.

Benedict adds that he received this story in a letter from the priest, who stated that the boy was undoubtedly dead and brought to life again.

¹ Stanley has "the Lord Warden"! Both texts agree: William says *Comes Warenensis veniens*, Benedict has *superveniente Comite Warenensi*. This Earl was Hamelin Plantagenet, already mentioned; the reference conclusively proves the identity of Jordan.

² See *ante*, pp. 27, 28.

³ The celebrated Shrine was not erected until 1220.

The windows of the Trinity Chapel at Canterbury were formerly filled with illustrations of the Saint's various miracles; three of them still remain, and fragments of others are scattered through the building. They are supposed to have been made about 1220 to 1240. Each window consisted of a number of medallions arranged in a geometric pattern, and each medallion represented a single incident in some miracle. Several of those relating to the story of Jordan have been preserved; they are (1) the funeral of the nurse, (2) the younger son at the point of death, (3) the father administering the miraculous water, while the mother supports the boy's head, (4) the boy reviving, and the four pieces of silver being put into his hand, (5) the boy revived, feeding himself with a spoon from a basin, (6) the Archbishop and the leper, (7) the leper warning the parents, (8) the death of the elder son, and (9) the final offering at the shrine at Canterbury.¹

Jordan Fitz Essulf is said by Mr. Holmes to have died in 1195,² but he gives no authority, and I am unable to check the statement.

His son and heir, Richard, witnessed the charter of John FitzEssulf to Bretton Priory [*ante*, p. 23]. He is probably the Richard "de Wath" who had a concord with the same John in 1184-85 [*ante*, p. 22], but he was subsequently known as "de Thornhill," and was the progenitor of the Thornhill family. Wath is Wath-upon-Deerne, near Rotherham, where John FitzEssulf had property which belonged later to the Thornhills, and was known as "Thornhill Hall in Wath."³

His litigation with his uncle Richard in 1194 has already been mentioned [*ante*, p. 25]. The manors of Thornhill, Hunsworth and Bierley continued to be held of the Tinges, and it seems clear, from this fact, that the property had been granted to Jordan FitzEssulf by one of his brothers, John or Richard. I am inclined to think that it was John who thus made provision for a younger brother, and that the feudal services reserved passed to Richard on John's death. I think that John was the probable grantor, because there would be no occasion for such a provision if Jordan had been then possessed of his property in Sowerbyshire, which points to an early date for the grant of Thornhill. The only

¹ For a detailed description of these, see Mr. George Austin's notes in the Appendix to Dean Stanley's book, and *Notes on the Painted Glass in Canterbury Cathedral*, (by Miss M. Williams), 1897. I have not seen any engravings of the medallions above referred to.

² *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9, p. 32.

³ Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, p. 79.

undoubtedly there is that fact Haughby chooses speaks of "confirming his [Jordan's] inheritance" [*ante*, p. 28]. What meaning are we to attach to the word inheritance? If the strict modern significance be given to it, we are bound to assume that Jordan inherited the property, in which case it would not require confirmation. A possible explanation would be that the Sowerbyshire estates came to Jordan's wife, somewhat late and unexpectedly, on the death of her brother or other male heir of her father; the confirmation by the Earl might then have been a re-grant on a surrender, with a life estate to Jordan himself and the remainder to the heirs of his body. *Hereditas*, however, was constantly used to denote heritable property, that which would descend to the heir, not necessarily that which had so descended; "every fee-simple or fee-tail which [a man] has by purchase is called inheritance, because his heir can inherit it from him."¹

The theory I put forward may be summarised thus:

(1) That John, Richard and Jordan were full brothers, sons of Essulf by a second or possibly a third wife, John being the eldest son of this marriage, and heir of his mother.

(2) That John, as heir of his mother, recovered certain lands in Baildon from William de Leathley.

(3) That John's children, William, Eustace and Amabel, and possibly others, died without issue, probably in the life-time of their father.

(4) That on John's death without surviving issue, about 1190, his next brother, Richard, was his heir, and succeeded to his property at Baildon, Wath, and elsewhere.

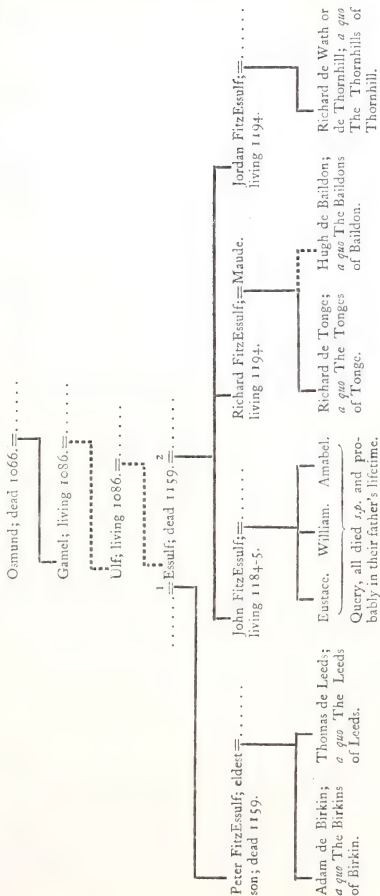
(5) That Richard gave a part of the Baildon property to a younger son, Hugh, who thereupon became known as Hugh "de Baildon."²

(6) That the remainder of the Baildon property was retained by Richard, and was subsequently known as "Tong Park," just as the Thornhills' property at Wath was known as "Thornhill Hall" [*ante*, p. 24].

¹ *Coke upon Littleton*.

² This may be compared with Adam FitzPeter's grant of land at Leeds to his brother Thomas, who (or whose descendants) became known as "de Leeds" [*ante*, p. 21]. A parallel case will be found in *The History of The Wrottesleys of Wrottesley* by Major-Gen. the Hon. George Wrottesley, p. 20 *et seq.*; William de Coughton had two sons, Ralph de Coughton, living 1184, and Simon, generally known as Simon de Verdun, who was the father of William de Wrottesley.

Pedigree showing the probable origin of the Baidon Family.



(7) That Richard (or some later head of the family) also gave to Hugh (or one of his descendants) some lands at Cowling, to be held of the grantor by certain services, and land at Fairburn, held of the Birkins or Everingham.

If these suggestions are correct, they explain nearly every difficulty.

We see (1) why no further trace appears of any descendant of John FitzEssulf; (2) why the descendants of Essulf's eldest son had no interest at Baildon; (3) why Thornhill, Hunsworth and Bierley were held under the Tonges; (4) why Tong Park at Baildon was so called; (5) why William de Baildon held land at Cowling under Robert de Tonge, and at Fairburn under Adam de Everingham.

I think that these cannot all be mere coincidences; some common ground seems to underlie them, and I venture to suggest what that common ground may well have been.

HUGH DE BAILDON, I.A., was probably born about 1155 to 1160. The earliest dateable note referring to him is in a charter preserved among the Wentworth Muniments at Woolley, of which, by the kind permission of the late Miss Wentworth, I am enabled to give a photograph.

Undated; 1195 to 1199.—I, Alice, daughter of Serlo de Poule, have sold and abjured in the County Court of York and in the Wapentake Court of Skirheic [Skyrack], and surrendered *fuste et baculo*, and quit-claimed to Serlo son of Serlo, and his heirs, for 3 marks of silver [$\text{£}2$], 2 bovates of land in Poule and 10 acres in the fields, which Serlo, my father, gave me in marriage. Witnesses: Roger de Bavent, then Sheriff of Yorkshire, Robert de Lelei, then Bailiff of the West Riding, Alan de Sinderbi, Robert Vavasore, Malger his brother, Hugh de Baildon, Simon de Mohaut, Robert Peitevin, Thomas de Heddinglea, Peter de Arthington, William Ward, Walter de Yadon, G. Mansci, Ralph son of Baldwin, William son of Hugh de Lelei, Hugh de Cressekelde, and Odard de Lindelei.¹

The first of these witnesses, Roger de Bavent, is described as Sheriff of Yorkshire; he filled that office as deputy for Archbishop Geoffrey Plantagenet from the middle of 6 Richard I, 1195 to the end of 10 Richard I, 1199; the date of this deed, therefore, must lie within that period. The other witnesses are

¹ Wentworth MSS., Woolley.

mostly local, and nearly all of them are well-known. We may incidentally observe from the form of the charter, that Alice was a childless widow, using her maiden name, as was very commonly done where the transactions had nothing to do with the husband's affairs.

Poole, like Baidon, is in the parish of Otley, but lies on the east side, towards Harewood. The Pooles held the manor under the Archbishops, and are frequently met with in records of the period. The curious personal name of Serlo¹ is almost peculiar to this family and its connections, so much so that the occurrence of a Serlo de Baidon, holding lands in Farnley (where the Pooles had property), seems strong presumptive evidence that his mother was a Poole [see *post*, p. 39].

18256-18

Undated; about 1195 to 1205.—Helias son of Baldwin de Bramhope, by the advice and wish of his heirs, granted to the monks of Salleia [Salley Abbey] 4½ acres of meadow in the territory of Panehale [probably Painley, near Gisburn], etc. Witnesses: H. de Perci, R., parson of Thornton, H. de Braiswell, Malger Vavassor, Hugh de Baidun, R. Vavassor, William son of Robert, and John de Halton.²

Undated; about 1195 to 1205.—I, Walter son of Alan de Jedune [Yeadon], have granted to the Monastery of Kirkstall, Hugh son of Garuin of Jedune, with his wife and children, and all their chattels and *sequela*, quit of homage and all service which he or his predecessors ever owed to me or my predecessors. For this grant the monks have given me 26s. sterling, before the Wapentake [Court] of Scirakes at Burcheleia [Burley], Hugh de Baidun and Robert the Clerk of Lethleia and Henry the Clerk of Kelinton, being then Sheriffs of the West Riding.³

Undated; about 1195 to 1205.—Ralph son of Baldwin de Bramhope granted a bovate of land, [presumably in Bramhope], to Kirkstall Abbey, namely, that which was Richard Mohert's. Witnesses: Hugh de Baldun [misprinted *Baldwin*], Serlo de Poule, William his son, Nigel de Horsford, Alan de Brerehage, Henry de Mora, and Hugh de Creskeld.⁴

Undated; about 1195-1205.—William son of Adam de Carleton granted to St. Peter's Hospital at York [afterwards St. Leonard's], 3 acres of land in West Carleton, whereof one half acre lies near the boundary between Carleton and Gisleia [Guiseley]. Witnesses: William Ward, Peter Ward, William son of Hugh de Leleia, Hugh de Beldona, Hugh his son, Neil de Horsford, and Robert de Roudon.⁵

¹ Serlo is the Latin nominative; I do not know what the English form may have been, unless it survives in the surname *Serle*.

² Dodsworth MS. 155, fo. 166d.

³ Kirkstall Coucher Book, fo. 60d; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 8, p. 208.

⁴ *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*, Feb. 17, 1883; authority not stated.

⁵ Dodsworth MS. 120, fo. 74b.

Undated; about 1195-1205.—Hugh de Baildon and Hugh his son witnessed a charter relating to lands in Hawksworth [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 385].

Undated; about 1200-1207.—Serlo de Poule confirmed the quitclaim which William son of Serlo made in the Court of his lord, Geoffrey [Plantagenet], Archbishop of York, releasing to the Archbishop and his successors certain land and rents in the vill of Farnley [near Otley], as well of free tenants as of villeins, reserving the service which William and his heirs are bound to render yearly to Serlo and his heirs. Witnesses: William son of Everard, Jordan de Bugthorp, Richard de Hudeleston, Richard de Luterington, Jordan de Launde, Hugh de Stiveton, Osbert de Breton, Otho de Barkeston, William Ward, Geoffrey Mansel, Hugh de Beldon, Mauger Vavasour, Robert de Lutrington, Henry his brother, Gilbert de Rither, Geoffrey de Ottelay, Henry Neeloc, Paul de Ottele, and Reynold de Newhall.¹

This Serlo de Poole is no doubt identical with the grantee in the previous charter [*ante*, p. 34] and the William son of Serlo was probably his brother. Archbishop Geoffrey was a son of Henry II; he was consecrated in 1191, and deprived in 1207. The date of the charter is probably between 1200 and 1207.

Undated; about 1200-1210.—William son of Nicholas de Allertona granted a bovate of land in Murallertona [Moor Allerton, near Leeds], to John son of Alan de Eubank with Silk, his daughter, in frank marriage, namely, that bovate which Adam de Colwelle held. Witnesses: Simon de Monte alto, Hugh de Bayldon, Adam the Chaplain of Harwode, Thomas Pictavensis, Adam Samson, Alexander de Allerton, Thomas de Birtona, Henry de Murton, Henry de Alwoodley, Adam de Eubanke, Geoffrey de Duningtona, William de Lofthous, and Alan de Brerehagh.²

1203-4, Hilary Term.—Eva widow of John claimed against Hugh de Beldon one third of a carucate of land in Castelay as her reasonable dower. They made an agreement [*concordati sunt*].³

1203-4, February 23.—Fine in the King's Court at York, Monday after St. Peter in Cathedra, 5 John, Between Eva widow of John de Castelai, claimant, and Hugh de Beldon, tenant, of Eva's reasonable dower, viz. of one third of a carucate of land in Castelai, which she claimed against him through the gift of the said John, formerly her husband, as to which there was a plea between them in the said Court; Eva released and quitclaimed all her right and claim thereto to Hugh and his heirs for ever; Hugh gave her 20s. sterling.⁴

The relationship between Hugh and Eva, if any, does not

¹ *Surtess Soc.*, vol. 56, p. 279.

² *Yorkshire County Magazine*, 1891, p. 90; from the collection of the late Fairless Barber, F.S.A.

³ *Curia Regis* 67, m. 1d.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 261, file 7, no. 24.

appear, nor can any be necessarily inferred. The action for dower lay against a purchaser as well as against the heir. John de Castley, Eva's husband, is probably the man who gave land at Hadelton near Bingley to Rievaulx Abbey.¹ A later John de Castley, possibly the son of the earlier one, was dead in Hilary Term, 1233-4, when his widow Amabel, together with her second husband, Robert le Bulur, released her dower in Hadilton to the Abbat of Rievaulx.²

Undated; about 1210-15.—To all the sons of Holy Church, present and to come, Richard Vavasour, greeting. Know ye that I have given and granted, and by this present charter confirmed to God and the Monks of Blessed Mary of Sawley, for the safety of my soul and the souls of my heirs, all my land of Bolton, which I held of Hugh de Baildon, in free, pure and perpetual alms, with all its easements and liberties and appurtenances, within the vill and without the vill, without any retention by me or my heirs; To hold and to have it as well and fully as ever I held it, discharged, free and quit from all secular service and from everything pertaining to the land, paying to Hugh de Baildon and his heirs yearly 18*d.* only, to wit, half at Pentecost and half at Martinmas; And I and my heirs the aforesaid alms to the aforesaid monks will warrant and defend in all and against all. These being witnesses, Henry de Percy, Stephen de Hammerton, Ailsy son of Hugh, Jordan de Clayton, Alan de Bens, John de Halton, and others.³

Hugh Vavasour confirmed the gift of Richard his father. Witnesses: Henry de Percy of Gisburn, Laurence the Parson of Giggleswick, William de Hebden, William de Arches, William de Malham.

Malger Vavasour confirmed the gift of Richard Vavasour his uncle [*patruus*]. Witnesses: Henry de Percy, William de Stiveton, William de Malham, Stephen de Hammerton, John de Halton.⁴

This transaction is not easy to explain. Richard Vavasour was a younger son of Mauger Vavasour of Hazlewood [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 505]; he clearly held certain land in Bolton-in-Bolland under Hugh de Baildon, by a yearly rent of 18*d.*, which the monks of Salley Abbey were to continue to pay. Bolton is near Gisburn, close to the Lancashire border. I have no further information about the rent.

Undated; about 1220.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 292. The payment by Roger Poitevin for land in Stainburn is stated to have been made "in the

¹ *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 83, p. 283.

² *Ibid.*, p. 387.

³ Harley MS. 113, fo. 28d.

⁴ *Ibid.*

court of Hugh de Baildon." Hugh was not the lord of the manor of Stainburn, which had been given by Hugh de Leathley to his daughter Iseult on her marriage with Roger Poitevin [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 148], and was given to Fountains Abbey by Iseult after Roger's death [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 293]. I can only suggest that Hugh de Baildon had some temporary interest in the manor, such as a lease, under the Poitevins.

If I am right in supposing that Serlo de Baildon [*post*, p. 39] was Hugh's son, (for there is no positive evidence of it), then Serlo's mother, Margery, must clearly have been Hugh's wife, perhaps his second wife. She was in all probability a daughter of Serlo de Poole the elder. The Pooles had lands at Farnley, and we shall see presently that Serlo de Baildon had lands there also.

Hugh de Baildon had a son Hugh, but no other children are proved; there were, however, four other Baidons who must, I think, have been his sons, though there is no evidence of it, these were Simon, Serlo, Alan, and Richard.

HUGH DE BAILDON, 2.A., son of Hugh, 1.A., [*ante*, p. 34], occurs in company with his father as a witness to two charters, both undated, but probably about 1195 to 1205 [*ante*, p. 35, and vol. 1, p. 385].

I have no further notes about him, unless some of those already printed refer to the son and not to the father, which is quite possible. There is no evidence of any family, and I conclude that he died without issue. He was probably born about 1180-1185.

SIMON DE BAILDON, 2.B., probably son of Hugh, 1.A., [*ante*, p. 34], was born about 1180 to 1185.

The only certain reference I have found to him is that he was pledge for his son Hugh in Trinity Term, 1231.

Simon's children appear to have been as follows:

1. Hugh.
2. William de Baildon, called the Forester; this descent is not proved.
3. Walter the Forester; doubtful.
4. Joan.
5. Eleanor wife of Michael de Menston; not proved but probable.

As Joan, the daughter, in 1252 calls Walter de Hawksworth

"cousin" [*consanguineus*] [*post*, p. 44], it is possible that Simon's wife was a Hawksworth. In 1251-2 Walter de Hawksworth was surety for Hugh, Joan's brother, [*post*, p. 42], which rather supports this.

SERLO DE BAILDON, 2.C., was probably a younger son of Hugh, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 34]. His mother's identity has already been discussed. The following two notes are all that I have found concerning him. There is no evidence of any wife or children, unless he was the father of Serlo the Miller of Baidon, who, in 1279, was suspected of felony, fled, and was outlawed, his chattels, valued at 18*s.* 8*d.*, being seized by the Sheriff.¹

1231, Trinity Term.—John son of Jordan brought an assize of *mort d'ancestor* against Serlo de Balden and many others, as to 29 acres of land in Farnele [Farnley near Otley], but afterwards abandoned his claim. The plaintiff and his pledges were therefore in mercy, viz., William son of Martin de Helawe and John the Forester of Kairton.² This possession of land in Farnley, coupled with the name of Serlo, strongly suggests that his mother, Margery, was a daughter of Serlo de Poole [*ante*, p. 38].

1231, Trinity Term.—Pleas of the Crown at York.—It was presented that Serlo de Baidon was found crushed by the wheel of a certain mill in Baidon. He was first found by his mother, Margery. She appeared, and was not suspected. A verdict of death by misadventure was found. The wheel was forfeited as a deodand, and was valued for that purpose at 12*d.*, for which William de Stuteville, the Sheriff, was answerable.³

A deodand, *Deo dandum*, was any chattel, animate or inanimate, which caused the death of a human being; it was held forfeited to the Crown, in order to be disposed of in pious uses by the King's Almoner.⁴

ALAN DE BAILDON, 2.D., was probably a younger son of Hugh, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 34]. He was the father of John son of Alan de Baidon.

I believe that he was identical with Alan the Priest or Chaplain of Baidon, who witnessed two charters to Esholt Priory, undated, but about 1200 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 158].

¹ Assize Roll 1057, m. 7; 1060, m. 4*d.*, 65*d.*; 1064, m. 6*d.*

² Assize Roll 1042, m. 20*d.*

³ Assize Roll 1043, m. 12.

⁴ See an article on "Yorkshire Deodands in the reigns of Edward II and Edward III," *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 15, p. 199.

The question of clerical marriage in medieval times is generally ignored or misunderstood, and yet the facts are quite simple and beyond contradiction. A celibate priesthood was unknown in the early Church, and the idea probably arose very gradually owing to the spread of monastic life. Vows of chastity, which were taken by monks and nuns, began to be applied to the secular clergy, not without great resistance on their part. One of the reforms urged by the monks of the Abbey of Cluny (founded about 910) was the prohibition of clerical marriage, though the practice was at that time common among the secular clergy throughout the whole of Latin Christendom.¹ The reform was not cordially accepted by those most concerned, and it will be remembered that St. Dunstan (died 988) met with great opposition in enforcing it. A series of Synods and Councils declared such marriages not only to be unlawful, but null and void in themselves, and they were gradually stamped out. In England the process was very slow. Henry of Huntingdon states that Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, at a Council held in London in 1102, forbade wives to the English priesthood, "heretofore not forbidden."²

In 1236 the Constitutions of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, repeated the prohibition; "it is clear from the constitutions of this and the following centuries that the attempt to enforce clerical celibacy was not successful."³ In fact the custom lingered sporadically in Germany and England until the last few years of the 13th century, though it seems to have died out earlier in France and Italy.⁴

The curious poem called *Instructions for Parish Priests*, by John Myrc,⁵ printed from a MS. of not later than 1450, and possibly a little earlier, is a translation from a Latin work which Edward Peacock, F.S.A., the editor, was unable to identify. Dealing with impediments to matrimony, he states that by baptism "Alle these be cosynes to hym for ay, That none of hem he wedde may, The preste that foloweth, the preste's chyldere," etc.; as to confirmation he says, "The same cosynage in all thyng, Is in the

¹ *A History of the Church of England*, by the Rev. M. W. Patterson, 1909, p. 63.

² *Encyclopædia Brit.*, 11th ed., art. Celibacy; Henry of Huntingdon, *Historia Anglorum*, Rolls Series 74, p. 234; Wilkins, *Concilia*, vol. 1, p. 384.

³ Patterson, *op. cit.*, p. 143.

⁴ *Encyc. Brit.*, *loc. cit.*

⁵ *Early English Text Society*, vol. 31.

chylde's confermynge, The chylde that ys confermet, the byschop, the byschope's chylderen," etc.

"In the North of England celibacy was the exception rather than the rule. A clerical family, whose pedigree has been compiled by Mr. Raine [*Priory of Hexham, Surtees Soc.*, vol. 1, p. i] held the office of Priest of Hexham from father to son for several generations. Priests' children constantly occur in mediæval records. . . . The issue of such unions must have been sufficiently numerous to attract attention, for we find in 1281 the constitutions of Archbishop Peckham providing that priests' children should not succeed to their fathers' benefices, *absque dispensatione apostolica* [Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii, 60]."¹

The late Canon James Raine, in the preface to *Archbishop Gray's Register*,² says [p. xxvii]:

"Clerical celibacy in the North seems to have been the exception for a long while after the Norman Conquest.³ . . . The old Canons of Durham . . . were all married men. . . . So were the reformed Canons of York. In a remarkable letter which Gerard of York [1100-1107] wrote to his brother Archbishop, Anselm of Canterbury, he complains bitterly of the officers of his Cathedral because they would not give up their wives. . . . On the side of strict discipline there was a vigorous struggle against all this laxity. . . . but the evil was too deeply seated to be easily or quickly removed. The Register of Archbishop Gray shows that it continued for a longer time than has been previously supposed. In 1221 Pope Honorius III wrote to the Archbishop of York desiring him to remove from their livings the married clergy. . . . The custom, no doubt, was on the wane. . . . It is evident that these papal and archiepiscopal orders were considered an invasion of long-established and salutary privileges and rights." Two letters from Pope Honorius are given in the text; one in 1221 speaks of beneficed clerks having wives [*uxores habentes*, p. 140]; the other in 1226 refers to a man in minor orders, yet holding a living, who had lawfully taken a wife [*pater suus, in minoribus ordinibus constitutus, ecclesiam de Wivertorp, tue diocesis, obtineret, quandam duxit legitime in uxorem*, p. 153].

It will be seen, therefore, that there would be nothing unusual in Alan the Priest of Baildon having a wife and family; and so, when we find a John son of Alan de Baildon, shortly after the date of Alan the Priest, I feel no hesitation in regarding them as father and son.

RICHARD DE BAILDON, 2.E., was probably a younger son of

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 66n.

² *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 36.

³ John Romanus, Canon, Subdean and Treasurer of York, was the father of John Romanus, Archbishop from 1285 to 1296.

Hugh, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 34]. With the exception of the one charter, undated, but about 1200, already given [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 158], his existence is only known through his son, Richard son of Richard de Baildon.

On page 159 of vol. 1, line 19, he should be described as probably *brother* of Alan, not *son*, as printed.

HUGH DE BAILDON, 3.A., was the son of Simon, 2.B. [*ante*, p. 38], probably the eldest son and born about 1210.

1231, Trinity Term.—Hugh son of Simon de Baildon was charged with rape by Ellen daughter of William de Wilsindon [Wilsden]. She did not prosecute, and, as she had no pledge except her faith [*fides*], the Court ordered that she should be arrested. Hugh also did not appear; therefore he and his pledges, his father Simon and Adam son of Dene [?] of Otley, were to be amerced.¹

1252, September.—Joan daughter of Simon [de Baildon] complained that Hugh de Beyldon and Michael de Menston and Eleanour his wife, had unjustly and without obtaining judgment disseised her of her free tenement, namely, two bovates of land, in Beyldon. The defendants admitted it, and were ordered to pay 10s. damages, and Joan was to recover her property. The defendants were in mercy; their pledges were William Buler of Beyldon and Walter de Hawksworth.² Hugh was fined 13s. 4d. and Michael 6s. 8d.³ Eleanour was probably a sister of Hugh and Joan.

1265.—Hugh de Neirford granted certain property in Baildon, formerly held by Hugh son of Simon to William the Forester of Baildon; Hugh son of Simon was also one of the attesting witnesses [*post*, p. 43].

In spite of the absence of any surname, I see no reason to doubt that this was Hugh the son of Simon de Baildon; he appears to have assigned some part of his Baildon property to [? his brother] William the Forester, who thereupon obtained a confirming charter of that and other lands from Hugh de Neirford, of whom they were held.

Hugh had a son Richard, who, if I am right in assuming Hugh to have been Simon's eldest son, was probably illegitimate; this view is supported by the fact that in 1265 Hugh's land was transferred in his lifetime to his brother William.

¹ Assize Roll 1043, m. 13.

² Assize Roll 1048, m. 4.

³ Assize Roll 1047, m. 25.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, 3.B., probably the second son of Simon de Baildon, 2.B. [*ante*, p. 38], was born about 1212. His father's name is not mentioned anywhere, but the fact that he obtained a grant of some land of Hugh son of Simon suggests that he was his brother; the only alternative is that William was a new man, who bought some of the family property and assumed the name of Baildon, which seems less likely.

Undated; about 1245-55.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 489. William de Baildon had land at Newton-in-Craven [Bank-Newton], probably under Alan de Catherton.

1265.—I, Hugh de Nayleford [Neirford], have granted to William the Forester of Baildon, 2 tofts in the same vill lying in Stodmerecliff, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bovates and 12 acres of land in our territory¹ of Bayldon, namely, the bovate which Hugh son of Simon lately held, and the half bovate which his smith [*ejus faber*, probably William's] lately held, and 6 acres in a certain culture called Newstubing near Idelgate,² and 2 acres in Hoperlee, and 2 acres near Milnegate, and 2 acres in Westmide; to hold to William and his heirs, of me and my heirs, freely, etc., with all liberties, easements, free commons and free customs in the woods, plains, roads, paths, waters, woods, moors, marshes, and all other places, pertaining to the said lands, within and without the vill of Bayldon; Paying therefor at Christmas, to me and my heirs, *2d.*, for all service, exaction and demand, and doing forinsec service for the $1\frac{1}{2}$ bovates, as much as pertains to one bovate in that vill. And I and my heirs will warrant and acquit, and for the said service will for ever defend, all the aforesaid land, with all its appurtenances, to the said William and his heirs or assigns, or to whomsoever he shall wish to assign, against all men and women and every claim, everywhere and in all things. Witnesses: Sir William Ward, Sir Robert de Stopham, Sir Ralph Mauncell, William de Ottelai, then Bailiff of the same [Otley], Walter de Heukesuurd [Hawksworth], Walter his son, John son of John de Baildon, Henry Dean of the same, Hugh son of Symon, and Henry de Morville. This writing was made A.D. 1265. Seal defaced.³

It may be objected that the grantee in this deed is called "*Willelmus Forestarius de Baidon*," not "William de Baidon," and that there is nothing to show that he has anything to do with the Baidon family. The matter is not very easy to explain, as many points have to be taken into consideration. We may first

¹ Territory generally means the unenclosed land outside the parts already taken into cultivation, probably wood or moor. When cleared and cultivated, these portions were generally known as "essarts," "riddings," or "stubbings."

² Probably the lane leading to the ford at Idle Mill, now Buck Mill, and so on to Idle.

³ Brit. Mus., Add. Charter 15646.

compare the case of the next generation, William called "the Provost." He occurs as William "le Provost," William "Propositus," William "le Provost de Baildon," William "Prepositus de Baildon," and *William son of William de Baildon*. This last description is used in 1278-9, when he was surety for his mother, Agnes widow of William de Baildon, in the proceedings relating to the death of her father [*post*, p. 49]. So far as I know, there is no William de Baildon who could have had a widow Agnes and a son William at that date, except this William the Forester of Baildon, and the dropping of the surname is exactly paralleled in the case of William the Provost. The explanation probably is that he held the office of Forester in one of the three big forests in the neighbourhood of Baildon, Knaresborough, Wharfedale or Sowerby. On the whole, I think Sowerby Chase is the most likely. The Earls of Warrene had foresters there [*ante*, p. 28], and there was probably some sort of a family connection with that district. In 1297 William de Baildon was presented at the Tourn at Halifax for killing a man, and in 1298 Robert de Baildon and some near neighbours were charged with poaching in Sowerbyshire Chase [*post*, pp. 50, 53].

He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Blunde or le White of Allerton, near Leeds.

He was dead in 1278-9, when Agnes, his widow, took proceedings in regard to the death of her father [*post*, p. 49].

William's children appear to have been:

1. William, called the Provost.
2. Michael; probably.
3. Robert; possibly.

JOAN DE BAILDON, 3.C., was the daughter of Simon, 2.B. [*ante*, p. 38].

In September, 1252, she recovered seisin of two bovates of land in Baildon from her brother Hugh and Michael de Menston and Eleanour his wife, Eleanour being probably Joan's sister [*ante*, p. 42].

1252.—I, Joan daughter of Simon de Baildon, in my free virginity,¹ have granted to Walter de Haukesworth, my kinsman [*consanguineus*], for

¹ Married women could not alienate their lands without the consent of their husbands; it was therefore usual to indicate either spinsterhood or widowhood in conveyances by women.

his homage and service, one half of all my land in the vill and territory of Baildon, which I recovered from Hugh, my brother, by a writ of novel disseisin in the King's Court at York, before Sir Roger de Thurkilby and Sir Adam de Hilton, the King's Justices in Eyre, A.D. 1252, namely, one bovate of land in the woody territory [*in territorio nemoratis*],¹ with all appurtenances, buildings, liberties and easements belonging thereto within and without the vill, as freely as I myself held or could hold it; Paying therefor yearly to me, my heirs or assigns, 2s. 6d., half at Martinmas and half at Pentecost, for all secular service and demands, except forinsec service and the King's service. Warranty against all men. In testimony whereof I have affixed my seal, together with the seal of Simon Ward, then Rector of the church of Gyselay. Witnesses: Thomas the Chaplain of Baildon, William Ward, Simon de Monte alto, Geoffrey his brother, Simon Ward, Rector of the church of Giselay, Benedict de Hathe, Ralph Maunsel, John Carlton, William le Bulur, Serlo the Smith, John son of Robert, William le Gentill, and Robert Villain.²

The MS. copy from which this is taken has drawings of the two seals. The first has the legend, s : JOHANNE : DE : BAILDON, but the centre is left blank, the device being omitted. The second seal has the legend, s : RECTORIS : ECCL : DE : GYSELY, with a device apparently intended for a church with three spires.

WALTER THE FORESTER OF BAILDON, 3.D., possibly a younger son of Simon, 2.B. [*ante*, p. 38].

1268, June.—It was presented by the jury of the Wapentake of Skyrack that Walter the Forester of Bayledon, John de Gildested, Henry his brother, Juliana de Ousthorpe, John Gefeyr, Walter de Kykeleswyk [Giggleswick], and others, had withdrawn themselves [*i.e.*, gone into hiding] on account of various larcenies, and that they were all suspected of many larcenies.³

There is no positive evidence that this Walter was a Baildon, but, on the analogy afforded by William the Forester, I am inclined to think that he was. We have already seen that Joan daughter of Simon de Baildon calls Walter de Hawksworth her cousin; if, therefore, Joan's mother was a Hawksworth, it is very probable that this Walter was her brother, and a younger son of Simon. The office of forester may have passed from one brother to the other.

¹ See *ante*, p. 43, note 1.

² Fawkes MSS., Farnley.

³ Assize Roll 1051, m. 5d.

JOHN DE BAILDON, 3.F., was the son of Alan de Baidon, 2.D. [*ante*, p. 39], probably identical with Alan the priest or chaplain of Baidon.

Undated; about 1240-1250.—To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come, John son of Alan [de] Baidun, greeting eternal in the Lord. Let your whole community [*universitas*] know that I, with the consent and spontaneous wish [*mera voluntate*] of Cicely, my wife, have given and granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St. Oswald of Nostle [Nostell] and the Canons there serving God, for the safety of my soul and of the soul of the aforesaid Cicely, my wife, and of the souls of all our ancestors and successors, our part of all the land that lies between the toft of the aforesaid Canons (which Alexander son of Swein gave them in alms on the east side of the brook [*rivus*] running on the east side of Oxenhope¹) and the outer ditch [*fossa*] which the Canons have made with the consent and of the gift of us and our parceners [*sociorum*], R. de Baidun and Helias son of Hugh de Thorneton and Agnes his wife, as that land lies and is contained within the said ditch and toft; To hold and possess in pure and perpetual alms, free and quit of all service and exaction, with free entry and exit to the same land. We and our heirs will warrant and defend this our alms to the aforesaid Canons, everywhere and against all men. And that this may be held valid, I have strengthened [*roboravi*] this present writing by affixing my seal. These being witness, etc.²

Helias de Oxenhope with the consent of Agnes his wife gave their share of the above land by the same description; the ditch is stated to have been made by the Canons with the consent and of the gift of the grantors and their parceners, R. de Baidun and John son of Alan de Baidun and their wives.³

Unfortunately the scribe did not copy the names of the witnesses to these two deeds, which makes it difficult to assign an approximate date. Helias de Oxenhope, however, was a juror on the inquisition taken after the death of Robert de Horton [near Bradford] sometime after May 18, 1246, the date of the writ;⁴ so that we shall probably not be far out in dating these deeds as about 1240 to 1250.

It is interesting to find Helias mentioned alternatively as "de Thornton" and "de Oxenhope"; both these places were in the ancient parish of Bradford, though Oxenhope is 10 miles away, near Keighley.

¹ This brook runs into Keighley Beck.

² Cotton MS., Vespasian, E. XIX, fo. 82.

³ *Ibid.*, fo. 83.

⁴ *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, vol. 1, p. 5.

It is clear from the form of these deeds, as shown by the reference to the wives and the parceners, that Helias and the two Baidons had married three coheireesses, probably sisters; there is no clue to their parentage. The grant of Alexander son of Swein de Cleiton [Clayton, near Bradford], shows that he gave two bovates of land.¹

The tenure in free-alms, or "frankalmoign," was only used in grants to ecclesiastical corporations, no fealty was due, and no services were rendered except those of the spiritual nature enjoined by the grantor.

He was probably the father of John son of John de Baidon.

RICHARD DE BAILDON, 3.G., was the son of Richard, 2.E. [*ante*, p. 41].

1267-8, Hilary Term.—Richard son of Richard de Baidon and Thomas de Langtoft were pledges for Maude de Tanga [Tonge] in an action against William de Birton relating to common of pasture in Tange [Tonge].²

He appears to have been dead in 1281-2, when his daughter Alice brought an action respecting land in Baidon against Henry son of William the Provost and Richard son of Hugh [*post*, p. 54].

He is probably the "R. de Baidun" mentioned in the two charters of John son of Alan de Baidun and Helias de Oxenhope to Nostell Priory [*ante*, p. 46]. It is evident from these deeds that Richard, John and Helias had married three sisters and coheirs, who owned the land in Oxenhope. The christian name of Richard's wife is not mentioned.

SOLOMON DE BAILDON, 3.H., is not mentioned in any original document to my knowledge, but he occurs as a witness to three charters copied into one of the Fawkes MSS., two undated, but about 1240-5, and 1248, respectively, and one dated 1262 [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 386, 388]. There is no indication of his parentage or of any family. I have a strong suspicion that Solomon may be a misreading for Serlo; if so, the witness was probably identical with Serlo the Miller mentioned above [*ante*, p. 39].

¹ Cotton MS., Vespasian E. XIX, fo. 82.

² Assize Roll 1050, m. 27.

RICHARD DE BAILDON, 4.A., was the son of Hugh, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 42]. He was probably illegitimate, which accounts for his father's land at Baildon being transferred to William the Forester [*ante*, pp. 42, 43]. He first occurs in 1280, when he was one of the four local men who made a "view" of certain lands in Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 459]. In 1281-2 he was a defendant at the suit of Alice daughter of Richard de Baildon with regard to property at Baildon [*post*, p. 54]. In 1298 he was sued for debt by Galvan Bek of Florence [*post*, p. 50].

1298-1299.—In the Accounts of Bolton Priory for the year ending at Martinmas, 1299, under the head of "Repairs of Houses," is a note that 36s. were paid in wages to Richard de Baildon and W. de Dysford for carpenter's work, *pro carpentaria*, for the year.¹ It is rather curious that they are not called carpenters, as such workmen are in other parts of these accounts. They may perhaps have supplied certain worked timber, for though *stipendiis* implies wages, yet the total sum paid only represents a fraction over 4d. a week each. I think this note probably refers to Richard son of Hugh.

In 1300, he was sued for a debt of 40s. by Brachius Gerardi, a merchant of Florence [*post*, p. 56]. In Easter Term, 1302, he was reported to be dead.

His children were (1) John; (2) Maude.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, 4.B., called the Provost, was certainly the son of a William, and I think beyond reasonable doubt of William, called the Forester, 3.B. [*ante*, p. 43]. He was probably the eldest son, and born about 1235. He is first mentioned in Michaelmas Term, 1275, when William son of Robert de Stopham claimed $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Baildon from William le Provost. The defendant did not come, and it was ordered that the land be seized into the King's hands [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 456]. The land was replevied in Hilary Term, 1275-6. William and the other defendants had then made *essoign*, that is, excused their non-attendance, on the plea that they were on the King's service. Notwithstanding this, it was adjudged in Trinity Term following that the plaintiff, Stopham, should recover the land through the defendant's default. I cannot say what the nature of the service was on which the defendants were engaged.

¹ Whitaker, *Cracoe*, 3rd ed., p. 452.

Undated; about 1275-1285.—William de Baildon witnessed three undated charters relating to property in Blake Street, York, one being a grant to St. Leonard's Hospital, and the others grants of property which was subsequently given to the Hospital. His name is spelt "Baildona," "Bayldona," and "Bailldin" respectively.¹ I know of no other William at this date, to whom this note can be referred.

Ivo de Ousegate, who witnessed one of these deeds, was a well-known man at York. He was one of the Bailiffs in 1270;² he witnessed a charter with Robert de Bromholm, Mayor, in 1276, another in 1278, and one with John Sampson, Mayor, who held that office in 1279, 1283 and 1285.³

1279, Trinity Term.—Agnes widow of William de Baildon [the Forester, 3.A.], brought an appeal of murder against Richard de Stokle [Stokesley] for the death of her father, Robert Blunde. As she did not proceed with her claim, it was ordered that she should be arrested, and her pledges, William [the Provost] son of William [the Forester] de Bayldon and John son of John de Bayldon, were in mercy. It was testified by the jury that the accused, Stokesley, had been tried for the offence on the last eyre, and that he had then produced the King's pardon, it was ordered that nothing further should be done.⁴ Further details of the affair are given in another roll. It appears that it happened some ten years previously, in 52 Henry III, 1267-8. Robert Blunde and Richard de Stokesley of Allerton were quarrelling in the fields at Whitkirk, when Richard struck Robert on the head with a sword, so that he died four days afterwards. Richard thereupon fled and was outlawed; his chattels were worth 53s. The townships of Alverton [Allerton], Wy [Whitkirk], Heddingley and Gypton falsely appraised the said chattels, and were amerced. One John de Shadewelle in Neuton, who was present, appeared, and was not suspected. Maude, Robert's widow, brought an appeal of murder against Richard, but afterwards abandoned it, her pledges being William de Shepker [Sheepscar] and Gilbert son of Robert de Alverton [Allerton]. Richard de Stokesley subsequently appeared, and produced a pardon. The pardon, which was granted by Henry III at the request of Queen Eleanour, states that Richard killed Robert le Whyte in self defence, and that he could not have avoided his own death otherwise than by dealing the blow that killed Robert.⁵ Agnes and her two pledges were fined 10s. for abandoning the charge.⁶ Richard de Stokesley was forester at Roundhay.⁷

¹ Chartulary of St. Leonard's, Cotton MS., Nero D. III, fos. 85, 86d.

² Curia Regis 197, m. 17.

³ Cotton MS., Nero D. III, fos. 89, 89d., 190d., 196.

⁴ Assize Roll 1057, m. 5d.; 1060, m. 3d.; 1064, m. 4d.

⁵ Assize Roll 1051, m. 5.

⁶ Assize Roll 1060, m. 65.

⁷ Yorkshire County Magazine, vol. 1, p. 92.

1289-90, Hilary Term.—Fawkes [*Falcasius*] de Lyndeseye [*i.e.* Lindley] sued Walter the Parson of Leathley, William de Leathley of Kirkby, Hugh le Provost, William de Baildene, Robert Gaveyr of Leathley, and others, for trespass, the details of which are not given.¹

1292, Easter Term.—Mauger de Denton complained that Robert son of Hugh de Denton, Mauger le Vavasour of Denton and Agnes his wife, Robert brother of Agnes, Robert de Sutton, and William the Provost, had seized and imprisoned him at Denton, and taken his goods and chattels worth £5.² There is nothing to show positively that this William the Provost was William de Baildon, but the locality, Denton, and the association with the Vavasours makes it not unlikely.

1293, Michaelmas Term.—Alan de Catherton claimed land in Baildon against a considerable number of defendants, including William le Provost and John son of Robert de Bayldon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 461]. In Hilary Term, 1293-4, William the Provost de Bayldon, John son of Robert de Bayldon, and several other defendants, appointed William de Wateley their attorney.³

The case against the Stophams was settled by a Fine [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 461]. The claim against William was also settled by a deed, dated 22 Edward I, 1294, of which we have only a very meagre note made by Joseph Hunter from the MSS. of John Wilson of Broomhead.

1294.—Alan de Catherton quitclaims to William le Provost de Baildon all right to lands in Baildon, etc. Witnesses: Sir Simon Warde, knight, Adam de Nailford [Neirford], Walter de Hawkesworth, John de Marcheley, Walter de Middleton, etc.⁴

1297, May 10.—The Jury at the Tourn at Halifax presented that Alan Longhers and William de Bayldon had killed Adam son of Agnes de Schakelden, and had robbed him of his clothes and 13s. in silver. An order was made for their attachment. No further particulars appear on the Rolls, and the matter appears to have dropped.⁵

1298, Easter Term.—Galvan Bek, a merchant of Florence, sued a large number of local people for debt. He claimed £3, 12s. 8d. from John son of John, Elias de Kielay [Keighley] of Bayldon, Richard son of Hugh, William de Mensington and Ralph de Heukesworth of Menston; £6, 10s. from Henry son of William de Bailden, William the Provost of Bailden and John son of John de Bailden; other defendants were of Otley, Weston and Leathley. None of the defendants put in an appearance.⁶ The case came on again in Michaelmas Term following, when we get some instructive variations in the names: the sum of £3, 12s. 8d. is claimed from John son of John, who is here called "de Bayldon," and the others as before, while in addition £3, 11s. 8d. is claimed from Adam de Naylford [Neirford], (who was lord of one of the manors of Baildon, see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 314),

¹ Coram Rege 122, Hil. 18 Edw. I, m. 20; 123, East. 18 Edw. I, m. 38.

² De Banco 93, East. 20 Edw. I, m. 109.

³ Assize Roll 1095, m. 3d.

⁴ Additional MS., 24467, p. 820.

⁵ Wakefield Court Rolls, vol. 1, pp. 285, 296.

⁶ De Banco 123, East. 26 Edw. I, m. 34.

William le Provost de Bayldon, Henry his son, John son of John de Bayldon, and William de la More of Bayldon. The plaintiff said that the sums claimed were due on two bonds, dated respectively on the Morrow of St. Mary Magdalene, 22 Edward I [July 23, 1294], and the same day in the previous year. He produced the bonds, and claimed 60s. as damages. The defendants to the first case said that the bond was not executed by them, and wished this to be decided by a jury. In the second case the defendants admitted the bond, but said that they had paid 2 marks [$\text{£}1, 6s. 8d.$] on account. This the plaintiff could not deny, and judgment was given for the balance, with 13s. 4d. for costs and damages.¹

1303, Michaelmas Term.—Alice widow of William Thogud brought an action for dower against William de Bayldonn, and appointed Henry de Scurueton [Scruton] her attorney.² This action was continued against Henry, William's son, in 1304 [*post*, p. 57], which affords a strong presumption that William had died in the interval.

There is no evidence as to William's wife. His children were (1) Henry, 5.A.; (2) William, 5.B.; (3) John, 5.C.

There is no room for doubt in this case that William "le Provost," William "*Prepositus*," and William de Baildon were one and the same individual; and we shall find this amply confirmed when we come to treat of his son Henry. But what was the office of *provost* or *prepositus*? The question is one of great difficulty. The most common meaning of the term (for *provost* is merely the French form of *prepositus*) is reeve, and it is the usual word for the reeve of a manor. But it has a considerable number of other applications.³ Thus the head of the great collegiate church of St. John at Beverley was always called the Provost; the Heads of three colleges at Oxford, Oriel, Queen's and Worcester, and one at Cambridge, King's, are also Provosts; so is the Head of Eton College. In Scotland too what we should call the Mayors of the chief cities are called Provosts.

It is quite clear, however, that the office held by William de Baildon was nothing of this sort, but, on the other hand, it seems equally clear that he was not a mere reeve of the manor. For the reeve, if not necessarily a villein or unfree man, was liable to serve the office by reason of his holding copyhold or villein land; and he seems to have been elected yearly, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the copyhold tenements had to take it in turn

¹ De Banco 125, Mich. 26 Edw. I, m. 97d., attorney roll 2; De Banco 126, Hil. 27 Edw. I, (1299), m. 120d.

² De Banco 149, Mich. 31-2 Edw. I, m. 417d.

³ Ducange, *Glossarium*, gives 12 columns to *prepositus* and its derivatives.

to supply a reeve.' Now William de Baidon, whether or not he held copyhold land, was certainly no villein; he is constantly sued in the King's Court, a sure mark of a free man, and his land, so far as we have any information about it, was certainly freehold land; his descendants were freeholders, and there is never a suggestion of villein blood. I think that, like his probable father, he was a forest officer. Apparently there were not reeves in every forest; Mr. G. J. Turner's book, *Select Pleas of the Forest*,² for instance, does not mention reeves among the forest officers;³ he does, however, mention deputy-wardens or stewards, and a sub-steward [*subsenescallus*], at Rockingham [p. xviii]; such an officer might possibly be called a *prepositus* or reeve elsewhere. In Knaresborough Forest there were certainly reeves in the 14th century; Beatrice the widow and executrix of Robert de Hull, *nuper prepositi foreste de Knaresburgh*, is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 11 Richard II, 1387. Bailiffs of Hundreds were also occasionally called *prepositi* in early times.

MICHAEL DE BAILDON, 4.C., was probably a son of William the Forester, 3.B. [*ante*, p. 43], and may have been called after Michael de Menston [*ante*, p. 42]. His existence is only known from his son, Henry son of Michael de Baidon [*post*, p. 62].

ROBERT DE BAILDON, 4.D., was possibly a younger son of William the Forester 3.B. [*ante*, p. 43].

1275, Michaelmas Term.—William son of Robert de Stopham claimed 2 acres of land in Baidon against Robert de Bayldon. Robert did not come, and it was alleged that he was on the King's service [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 456].

1275-6.—Hundred Rolls. The jury presented that Jordan de Arderne, the Archbishop's Bailiff at Otley, had taken 9s. from Robert de Balledama, as a fine for harbouring David de Buckel, a common thief.⁴ "Balledama" is no doubt an eccentric way of spelling Baidon.

1290, Michaelmas Term.—John Scot of Calverley sued William de Parlington, Abbat of Kirkstall, Brother Hugh de Grymston, Brother

¹ "The reeve of a manor, usually a villein elected by his fellows in the lord's court, . . . compelled to serve the office because he is not a free man;" Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, vol. 1, p. 554. See also Vinogradoff, *Villainage in England*, pp. 156, 157.

² *Selden Society*, vol. 13.

³ He does not give any documents relating to Yorkshire forests.

⁴ Hundred Rolls, 4 Edw. I, vol. 1, p. 106.

William de Fulford, Brother Adam de Adwardesleye, Brother Robert de Alwaldeleye, William de Allerton, Neil de Horseford, John son of John de Ecleshull, William and Thomas sons of Adam de Horseford, and others for breaking his pound. He said that his servants, John Slef and Robert de Bayldon, had found 10 oxen and 12 cows, belonging to some of the defendants, on Scot's land at Calverley; they put them in the pound. Thereupon, on the Wednesday in Whitweek, 1289, the Abbat and the others forcibly broke the pound, and rescued the cattle. For all of which he claims £40 damages. The jury found for the defendants.¹

1292, September 15.—Alice wife of Adam de Nerford appointed her husband or Robert de Baylledon as her attorney [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 313].

1298, May 30.—Adam de Denton, Richard de Middelton, William de Heukeswrth, Robert de Bayldon and Ralph son of Roger de Denton, were presented for trespassing in the Earl of Warenne's chase of Sowerbyshire. They had been poaching, and were found with a hind [*bissa*] in their possession. They paid £1, 13s. 4d. by way of fine, and found six pledges, John de Pudeshey [Pudsey], Thomas de Thorneton, Henry de Hiperum, Henry son of German, Thomas de Coppeley, and Walter de Heukeswrth.²

1298, May 30.—The same five persons were indicted for many larcenies, no details of which are given. The jury acquitted them all, and found them "good and true men."³

1303, Trinity Term.—Richard son of Simon de Stubbehouses complained of John le Machun [the Mason] of Harewood, Robert de Baylledon, and others of Spofforth, Harewood and Arthington, for assaulting him at Harewood by night, and taking his goods and chattels worth 40s. In Easter Term, 1304, Robert was distrained to the amount of 40d., his sureties being Henry de Baildon, John son of William, John son of John, and Thomas del Rodes.⁴

1306, Michaelmas Term.—Alice widow of William le Bolur sued William de la More of Bayldon and Alice widow of Henry le Bolur for detention of a bond; the case was adjourned for the non-appearance of the defendants. William de la More was attached by Thomas de Bayldon and Robert de Bayldon, and the defendant Alice by John the Provost and Robert de Baildon.⁵

Undated; about 1305-10.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 392.

1315-16, March 8.—Robert de Bayldon of Sutton was acquitted of a charge of stealing sheaves of corn in Staincliffe Wapentake.⁶

There is no evidence as to his wife; he had a son John, 5.G.

¹ Coram Rege 125, Mich. 18 Edw. I, m. 50d.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ De Banco 148, Trin. 31 Edw. I, m. 118; 151, East. 32 Edw. I, (1304), m. 153.

⁵ De Banco 161, Mich. 34 Edw. I, m. 142d.; 162, Hil. 35 Edw. I, (1307), m. 250.

⁶ Assize Roll 1113, m. 29d. Sutton is in the parish of Kildwick.

JOHN DE BAILDON, 4.E., was the son of John de Baildon, 3.F. [*ante*, p. 46].

In 1265 he attested the charter from Hugh de Nereford to William the Forester of Baildon [*ante*, p. 43].

1276, Michaelmas Term.—John de Bayldon and John de Stede were pledges for Simon de Monte alto in an assize of novel disseisin against the Abbat of Meux and others, relating to land in West Heywyk [probably Bridge-Hewick, near Ripon].¹

1279, Trinity Term.—William son of William de Bayldon and John son of John de Bayldon were sureties for Agnes widow of William de Baildon in her appeal of murder for the death of her father, Robert Blunde [*ante*, p. 49].

1280, after Trinity Term.—Henry de Monte alto claimed land in Swynton [probably Swindon in the parish of Kirkby Overblow], against John de Balton.² This may possibly refer to John de Baildon, but it is doubtful.

He is probably the John de Baildon of Stede sued by Brachius Gerardi in Michaelmas Term, 1300, and reported to be dead in Trinity Term, 1301 [*post*, p. 61], and the John de Baildon who was a surety in the same term [*post*, p. 56].

He appears to have had a son John, 5.I., and possibly another, Nicholas, 5.K.

ALICE DE BAILDON, 4.F., was the daughter of Richard, 3.G. [*ante*, p. 47].

1281-2. Two justices were appointed to hear the assize of novel disseisin which Alice daughter of Richard de Baildon brought to recover a tenement in Baildon from Henry son of William the Provost and Richard son of Hugh.³

1283-4, February 3.—Alice daughter of Richard de Bayldon brought a fresh action against Henry son of William de Bayldon and Richard son of Hugh, complaining that they had disseised her of 2 acres and 3 roods of land in Baildon. Henry duly appeared, and answered for Richard, who was his tenant. He said that Alice had previously brought an assize of *novel disseisin* against them in respect of the same land; that action had been settled between them, and they had made an agreement before the Justices and the neighbours in these terms, that Alice had granted and released the property to Henry, who had in turn regranted to her one rood of the land,

¹ Assize Roll 1054, m. 13.

² Assize Roll 1062, m. 24.

³ Patent Roll, 10 Edw. I, m. 4d.

on which there was a message. He added that Alice was still in seisin of that property, and that he had done no fresh disseisin. The jury found that the facts were as he said, and left the matter to the discretion of the Justices, and assessed the damages, if any, at 6*d.* The case was adjourned to Easter Term, when Alice craved leave to abandon her claim.¹

JOHN DE BAILDON, 5.A., son of Richard, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 48].

1293, Trinity Term.—William de Ryton [Rigton] shot Alan the Forester of Fagheder [Faweather] with an arrow, at Hawksworth, and immediately fled. Alan died on the third day afterwards. There were three spectators of the murder, John son of Richard de Baidon, Maude, his sister, and William de Parys. They were not suspected of abetting in any way, but they were fined 30*d.* (presumably 10*d.* each), for not seizing the murderer. They omitted to come to the inquest, and the sureties for their appearance were fined accordingly, namely, Richard de Faweather and Adam the Fuller of Faweather, Maude's sureties, 30*d.*, Elias de Bingley and Robert son of Thomas de Bingley, John's sureties, 40*d.*, and Simon Vileyn of Gilstead and John Urteysk or Hurtesky, William de Paris's sureties, 10*d.* The townships of Morton, Guiseley, Mensington and Hawksworth were also fined for not presenting the murder.²

1296, April 25.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 390.

HENRY DE BAILDON, 5.C., was the son and apparently the heir of William de Baidon, called "the Provost," 4.B. [*ante*, p. 48]; he was probably born about 1260.

1281-2.—See *ante*, p. 54.

1283-4, February 3.—See *ante*, p. 54.

1283-4.—Henry de Bayldon and Alice his wife brought an assize of novel disseisin against Robert le Zus, for common of pasture in Eukesworth [Hawksworth].³ Nothing further is heard of this claim, which was probably settled out of court. The defendant's name is plainly written *Zus*, but there can be little doubt that it should be *Rus*.

1284, Michaelmas Term.—Henry son of William de Bayldun appointed Robert de Saleby his attorney against Agnes widow of Richard del Croft, in a plea of dower.⁴

In 1298, Henry was sued for debt by Galvan Bek of Florence; the particulars have already been given [*ante*, p. 50]. The variation in the names in this case are most instructive, not only as

¹ Assize Roll 1265, m. 3*d.*

² Assize Roll 1098, m. 11*d.*; 1101, m. 10, 57.

³ Patent Roll, 12 Edw. I, m. 19*d.*

⁴ De Banco 60, Mich. 12-13 Edw. I, m. 137*d.*

showing the laxity of the age in the matter of surnames, but also as proving the identity of Henry and his father. Thus we get the following variations:—Henry son of William de Bailden and William the Provost de Bailden, without any statement of relationship, William the Provost de Bayldon and Henry his son, and Henry son of William, without “de Baildon.”

1299-1300, Hilary Term.—Walter de Jarum [Yarm] and Avise his wife claimed one third of a bovate and a half of land in Baildon against Henry son of William the Provost of Bayldon, and one third of two messuages and three acres of meadow in Baildon against John son of William the Provost of Bayldon, as Avise's dower. The defendants not appearing, the land was taken into the King's hands.¹

Walter de Yarm had other lands in Baildon.

1298, Michaelmas Term.—Walter de Yarum sued Ralph de Keu [the Cook] of Baildon and Alice his wife to perform an agreement made between them concerning 3 messuages and a bovate of land in Bayldon and [sic] Ayredale.²

1300, Michaelmas Term.—Brachius Gerardi, Merchant of Florence, sued Henry son of William de Baildon, John son of John, Elias de Kygelay, William de Mensington, and Richard son of Hugh, for 40s. each. In Easter Term, 1302, Richard son of Hugh was reported to be dead. The suit dragged on until Easter Term, 1304, without any result being arrived at. The defendants made many defaults, and were distrained; Henry has as sureties on different occasions, John son of John de Baildon, John son of William (probably Henry's brother), and John de Baildon (probably John, 4.E., *ante*, p. 54), John son of Philip, William Bulur, William the Smith, Elias de Keighley, and Thomas del Rodes. Henry himself, under the varying names of Henry de Baildon and Henry son of William, was surety for John son of John and Elias de Keighley. John son of John de Baildon was surety for Henry and for Elias de Keighley, and had as his own sureties Henry, and John son of William. John son of William was surety for Henry, John son of John, and Elias de Keighley.³ The result does not appear.

Undated; about 1300-1305.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 390.

Undated; about 1300-1305.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 391.

1302, September 29.—See *ante*, vol. 1, pp. 391, 392.

1304, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 53.

¹ De Banco 132, Hil. 28 Edw. I, m. 13d., 219.

² De Banco 125, Mich. 26, Edw. I, m. 44.

³ De Banco 135, Mich. 28 Edw. I, m. 237d.; 136, Hil. 29 Edw. I, (1301), m. 56d.; 142, East. 30 Edw. I, (1302), m. 95d.; 146, Hil. 31 Edw. I, (1303), m. 147; 148, Trin. 31 Edw. I, m. 86d.; 151, East. 32 Edw. I, (1304), m. 112d.

In Easter Term, 1304, he was a surety for his brother John in Brachius Gerardi's second action [*post*, p. 61].

1304, Michaelmas Term.—Alice widow of William Togod claimed dower in a messuage 15 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Bayldon, against Henry son of William de Bayldon. Henry denied that her husband was seised of the property as of fee, so that he could endow her therein, either at the time of his marriage or ever afterwards. The premises were taken into the King's hands on account of Henry's default, but were replevied on the application of William de Ottelay, his attorney. Henry again made default in Hilary Term, 1305, and the property was again taken into the King's hands. In Hilary Term, 1306, the matter was adjourned for default of the jury.¹

1308, Easter Term.—Henry de Bailton and Alice his wife claimed from Robert son of William a messuage and 2 bovates of land in Haukesworth, as the right of Alice. The defendant did not appear, and the property was ordered to be seised into the King's hands.² In Michaelmas Term all the parties appeared. Robert denied that he had been summoned on the previous occasion, and was ordered to wage his law twelve-handed;³ he found two pledges to do so, William de Byngham and John de Apeton, both of Yorkshire. The property was given back to him [replevied], and he appointed William de Byngham or Hugh de Aberford his attorneys.⁴ The defendant is called "de Haukesworth" and the plaintiffs' name is spelled Bayldon.

Nothing further appears to have been done on this writ. The subsequent proceedings show that the defendant's mother had one third of the property in dower, and therefore ought to have been a co-defendant. A new writ was therefore issued.

1310, Easter Term.—Henry de Beyldon and Alice his wife claimed two parts [thirds] of a messuage and 2 bovates of land in Heukesworth from Robert son of William de Heukesworth, and one third from Juliana widow of William son of Maude, by writ of entry. The defendants appointed William de Otteley as their attorney, and craved a view. In Michaelmas Term, a day was fixed for the hearing in Hilary Term; Juliana is called widow of William de Heukesworth. In Hilary Term 1310-1 the plaintiffs claimed the property as the right and inheritance of Alice, and in

¹ De Banco 153, Mich. 33 Edw. I, m. 40, attorney roll 7, 13; 154, Hil. 33 Edw. I, (1305), m. 222d.; 158, Hil. 34 Edw. I, (1306), m. 281d.

² De Banco 170, East. 1 Edw. II, m. 186.

³ Wager of law was a process by which a defendant denied on oath either the claim itself or that he had been properly summoned, bringing with him eleven neighbours, called compurgators (from *purgo*, to exculpate or justify), to swear that they believed his denial to be true. In manorial courts the wager of law was usually six-handed, *i.e.* with five compurgators.

⁴ De Banco 173, Mich. 2 Edw. II, m. 160d., attorney roll, 25d., 26.

which Robert and Juliana have no entry, except after a demise which Robert le Rede, great-grandfather of Alice, whose heir she is, made to Peter son of Robert le Rede and Maude his sister, for a term of years which is now ended, and which after that term ought to revert to the said Alice; they say further that Robert le Rede was seised of the said tenement in his demesne as of fee in the time of peace in the reign of Henry, the King's grandfather (Henry III), and from Robert the fee descended to one Thomas as son and heir, and from Thomas to one Adam as son and heir, and from Adam to Alice, the plaintiff, as daughter and heir. The defendants denied Alice's right, and said that Robert le Rede demised to Peter and Maude in fee, and not for a term of years, as the plaintiffs' writ supposes; and they put themselves on a jury, which the Sheriff was ordered to summon. The trial was adjourned frequently for default of the jury, the last entry being in Hilary Term, 1312-3.¹

I have not found any further proceedings in the case. Either judgment was given at the assizes and not entered up, or the defendants gave up possession; Henry's sons William and Adam had property at Hawksworth, which was, I imagine, the messuage and land in question.

1310, Morrow of Trinity [June 15].—John de Roudon [Rawdon] and Margaret his wife, brought an assize of novel disseisin against William Campieun of Gledhow Allerton and others, in respect of a tenement there. They abandoned their claim, and their pledges to prosecute, Henry de Baylden and William atte Gille of the same [*i.e.* Baildon] were amerced.²

1314, October 1.—Henry de Baildon was a juror on an inquisition held at York before John de Eure, the Escheator north of the Trent. The jury found that it was not to the King's damage if Richard de Wigton had license to grant four messuages, one carucate and 20 acres of land in Wigton, near Harewood, to Bolton Priory.³

1314, November 4.—Amice de Adel complained that Henry son of Roger Underwode, Maude his wife, William the Couhird, William his son, and Henry de Baildon, had unjustly disseised her of a messuage and 2 bovates of land in Adel. Henry came and answered for the others as their bailiff, and denied any disseisin; he said that he had no interest in the property except jointly with Alice, his wife, who was not named in the writ. This objection was held good, and judgment was given for the defendants.⁴

¹ De Banco 181, East. 3 Edw. II, m. 176d., attorney roll 16; 183, Mich. 4 Edw. II, m. 237; 184, Hil. 4 Edw. II, (1311), m. 293; 189, Mich. 5 Edw. II, m. 416; 192, East. 5 Edw. II, (1312), m. 98d.; 195, Mich. 6 Edw. II, m. 333d.; 196, Hil. 6 Edw. II, (1313), m. 211d.

² Assize Roll 1113, m. 35d

³ Inq. ad quod damnum, file 105, no. 6.

⁴ Assize Roll 1114, m. 20d.

1315, May 14.—Amice de Adel complained of Henry de Baildon and Alice his wife and the other defendants (Henry Underwood is called son of Henry), as before. The jury found that Amice had given the property to Henry son of Henry Underwode and Maude his wife, who had given it to Henry de Baildon and Alice his wife, and that the defendants had not in any way wronged the plaintiff. She was amerced for a false claim.¹

This property eventually came to Henry's son Adam, and was given by him to Kirkstall Abbey. John, Adam's son subsequently tried to recover it from the Abbey, but without success.

Undated; about 1314-5.—Serlo son of Peter del Green of Hawkesworth granted lands in Hawkesworth and Mensington to Henry son of William de Baildon and Alice his wife. Witnesses: Sir Simon Ward, Sir William de Stopham, Sir Robert de Plompton, knts., John Scot of Calverley, Walter de Middleton, and others.²

1316-7, Hilary Term.—Henry de Baildon and Alice his wife claimed against Richard son of William son of Maude de "Aukesworth" a messuage and a bovat of land there as the right of Alice. The defendant did not come. It was ordered that the property be seized into the King's hands, and the defendant resummoned for Trinity Term.³ In Trinity Term, the defendant came, and denied that he had ever been summoned. He was ordered to wage his law twelve-handed on the Morrow of All Souls, and he found as pledges, John de Ayrmyne and Robert de Cliffond.⁴

1319, July 24.—Henry de Bayldon was surety for the good behaviour of Hugh de Wandsford, Roger Ughtred, and several other persons, who had been convicted of divers trespasses, wrongs, excesses and contempts against the King. The nature of their offences is not specified. Henry was surety altogether for 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.] and 40s.⁵

1319, Michaelmas Term.—Nicholas de Grey sued Thomas son of William le Vendour of York, John son of William de Wetewang, Nicholas de Carlisle of York, Henry de Baildon, "gaioler," Philip de Amyas, Henry de Naborn, and Peter the Taverner of Bouthum, for a debt of £200, probably due on a bond.⁶ I think this note must refer to Henry, 5.A.; he may have been placed temporarily in charge of the prison at York Castle by Sir Simon Warde, who was Sheriff at that time [see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 239].

1319-20, Hilary Term.—Richard le Wayte of Leeds appealed Roger de Northall of Leeds, Roger's four sons, and others, for the murder of his brother William le Wayte. Henry de Baildon was one of the pledges for the defendants, while his son, William de Baildon, was a pledge for the

¹ Assize Roll 1114, m. 16d.

² Harley MS. 802, fo. 61b. Dodsworth MS. RRR, fo. 158.

³ De Banco 217, Hil. 10 Edw. II, m. 6d.

⁴ De Banco 219, Trin. 10 Edw. II, m. 52d.

⁵ Close Roll, 13 Edw. II, m. 19d.

⁶ De Banco 231, Mich. 13 Edw. II, m. 218d., attorney roll 11d.

prosecutor. This case is printed in full in the Transactions of the Thoresby Society [vol. 4, p. 125], but is sufficiently interesting to reproduce in brief here.

It appears that at the hour of vespers, on Sunday, June 24, 1319, Robert son of Roger de Northall struck William le Wayte across the right arm, inflicting a wound which was immediately fatal. This happened in Kirkgate, Leeds. Thomas de Northall held William by the left arm, Richard de Northall held him by the hair, and Robert Rande held him by the right hand, while another of the attacking party, Robert Formalt, struck him with an ash staff, and broke his neck. Richard le Wayte eventually abandoned his claim by not appearing, from which we may perhaps conclude that the matter was amicably settled out of Court.¹

1321-2, Hilary Term.—Simon Warde sued Henry de Baildon and Robert de Welles and Maude his wife, co-executrix of the will of Robert de Clifford, claiming £100 from Henry and 100 marks [£66, 13s. 4d.] from the others.²

1322.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 393.

1327.—Henry de Baildon paid 2s. 6d. subsidy at Baildon. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 205.

Henry de Baildon was probably dead in 1328, and was certainly dead in 1338, in which year his widow was distrained at Bingley Court [*post*, p. 92].

Henry married before 1283-4 Alice, daughter and heiress of Adam le Rede or Hawkesworth. She was living in Hilary Term, 1341-2 [*post*, p. 81], and is probably identical with the Alice de Bayldon who, on April 20, 1346, was at the manor court of Bingley ordered to be distrained for services in arrear.³

Their children were (1) William, 6.A.; (2) Adam, 6.B.; (3) John, 6.C.; (4) Walter, 6.D.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, 5.D., was probably the second son of William the Provost, 4.B. [*ante*, p. 48].

1283, July 22.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 389. William the Forester or Bayldon, the juror, was probably a Baildon; he may have succeeded to the office held by the earlier William the Forester [*ante*, p. 43].

1293, Trinity Term.—William son of William de Bayldon was found drowned in the water of Eyr [Aire] by a man named John Sharpe. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Sharpe did not

¹ Coram Rege 239, Hil. 13 Edw. II, m. 92.

² De Banco 242, Hil. 15 Edw. II, m. 19d.

³ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives, Bingley.

appear at the inquest, and his sureties, William de Mora of Baildon and Robert Prestesmath [Priest's-math], were fined 5*s.* accordingly.¹

JOHN DE BAILDON, 5*E.*, was probably the third son of William the Provost, 4*B.* [*ante*, p. 48].

1299-1300, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 56.

1300, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 56.

1300, Michaelmas Term.—Brachius Gerardi, Merchant of the Society of Pullici and Rembertini, brought a further series of actions for debt. He claimed 8 marks [*£*5, 6*s.* 8*d.*] from Walter de Middleton, Walter Russel, Ralph son of Michael de Burley and John de Baylton of Stede; 7 marks [*£*4, 13*s.* 4*d.*] from Paulin Ketel of Otley, Nicholas de Horton of Otley, William Faukes of Newale and William le Coupere of Otley; 6 marks, 6*s.* 8*d.* [*£*4, 6*s.* 8*d.*] from Ralph son of Michael de Burley, John de Middleton and Alan le Seygnur of Nessefeld; and 5 marks 6*s.* 8*d.* [*£*3, 13*s.* 4*d.*] from Adam de Nailford, John son of John de Baildon and John son of William le Provost. The case dragged on until Easter Term, 1304, without any judgment being recorded. In Trinity Term, 1301, the Sheriff reported that John de Baylton of Stede was dead. In Easter Term, 1302, John son of William the Provost was distrained, his sureties being Henry son of John, John son of Robert, William le Bolour and Ralph Dunne. In Hilary Term, 1302-3, John son of John de Baildon and John son of William were both distrained, and were sureties for William le Coupere and Paulin Ketel. In Trinity Term, 1303, there is a curious variation in spelling, Adam de Naylford of *Bailidon* and John son of John de *Baylidon*. In Easter Term, 1304, Nailford was distrained, his sureties being John de Baildon, John son of William, Adam son of Michael and Thomas del Rodes; John son of John was distrained, his sureties being Thomas del Rodes, William son of Michael, John Dody and John Bate; John son of William was distrained, his sureties being Henry de Baildon, William son of William, William le White and John Cate. A new writ was issued for Michaelmas Term.²

1303, Trinity Term.—John son of William was surety for Robert de Baildon [*ante*, p. 53].

1306, Michaelmas Term.—John the Provost was surety for Alice widow of Henry le Bolur [*ante*, p. 53]; he was almost certainly a Baildon, and probably John son of William the Provost.

1310, July 8.—John de Baildon was surety for Alexander de Hardhead of Bradley in an assize of novel disseisin against Robert Buk of

¹ Assize Roll 1098, m. 12; 1101 m. 10, 57.

² De Banco 135, Mich. 28 Edw. I, m. 265*d.*; 136, Hil. 29 Edw. I (1301), m. 56; 139, Trin. 29 Edw. I, m. 102; 142, East. 30 Edw. I, (1302), m. 69*d.*; 145, Mich. 30 Edw. I, m. 278*d.*; 146, Hil. 31 Edw. I, (1303), m. 158; 148, Trin. 31 Edw. I, m. 93*d.*, 107*d.*; 151, East. 32 Edw. I, (1304), m. 112.

Bradley.¹ It is impossible to say which of the several John de Baidons living at this time is referred to.

1310, Trinity Term.—Roger son of Nicholas de Seleby complained of Henry de Butterwyke and John de Gufford for trespass. Henry had been attached by John de Baidon and Robert de Waldeworth.² It seems impossible to say which of the various Johns this refers to.

HENRY DE BAILDON, 5.F., son of Michael, 4.C. [*ante*, p. 52].

1294, Easter Term.—John de Marchelay [Marley] and Alice his wife, Thomas de Eltoft and Sarah his wife, Nicholas de Ilketon and Maude his wife, William de Langefeld and Elizabeth his wife, Gerard de Collum and Ismania his wife, Henry de Ecclesley and Joan his wife, and John son of Thomas de Eyville, claimed a messuage and 4 bovates of land in West Morton [near Bingley] from James de Monte alto [Maude] of Leathley as the inheritance of the six ladies and John de Eyville, as the heirs of William de Monte alto (the grandfather of the ladies and the great-grandfather of John) who demised the property to Simon de Monte alto for a term which was then ended. James pleaded that William was never seised so that he could demise it to Simon or any one else. The Sheriff summoned on the jury Richard de Carleton, Michael de Roudon [Rawdon], Henry son of Michael de Bayldon, John Vyleyn, William the Clerk of Byngeley, John son of John de Bayldon, Stephen de Roudon, William de Hillum, William de Bergby [Barrowby], William le Weyte of Ledes and John Avaranges; none of them came, and they were all fined. A verdict was subsequently found for the plaintiffs, and the defendant was fined for the unjust detention.³

I have no further information about Henry son of Michael.

JOHN DE BAILDON, 5.G., son of Robert, 4.D. [*ante*, p. 52].

1293, Michaelmas Term.—John son of Robert de Bayldon was one of the defendants against whom Alan de Catherton claimed land in Baidon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 461].

1296, April 25.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 390.

1300, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 61.

1331, Michaelmas Term.—John son of Robert de Bayldon was pledge for the fines of William Clerkson of Baidon and John in the Wra, servant of William de Baidon, for an assault on John le Vavasour of Castley and James de Monte alto [*post*, p. 75].

¹ Assize Roll 1113, m. 2d.

² Coram Rege 201, Trin. 3 Edw. II, m. 51d.

³ Assize Rolls, 1084, m. 62d.; 1092, m. 17d.; 1102, m. 26d., where the name of the two Baidon jurors is spelt Baylton.

1331-2, Hilary Term.—John son of Robert de Baildon was one of those concerned in the raid on Richard Waleys's property at Cottingley. The other defendants included William, Adam, Walter and John, the sons of Henry de Baildon [*post*, p. 75].

1333, Easter Term.—John son of John del Bothes, miller, was indicted before William de Scargill, Steward of the Earl of Warenne at Wakefield, for stealing a cow from John son of Robert de Baildon at Ovendon. He was acquitted.¹

1336, October 3.—At the Tourn held at Wakefield the jury presented that John de Baildon had drawn blood of William son of John Alayn. He was fined 12*d.*² This probably refers to John son of Robert, since the previous note shows that he was living at Ovenden, within the manor of Wakefield.

JOHN DE BAILDON, 5.H., son of John, 4.E. [*ante*, p. 54].

1294, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 62.

1298, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 50.

1300, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, pp. 56, 61.

1303, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 53.

1310, July 8.—See *ante*, p. 61.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, 5.J., son of John, 4.E. [*ante*, p. 54].

Undated; about 1305-10.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 392.

NICHOLAS DE BAILDON, 5.K., was probably a son of John, 4.E. [*ante*, p. 54].

1312, May 16.—Nicholas de Bayldon witnessed a charter whereby Roger son of Roger the Smith of Wambewelle granted a messuage and lands at le Stede to Benedict de Foxley.³ This reference to le Stede suggests that Nicholas was a son of John de Baildon of the Stede. He had a son John living at Burley in 1325.

1315, December 17.—Nicholas de Baildon was one of the jurors at the inquisition held at Ilkley after the death of Peter de Percy.⁴

Undated; about 1315-20.—Nicholas de Bayldon witnessed a charter by which Benedict de Foxle [Foxley], Rector of Bulwyk [Northants], granted to John de Calverley and Joan his wife, a messuage and lands in Burley and "le Stede," which had been given him by Roger de Wamwell. The other witnesses were Laurence de Arthington, William de Castley, senior and junior, Falcas de Lyndley, etc.⁵ This is no doubt the property

¹ Coram Rege 292, East. 7 Edw. III, m. 20 Rex.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

³ Phillipp's MSS.

⁴ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Edw. II, file 48, no. 7.

⁵ Phillipp's MSS.

conveyed to Wombwell by Walter de Middleton, the grant of which was witnessed by William son of John de Bayldon "in le Stede" and Robert son of William "*de eadem*" [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 392].

Undated; about 1315-20.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 392.

1319, May 24.—William son of Henry de Burlay granted lands in Burlay to John de Calverley. Witnesses: Nicholas de Bayldon, etc.¹

1321, April 22.—Richard son of Peter de Burlay released to John de Calverley and Joan his wife, all his right to a messuage and lands in Burlay which William, Richard's son, had given them. Witnesses: Nicholas de Baildon, etc.²

He had a son John, 6.G.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, 6.A., eldest son of Henry, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 55], was probably born about 1285.

The earliest note I have of him is the complaint of Simon de Wakefield, as to which a special commission was issued on December 12, 1318 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 239]. He and his brother Adam were apparently in the retinue of Sir Simon Warde.

1319.—William de Belledone witnessed a charter by which Neil, Roger and Elina, children of Robert de Plumpton, released lands at Austby, in the parish of Ilkley, to Peter de Middleton.³

1319-20, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 59.

His next appearance is in connection with the Earl of Lancaster's Rebellion in 1322, as to which a few words of explanation are necessary.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, eldest son of Edmund, brother of Edward I, was the most powerful subject in the realm, and headed the Barons in their various disputes with Edward II. In 1312, he, with the Earls of Hereford and Warwick, seized and beheaded Piers de Gaveston, an act which Edward never forgave. In 1321, the Earl called his friends and retainers together at Sherburn-in-Elmet, as a protest against the King's then favourites, the two Despencers. After considerable delays, Edward also took up arms, and marched north, early in 1322. The Earl, leaving a small garrison in his castle at Pontefract, retired to Boroughbridge, which he reached on March 16. Here his progress was arrested by Sir Simon Warde and Sir Andrew de Harcla, the Governors of

¹ Phillipp's MSS.

² *Ibid.*

³ Middleton Deeds; *Ilkley, Ancient and Modern*, p. 115.

York and Carlisle, who disputed the passage over the river Ouse. The Earl's army was not successful in forcing its way, and after a somewhat half-hearted attempt, in which several of the leaders were killed, the greater part dispersed, and the Earl and many others were taken prisoners. He was beheaded at Pontefract, on March 23; some thirty of the leaders were also executed.

1321, November 30.—Simon Warde, the Sheriff, had orders to attack any of the King's subjects who might rise against the King, taking with him the posse of the county of York, in which county he was appointed to collect the horsemen and footmen in order to set out with the King against the insurgents.¹ In view of what follows there can be little doubt that William de Baildon and his brothers, Adam and John, were with Warde on this occasion, and fought under his banner at the Battle of Boroughbridge.

Among Lancaster's adherents was Roger, Lord de Clifford, who was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He was sentenced to death, "but by reason of his great wounds, being held a dying man, the execution was respited for that time; and after the heat of the fury was over his life was spared by the said king, soe as he died a natural death in the 1st yeare of Edward III [1327]."²

Skipton Castle was Clifford's principal seat,³ and had held out against the royal forces. It seems to have been surrendered after Boroughbridge, and was then garrisoned for the King. Sir Simon Warde, the Sheriff, placed it in charge of Sir William Grammary, and among the garrison were William de Baildon, and his brothers, Adam and John.

The neighbourhood was in a very disturbed condition, and later on in the year, when matters were quieter, a Special Commission sat to inquire into certain alleged outrages both in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

1323, July 26.—Inquiry held at Pickering, before William de Herle and Geoffrey le Scrope, the King's Justices.

A jury of Staincliff Wapentake presented that at the time William Grammary had the custody [*custodia*] of Skipton Castle, Thomas Grammary, John de Routhecliff, John de Penryth, Richard de Cardoill, John le Vavasour, William de Baildon, Adam his brother, John de Baildon, John

¹ Close Roll, 15 Edw. II, m. 23d.; and see March 3, 1321-2, *ante*, vol. 1, p. 240.

² Sir Matthew Hale's *Memoirs of the Cliffords*, quoted in Whitaker's *Craven*, 3rd ed., p. 313.

³ Skipton had been granted to Robert, Lord de Clifford, Roger's father, in 1310, in exchange for lands in Monmouthshire. Robert was killed at Bannockburn, 1314.

de Kailly, Henry de Kailly, Richard Ketill, Thomas Ketill, and others of the garrison of the Castle whose names the jury did not know, seized and carried within Skipton Castle, 34 mares, foals and fillies, worth £24, the property of the Earl of Lancaster; and that the same persons also took 4 bulls and 80 cows, each worth 10s., and 31 bullocks and mares each worth 6s. 8d., but what was done with these the jury did not know.¹

The same jury further presented that William Grammary and his men staying in the garrison of Skipton Castle [and therefore including William, Adam and John de Baildon], took there of the goods of the King which had belonged to Roger de Clifford, 3 cross-bows of 2 feet, 3 cross-bows of one foot, 100 quarrels, one iron corslet [*corsetum*], one iron palet, one tun, 12 hides [*pellices*], 1000 herrings, worth 10s., 37 salt fish, worth 9s. 3d., one old coat of mail [*loricam veteram*], four cloths [*mappa*], 3 towells [*manutergia*], 1 canvas, 2 coverlets [? ; *sauvenapes*], 4 "bacons," worth 7s. 6d., 3 little ones [*parvas*], worth 5s., 4 quarters of salt of Payteux,² worth 20s., 6 bushells of small salt, worth 4s., 20 quarters of corn which came from the tithes of Gargrave, worth £12, one quarter of beans from the same tithes, worth 10s., 6 bushells of draget [coarse corn] from the same tithes, worth 8s. 9d., 4½ quarters of barley, worth 36s., 2 quarters and 2 bushells of corn from the mulcture of the mill, worth 27s., 5 quarters of corn from the issues of the manor itself [the manor of Gargrave apparently], worth 60s., 1½ quarters of maslin [*mixtillo*]³ from the mulcture of the mill, worth 15s., 4 quarters and 6 bushells of draget from the same mulcture, worth 28s. 6d., 42 quarters of oatmeal, worth £8, 8s., 20 quarters of oats in sheaves, by estimation worth £4, 12 quarters of dried oats, worth 60s., 3 quarters and 2 bushells of oat malt, worth 16s. 3d., one three-year-old colt, worth 30s., 2 three-year-old fillies, worth 32s., 3 two-year-old colts, worth 40s., one two-year-old filly, worth 20s., 16 oxen, worth £10, 13s. 4d., 3 yearling foals, worth 30s., 2 bushells of coarse [*grosse*] oats, worth 3s., 2 salted stags [*cervos salsos*],⁴ worth 4s., 5 cart horses [*affri*], worth 50s., and 3 unbroken mares [*jumenta indomita*], worth 40s.

The said William and his men also took of the goods of John de Styrkeland [Strickland], rebel, forfeited to the King, 2 mares, worth 30s., 1000 herrings, worth 10s., and 30 salt fish, worth 7s. 6d.; and of the goods of Hugh de Louthre [Lowther], 7 lbs. of almonds [*amigdalorum*], worth 15s. 6d., a couple [*copulam*] of fruit, worth 12s.; and of the goods of Robert de Wulseley, 33s.; and one grey mare [*jumentum ferrauinum*; ?] of John de Hegham, enemy and rebel, worth 40s.

William Grammary came, and said that he belonged to the household of Simon Warde, then Sheriff of Yorkshire, and was sent by him to seize

¹ Assize Roll 1117, m. 5d.

² Salt of Poitou was probably a coarse kind of bay-salt, called in English, Pattow or Pateu salt; see *H. E. D.*, *Cotgrave*, etc. Edward III granted to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, a monopoly of selling *salem apud le Bay vel alibi in partibus Pictaviæ; Fœdera*, vol. 3, p. 190.

³ A mixture of wheat and rye.

⁴ Deer were commonly salted down for winter use; see *Victoria County History of Lancashire*, vol. 2, pp. 441, 443.

Skipton Castle into the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of Roger de Clifford. The castle was delivered up to him by John de Skipton, the then Warden [*custos*], by an indenture made between them. A great part of the goods mentioned above were delivered up at the same time, and some others, all of which he [Grammary] handed over to Simon Warde, as Simon admitted. As to the other goods, he pleaded Not guilty.¹

The same jury also presented that William de Baildon had taken possession of 4 oxen which had belonged to Roger de Clifford, enemy and rebel. William appeared and admitted that he had taken 2 oxen and a mare of Clifford's, and a cow and a foal which came from Ightenhill; these he delivered to Simon Warde, the Sheriff for the King's use. Simon said that this was so, and that he was charged therewith in his account. William denied having taken the other two oxen or anything else of the King's enemies, and put himself upon a jury of the country.²

1323, August 19.—Pleas at Skipton before William de Herle and Geoffrey le Scrope. Robert Conville of Sylesden³ complained that William brother of Adam son of Henry de Baildon late keeper [*custos*] of Skipton Castle, together with John de Rouclyff, Thomas Gramory, Henry Bolour of Baildon, Robert Fox of Harewood, and the said Adam son of Henry, late keepers [*custodes*] of the Castle, had seized him at Sylesden on Friday after Ash Wednesday, 15 Edward II, [Feb. 26, 1322], carried him off to the Castle, and there kept him in prison until he made fine with them for 20s.; and that he [William de Baildon] had seized and taken away his goods and chattels at Sylesden, viz: 20s. in money, buckles and rings of gold and silver, purses, silk girdles, acketons [quilted leather jackets], basnets and cross-bows, to the value of £5; he claimed £20 as damages. William de Baildon pleaded Not guilty. The jury chosen by consent of the parties found for the plaintiff, but assessed the damages at £2 only for the seizure and imprisonment and the taking of his goods. William was committed to gaol.⁴

It will be noticed that William is here called *custos*, that is Warden or Keeper, of the Castle, as though he were in command of the garrison. It is not quite certain what office is meant here by *custos*. The usual meaning of the word is Keeper or Warden; but however we translate it, it seems quite clear that William de Baildon was at the time referred to in command of the Castle, and that the other persons concerned with him in this case were his subordinates, and acting under his orders. This will explain why no damages are claimed against them, and why William only is sent to prison. In the previous note [*ante*, p. 65], mention is

¹ Assize Roll 1117, m. 6d.

² *Ibid.*, m. 7.

³ Sildsen is a village in the parish of Kildwick, 7 miles from Skipton.

⁴ Assize Roll 1117, m. 1.

made of the time when "William Grammary had the wardship [*custodia*] of the Castle." These expressions suggest that the *custos* was a temporary officer put in command on behalf of the King. The regular commander of the Castle was called the Constable, which office was held by John de Rither in 1318 [Close Roll], while on May 1st, 1322, Henry de Malton was *Custos* [*ibid.*].

1323, August 20.—A further inquiry was held at Clitheroe by the same Justices. The jury presented that Nicholas Mauleverer, Thomas Gramery, John le Vavasour, Constantine de Mohaut, Adam de Mohaut, Godfrey son of William Dautre, Adam de Baildon, William de Baildon, John de Baildon, and 37 others [named, mostly neighbours and people of good position], had seized and carried away from Ightenhill Park, which belonged to the Earl of Lancaster, 3 rouncies [*runcini*, hackneys], each worth 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.], 9 foals in the third year, each worth 8 marks [£5, 6s. 8d.], 18 mares, each worth 100s., 5 fillies, each worth 40s., 12 foals in the second year, each worth 100s., 6 foals in the first year, each worth 13s. 4d., 3 oxen, each worth 20s., and a cask of wine, worth 66s. 8d. Total, £258, 6s. 8d.

Also that the same persons had seized in the Forest of Trouden 31 cows, 2 bulls and 2 oxen, each worth 13s. 4d.; 4 bullocks, each worth 5s., and 5 calves, each worth 4s.; and in Penhill [Pendle] Forest 53 cows and 2 bulls, each worth 13s. 4d., 4 oxen, each worth 10s., a bullock, worth 5s., 3 calves, each worth 4s., and 3 other calves, each worth 3s. Total, £65.¹

The total comes to 53 horses and 113 head of cattle, worth, including the cask of wine, £323, 6s. 8d. Reckoning the value of money at some twenty times its present equivalent, this represents a very respectable haul.

1323, Michaelmas Term.—Robert de Tonge claimed to recover from William son of Adam de Baildon a messuage and 14 acres of land in Collyng [Cowling] near Gluseburn, by a writ of *quare cessavit per biennium*. William had been summoned and did not come, so the property was to be seized into the King's hands, and William was to be summoned for Easter Term. He again made default, and Tonge recovered seisin.²

If the word *son* is correct here, then this record refers to some William and some Adam of whom there is no other trace; but I suspect that the word *fil'*, an abbreviation for *filium*, is a clerical

¹ Assize Roll 425, m. 14d., 22; Coram Rege 254, Mich. 17 Edw. II, m. 30 (70), where there are some slight variations in the figures. The Forest of Trawden is near Colne, Pendle Forest is between Clitheroe and Burnley, Ightenhill Park is close to Burnley, all in Lancashire.

² De Banco 248, Mich. 17 Edw. II, m. 184d.; 251, East. 17 Edw. II, (1324), m. 7.

error for *fr'*, *fratrum*, and that William son of Henry and brother of Adam is meant. William was described as brother of Adam in 1323 [*ante*, p. 67].

William was accused by Ralph de Mouchinsey of taking part in the assault on him at Skipton in March, 1323, of which his brother, Adam de Baidon, and others, were found guilty. The charge was afterwards withdrawn [*post*, pp. 86, 87].

The garrison of Skipton Castle seem to have been a particularly unruly lot, and were soon in trouble again. It seems that the King had appointed his yeoman, Robert de Michedevre, and John de Wateby, clerk, to search the castle, and inspect all charters, writings and muniments affecting Roger de Clifford and others, and to report to the King. A writ of aid to the Sheriff to assist them was issued on April 26, 1322.¹ The newcomers and the garrison speedily fell out, and the former complained to the King; the details are unfortunately lacking.

1323, October 8.—Commission of oyer and terminer to Master Robert de Baldok, Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Chancellor, [and others], on information by Robert de Muchedevre, that John "Robertesclerk of Welle," William Gramary, Thomas Gramary, John de Routhedlif, John le Vavasour, William de Bayldon, John de Bayldon, Richard de Cardoil, Thomas Ketel, John de Cayli, Henry his brother, Richard Ketel, John de Saxton, Adam de Baidon, Henry de Malton, Simon Warde, Godfrey son of William de Alta rypa [Dautry], Adam Mouhaut, Nicholas Mauleverer, [and others], took away his cattle and goods at Skipton in Cravene.²

1324, Easter Term—Robert de Doundale complained of William de Bayldon, Adam his brother, John de Bayldon, Robert Crakbayn, John his brother, Richard and Thomas Ketel, Henry Fairfax, John le Vausour [Vavasour], William Dautre of Elslack, William May of Otley and Simon his brother, Henry de Cayli and John his brother, John de Rouclif, and Robert Fox, for seizing a horse, an ox, 4 cows, a heifer, and 2 bullocks, worth 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.], and other goods and chattels, at Skipton, and carrying them away. John de Baidon is not mentioned after the first entry.³

On December 27, 1324, the King sent out writs, some under the Great Seal and some under the Privy Seal, to a number of

¹ Patent Roll, 15 Edw. II, part 2, m. 18.

² Patent Roll, 17 Edw. II, part 1, m. 9d.

³ Coram Rege 256, East. 17 Edw. II, m. 34; 257, Trin. 17 Edw. II, m. 50d.; 258, Mich. 18 Edw. II, m. 49; 259, Hil. 18 Edw. II, (1325), m. 131d.; 260, East. 18 Edw. II, m. 99d.; 261, Trin. 18 Edw. II, m. 61d.; 262, Mich. 19 Edw. II, attorney roll 7d.

persons in connection with the French War. Among those of the north country having writs under the Privy Seal was William de Baidon.¹ I have not been able to find a copy of the writ sent to him, but there can be little doubt that it demanded his personal attendance, and was probably in connection with the raising of the necessary forces. Some of the writs issued at the same time related to the preparing of ships and springalds, that is, catapults.

Among those to whom writs were sent were the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, Robert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, William de Roos of Helmsley, Henry de Percy, Thomas de Metham, Simon Warde, William FitzWilliam, and Hugh de Louthre.

1324-5, February 24.—To all faithful Christians who shall see or hear these present letters, John de Stapelton, greeting. Know ye that I have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed unto William son of Henry de Baidon, his heirs or assigns, 2 messuages and 4 bovates of arable land and meadow in Baidon, which messuages and land William first held of the grant of Walter de Yarowe [Yarm] of Baidon, and Walter held the same of me for the term of his life by the assignment of Adam de Nailford [Neirford], who granted the reversion thereof to me by a Fine levied between us in the King's Court [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 316]; To have and to hold the said 2 messuages, land and meadow to William, his heirs or assigns, of me, my heirs or assigns, freely, quietly, wholly, well and peacefully, by hereditary right, for ever, with all easements, as in moors, marshes, pastures, woods and plains wheresoever. Rendering yearly to me and my heirs, after the decease of the said Walter, 12s. of silver at the feasts of St. Martin in the Winter and of Pentecost, by equal portions, for all services, exactions, customs, and secular demands, save the suit of coming to our court of Baidon thrice in the year, if they shall be lawfully summoned, and save the suit of grinding at our mill there, to the twentieth quarter of corn, when it shall happen. I will and grant also for me, my heirs or assigns, that William, his heirs and assigns, shall be free and quit from all exaction of pannage in our wood of Baidon, and from all and every other burden and service whatsoever, laid or to be laid in any way on the said 2 messuages and land, due or to be due to us, for ever, the payment of the said rent and the doing suit of court and to the mill, in form premised only excepted. It shall be lawful for William, his heirs or assigns, to fell, take and possess sufficient timber necessary for mending, rebuilding or newly repairing his houses, so often as need shall be, by the view of our forester there for the time being in our household, without any contradiction or hindrance by us, our heirs or assigns. Warranty against all men. Witnesses: Sir Simon Ward, Sir John Ward, knts., Walter de Haukesworth, Michael de Rawdon, and

¹ Exchequer, K. R. Misc., Wardrobe Accounts, bundle 24, no. 10.

Robert de Burley. Dated at Walkyngham, the Sunday after St. Peter in *Cathedra*, 18 Edward II.¹

1324-5, Hilary Term.—The Sheriff of Lancashire was ordered to arrest a number of persons who had been indicted for trespass, presumably in connection with the raid on Igthenhill [*ante*, p. 68]. The defendants, who seem to have been mostly Yorkshiremen, included William, Adam, and John de Baildon, Sir Robert Leyburn, Alan de Roucester, Thomas de Musgrave, Robert de Knol, John son of John de Knol, William de Caillee, Thomas Quatresoudz, John, Constantine and Adam de Mohaud, Nicholas Mauleverer, Thomas Grammary, John and Henry le Vavasour, William de Dautre [*sic*], and many others. The Sheriff returned that he had been unable to find them.²

1325, Michaelmas Term.—The whole story of the seizure of rebels' goods at Skipton and Igthenhill is again set out, with some variations. William, Adam and John de Baildon (here called son of Henry) and most of the others concerned, appeared, and prayed to be admitted to make fine with the King as to all goods taken at Skipton Castle, which was granted. As to other goods of rebels, they produced a mandate from the King, addressed to Geoffrey le Scrope and others, the Justices, dated at Chippingham, November 6, 1325, by which he ordained that William Grammary, Thomas his brother, John le Vavasour, William, Adam and John de Baildon, Henry Bolour of Baildon, [and others], were not to be molested or charged as to any goods of rebels seized between October 17, 1321, and April 5, 1322, since he had determined that none of those in his train [*comitiva*] pursuing rebels should be charged as to any goods taken between those dates. The accused were therefore discharged as to those matters. They paid fines for the loot from Igthenhill, Penhill, Trouden and Skipton [*i.e.* the Earl of Lancaster's property] as follows:—

Constantine le Mohaut [*sic, i.e.* Maude] 30s.; pledges, John de Skipton and William de Baildon.

John le Vavasour 40s.; pledges, William de Clapham and John de Skipton.

William de Baildon 40s.; pledges, John le Vavasour and Adam de Baildon.

Adam de Baildon 30s.; pledges, William de Baildon and John le Vavasour.

Nicholas Mauleverer 30s.; pledges, the same.

Adam le Mouhaut 20s.; pledges, the same.

Thomas Gramary 30s.; pledge, William Gramary, knt.

John de Mouhaut 30s.; pledge, Constantine le Mouhaut and John de Skipton.

John de Baildon 20s.; pledges, Adam de Baildon and William de Baildon.

John de Routhclif 1 mark; pledge, William Gramary, knt.

¹ Set out in some later litigation [*post*, p. 104]; De Banco 418, Trin. 38 Edw. III, m. 142d.

² Coram Rege 259, Hil. 18 Edw. II, m. 23d. Rex.

William Gramary, knt., 1 mark; pledges, Thomas Gramary and John de Routhclif.¹

1327, Easter Term.—William [de Melton], Archbishop of York, and Richard de Grymeston, sued William son of Henry de Baildon and Thomas de Grenefeld of Sherburn for a debt of £6. In Trinity Term of that year William was attached by John de Baildon (no doubt his brother), and William Graunt. The action continued until Easter Term, 1336, without the defendants putting in an appearance, and without any result being attained.² After Trinity Term, 1330, Grimston's name does not appear; he was probably dead.

In 1327, William paid 1s. 6d. for a Lay Subsidy, in respect of property at Baildon. His father, Henry, as we have already seen, paid 2s. 6d. on the same occasion [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 205].

1328, Easter Term.—Henry son of Walter Chapman of Bailedon complained that William son of Henry de Bailedon and Adam and John, his brothers, had assaulted, beaten, wounded and ill-treated him at Bailedon.³

1328, April 13.—Sir Richard Waleys complained of William de Baildon, John de Baildon, and a large number of other persons, for raiding his houses and property at Burghwallis and Newtonwallis, near Pontefract, Healaugh, near Tadcaster, and Cottingley, near Bingley. The accused were of all ranks of life, and included Sir William Grammary [the former Warden of Skipton Castle], Robert, Prior of Healaugh Park, William Darel, Nicholas de Topclif, Sir John Mauleverer, Nicholas Mauleverer, William Tancard, clerk, John Tancard, William Fairfax, Nicholas and John Paumes [Palmes] of Naburn, and other gentry, smiths, tailors, sawyers and skinnners, and three women. They were charged with breaking into his houses, breaking open chests, and with taking 70 horses, 16 mares, 16 foals, 68 oxen, 14 cows, 160 pigs, 200 sheep, and 140 goats, valued at £200, and other goods valued at another £200. The King appointed

¹ Coram Rege 262, Mich. 19 Edw. II, m. 33, 34, 35, Rex, fines 1d.

² De Banco 269, East. 1 Edw. III, m. 3d.; 270 Trin. 1 Edw. III, m. 31d.; 273, East. 2 Edw. III, (1328), m. 23d.; 274, Trin. 2 Edw. III, m. 45; 275, Mich. 2 Edw. III, m. 88; 276, Hil. 3 Edw. III, (1329), m. 78; 277, East. 3 Edw. III, m. 72d.; 280, Hil. 4 Edw. III, (1330), m. 296; 281, East. 4 Edw. III, m. 108; 282, Trin. 4 Edw. III, m. 137; 283, Mich. 4 Edw. III, m. 185; 284, Hil. 5 Edw. III, (1331), m. 168; 285, East. 5 Edw. III, m. 79d.; 286, Trin. 5 Edw. III, m. 209d.; 287, Mich. 5 Edw. III, m. 178d., 541; 288, Hil. 6 Edw. III, (1332), m. 309d.; 289, East. 6 Edw. III, m. 249; 292, Mich. 6 Edw. III, m. 212; 293, Hil. 7 Edw. III, (1333), m. 248; 294, East. 7 Edw. III, m. 286; 296, Mich. 7 Edw. III, m. 59, 381; 299, Trin. 8 Edw. III, (1334), m. 6; 300, Mich. 8 Edw. III, m. 7, 448d.; 301, Hil. 9 Edw. III, (1335), m. 256d.; 302, East. 9 Edw. III, m. 156; 303, Trin. 9 Edw. III, m. 223d.; 304, Mich. 9 Edw. III, m. 489d.; 305, Hil. 10 Edw. III, (1336), m. 302d.; 306, East. 10 Edw. III, m. 16.

³ Coram Rege 272, East. 2 Edw. III, m. 104.

Thomas Ughtrede, Richard de Aldeburgh and Thomas Deyville to inquire into the matter, by a Special Commission of oyer and terminer.¹

1328, Trinity Term.—A jury of Barkstone Wapentake presented that William de Baildon, and Walter and John, his brothers, had beaten and wounded Walter Rayne of Farburn [Fairburn] at Fairburn on Monday, July 28, 1326, and that they had also beaten and wounded John Davy of Ledsham at Ledsham, and others of those parts; and also that they were common malefactors in fairs and markets and disturbers of the peace. William pleaded Not guilty, but was convicted by a jury of the West Riding, and committed to the Marshalsea. He was afterwards released on payment of a fine of 20s., for which John Vavasour and Adam de Baildon were sureties. He also found the following sureties for his good behaviour, Adam de Hopton, John de Bollyng, Roger de Maynnyngham, John de Upton, Robert de Bradeleye and William Bithewatre, all of Yorkshire. Walter and John were acquitted, but were ordered to find sureties for their good behaviour. Their sureties were Adam de Middleton, Robert de Clayton, Robert de Bradeley[y] and John de Hilton, all of Yorkshire, Richard Sampson of Lincolnshire, and John de Turney or Turvey of Huntingdonshire.²

1328, Trinity Term.—John de Garhow put Robert de Claiton in his place against William de Bayldon and others in a plea of trespass.³

1328, Michaelmas Term.—William son of Henry de Bayledon complained of Thomas Penson and Hugh del Hull [or Hill] of Hawksworth for disseising him of his free tenement at Hawksworth. The property had been taken into the King's hands and a jury of the neighbourhood were to be summoned to try the case.⁴

1328, November 11.—William son of Henry de Bayldon granted and released to Thomas son of Simon son of Ede de Hawksworth, his heirs and assigns, all his right to a messuage with a croft of 6 acres of land in Hawksworth, which had been granted to him [William] by Thomas del Holyns in Bradford Dale. Witnesses: John de Calverlay, Walter de Haukesword, Walter his son, Robert son of Walter de Burlay, Peter del Stede, John Power of Burlay, William Attebeck of Mensyngton, William his son, and Hugh del Hill.⁵

1329, March 28.—The King granted a general pardon to William de Bayldonn in the usual form. The document states that he had recently been with the King [*in obsequium nostrum*] on an expedition against certain traitors "then striving with us."⁶

The expedition mentioned in this pardon can only refer to the inglorious campaign against the Scotch in 1327.

¹ Patent Roll, 2 Edw. III, part 1, m. 12d.

² Coram Rege 273, Trin. 2 Edw. III, m. 26d. Rex, fines, m. 1.

³ Coram Rege 273, Trin. 2 Edw. III, attorney roll 1d.

⁴ De Banco 275, Mich. 2 Edw. III, m. 138d.

⁵ Fawkes MSS., Farnley.

⁶ Patent Roll, 3 Edw. III, part 2, m. 1.

"The first action that was undertaken" (says Baker),¹ "was an expedition against the Scots; for Robert Bruce, though now old and sickly, and, as was said, leprous, yet considering the youth of the new King and the distractions of the Kingdom, thought it now a fit time to do some good upon England; and entring the borders with an army, sent defiance to King Edward." The King sent out summonses to meet at Newcastle-on-Tyne on May 29, and in the meantime the Scots under Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and Sir James Douglas, ravaged and desolated the northern counties. There were great difficulties in locating the enemy, but at length they were found strongly posted at a place called Stanhope Park on the Wear. Here the two armies faced each other for fifteen days, and then the Scotch quietly slipped away by night. Edward returned to York, and disbanded his army.

Barnes² mentions among those taking part in this campaign John, Earl of Warenne and Surrey, and John, Lord Roos, younger brother to William, Lord Roos of Hamlake [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 555]. William de Baildon was very likely with one of them.

1329, Easter Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 243.

1329-30, March 18.—The King granted another general pardon to William de Baildonn, "who was in our train when we lately rode against certain traitors then opposing us."³

1331, Michaelmas Term.⁴—It was presented by a jury that William de Bayldon, Adam his brother, John in the Wra, William's servant [*garcio*], William Clerksone of Bayldon, Adam son of Adam de Schippelay, and William son of Adam Milner of Knottyngley, had assaulted John le Vavassour of Castelay and James de Monte alto [*Maude*] at Otley, on Thursday [Dec. 5] before St. Nicholas, 5 Edward III [1331]. Vavasour complained that he was beaten and wounded, and he claimed £20 damages; while Maude stated that he was so badly used that he despaired of his life, and he claimed 200 marks [£133, 6s. 8d.] damages. The jury found for the plaintiff in each case, the defendants were ordered to pay the damages claimed and to remain in prison until payment. It was subsequently certified to the Court by Ralph de Sutton, the plaintiffs' attorney, that the damages had been paid, and the defendants were thereupon released from prison on payment of certain fines to the King. William and Adam paid 40*d.* each for the first assault and 10*s.* each for the second, being mutually

¹ *Chronicle*, p. 120.

² *Hist. of Edward III*, pp. 7, 8.

³ Patent Roll, 4 Edw. III, part 1, m. 35.

⁴ This roll appears to be made up of membranes of various dates; the actual date of this entry is therefore doubtful.

pledges for each other; Shipley paid 20*d.* in each case, pledge Adam de Baildon; Milner paid 20*d.* in each case, pledge John de Leke; Clerkson paid 20*d.* in each case, pledge John son of Robert de Bayldon; and John in the Wra paid 20*d.* in each case, pledge John son of Robert de Baildon. Maude also complained that the same persons (William's name is here spelled Baylledon) had taken his horse and certain goods and chattels. The jury found that this was untrue, and Maude was in mercy for a false claim.¹

1331-2, January 10.—Gaul Delivery of York Castle, before Peter de Myddelton and Thomas Dayville, the Justices. William de Baildon, Adam his brother, Walter their brother, Adam de Shepley, William son of the Clerk of Baildon, John in the Wra, and William the Milner, were indicted for burgling the house of Robert de Kesewyk at Staynburn in the Wapentake of Clarhow, and taking 100*s.* of silver in money, and other goods and chattels to the value of 40*s.* They pleaded Not guilty, and were acquitted.

William de Baildon, Adam his brother, and Walter, Adam's brother, were also indicted for burgling the house of the Parson of Helagh at Hedelay [Headley in the parish of Bramham, near Tadcaster] in the Wapentake of Barkston Ash, and taking £20 of silver in money, a horse worth 40*s.*, and other goods and chattels to the value of £10. They pleaded Not guilty, and were acquitted.

William son of Henry de Baildon, Adam his brother, Walter, Adam's brother, Adam de Shepley, William son of the Clerk of Baildon, John in the Wra, and William the Milner, were indicted for burgling the house of Hugh de Conyngeworth at Conyngeworth [Cullingworth, near Bingley] in the Wapentake of Skyrack, and taking goods and chattels value £10, and for being common robbers. They pleaded Not guilty, and were acquitted.²

1331-2, Hilary Term.—Richard Waleys complained that William, Adam, Walter and John de Baildon [sons of Henry], John son of Robert de Baildon, Hugh and Thomas de Lewynthorpe, William and Thomas de Clayton, Thomas del Holynes, and others, had broken his house at Cottingley, seized and carried away goods and chattels to the value of £20, and assaulted, beaten, wounded and ill-treated his men and servants, so that he lost their services for a long time, to his great damage. Thomas de Ousthorpe, Bailiff of the Liberty of Skyrack, had been ordered to attach them, but had done nothing, and the Sheriff was ordered to do so.³

Apparently this has nothing to do with the raid in 1328 [*ante*, p. 72], for, of the present defendants, only William and John de Baildon were concerned on the former occasion.

The interesting undated letter, of about 1332, from Alice de Stopham to John de Calverley, in which she complains of the

¹ Assize Roll 1125, m. 18*d.*, 19.

² Gaul Delivery Roll 214, m. 14*d.*, 15*d.*

³ Coram Rege 287, Hil. 6 Edw. III, m. 18.

trespasses which the brothers of Baylledon had made in her wood, has already been printed [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 467]. The "brothers" were clearly, I think, William, Adam, John and Walter, the four sons of Henry. I have no further information about Alice's grievance against them; it was evidently one of the numerous disputes about the rights of the freeholders in the various woods at Baildon. The use of the word *freres* in this way—*les freres de Baylledon*—is perhaps a little unusual at so early a date, but I have met with other instances.

1335, September 29.—William de Baildon had a lease from Queen Philippa of the town and water-mill of Bradford, and the Wapentakes of Agbrigg and Morley [*post*, p. 77].

1336, Michaelmas Term.—William Broun of Wakefield, milner, and Alice, his wife, sued John de Geirgrave of Wakefield to warrant the moiety of a messuage in Wakefield, which Robert Wolf claimed against them. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Agbrigg, had been ordered to summon Geirgrave, but had not done so.¹

1336, Michaelmas Term.—William was surety for his brother Adam's fine for assaulting Ralph de Mouchinsey at Skipton in 1323 [*post*, p. 87].

1336-7, Hilary Term.—Alexander Fetherstanhalgh sued John Darcy *le cosyn* for a debt of £20. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Agbrigg, had been ordered to distrain Darcy, but had not done so.²

1336-7, Hilary Term.—William de Bingley, chaplain, appointed Luke Gerard his attorney against William de Baildon, in a plea of trespass.³ No details are given.

1336-7, Hilary Term.—William de Baildon, Thomas de Pontefract, and Robert de Northall [of Leeds], all of Yorkshire, and Thomas de Digby of Lincolnshire, were sureties for the good behaviour of Thomas Dautry of Hunslet. Dautry had been indicted for a burglary committed in 1333 at the house of Emma de Walton at St. Oswald's Abbey [Nostell Priory], from which he took 40s. in money. Edward III had granted him a pardon, dated at Berwick, October 9, 1335, in consideration of his good service in the Scotch war.⁴

1337, March 28.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 333.

1337, Easter Term.—Alice daughter of Robert de Methelay complained that Isabel daughter of Robert de Methelay and others had disseised her of her free tenement in Methelay. William de Bayldon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Agbrigg, had been ordered to summon a jury of 12 free and lawful men, but had not done so.⁵

¹ De Banco 308, Mich. 10 Edw. III, m. 303.

² De Banco 309, Hil. 11 Edw. III, m. 161.

³ Coram Rege 307, Hil. 11 Edw. III, attorney roll 1d.

⁴ Coram Rege 307, Hil. 11 Edw. III, m. 17d. Rex; 308, East. 11 Edw. III, m. 17. Rex.

⁵ De Banco 310, East. 11 Edw. III, m. 4.

1337, Michaelmas Term.—William de Redenesse, Citizen and Merchant of York, sued Thomas de Thornhill for a debt of 46s. 8d. The Sheriff, who had been ordered to distrain him, returned that he had ordered William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Agbrigg, to do so, but that he had done nothing.¹ This phrase (which occurs several times) must not be taken literally; it merely means that he had not been able to carry out the order.

1337, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Tong, by John Woderove his guardian, sued Thomas son of Henry de Tyresale for cutting and carrying away his trees at Tong and Tyresale to the value of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.]. The defendant did not come. The Sheriff, who had been ordered to distrain him, returned that he had ordered William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley, to do so, but that he had done nothing.²

In 1337, William de Baildon is mentioned in a Fine relating to the manor of Fairburn, in the parish of Ledsham, near Pontefract, as being a free tenant there.

1337, Michaelmas Term.—Fine, by which Nicholas de Scalton, Parson of Laxton, settled the manor of Farburn (together with the homage and service of the Abbat of Kirkstall, Sir John de Mewes, Sir Richard de Waleys, Sir John de Everingham of Birkin, Roger de Ledes, Dionisia de Marreis, Peter de Marchelay, William de Baildon, John de Lascels and Adam de Helay, for their free tenements in the manor), to hold to Sir Adam de Everingham the elder for life, with remainder to Edward and Alexander his sons for their lives, with remainder to Adam de Everingham the younger and the heirs male of his body, and then to Robert his brother and the heirs male of his body, and then successively to the heirs male of Edward and Alexander, and then to Nicholas (Alexander's brother) and the heirs male of his body, and in default to the right heirs of Adam the elder.³

1338, June 11.—William de Baildon and Adam his brother witnessed the charter of Sir Nicholas de Stapelton by which he settled the manor of Baildon on his son Miles [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 334].

1338, August 4.—Bradford. Court of Queen Philippa. Certain horses and cattle had been seized as strays belonging to the Queen, and were in the custody of William de Baildon, the bailiff. The bailiff had arrested Thomas and Hugh, sons of Thomas de Bradford, the jury knew not why.⁴

1338, November 6.—Whereas John de Monte Gomeri, Steward of the Lady Philippa, Queen of England, granted and let to farm, in the Queen's name, to William de Baildon, the town and water-mill of Brade-ford, with its appurtenances, together with the Wapentakes of Morleye and

¹ De Banco 312, Mich. 11 Edw. III, m. 120d.

² *Ibid.*, m. 188d.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 273, file 113, no. 43; *Yorkshire Fines*, Edw. III, p. 128.

⁴ Duchy of Lancaster, Court Rolls, bundle 129, no. 1957, m. 1d.

Agbrigge, for 7 years from September 29, 9 Edw. III [1335], paying yearly to the Queen £13, by equal proportions at Easter and Michaelmas, for the town and mill, and for the Wapentakes as much as any other farmers thereof were wont to pay while they were in the hands of Queen Isabel¹ and afterwards of Queen Philippa, and 20s. more; and afterwards on October 8, 1337, Queen Philippa confirmed the same by her letters patent. Now on this day came before the Barons [of the Exchequer] the said William de Baildon, John le Vavasour, Adam de Bayldon, Walter de Bayldon and John de Wodesom, all of Yorkshire, and bound themselves and each of them to the Queen in £78 for the said town and water-mill so leased, for part of the said term, viz: from Michaelmas last, for 6 years; of which sum they will pay £6, 10s. at Easter next and £6, 10s. at Michaelmas next, and in like manner £13 yearly, until the said £78 be paid. And they granted, for themselves, their heirs and executors, that, if default were made, the Barons might levy on their lands, tenements, goods and chattels. The four sureties further pledged themselves [*manuceperunt*] that William would pay the farm for the two Wapentakes, and would well and faithfully bear himself in that Bailiwick, as long as he should remain in the same, and that they would pay all arrears, and answer for William whatever happened [*in eventis*] during the whole term.²

The Castle, Honour and borough of Pontefract, which included the manor of Bradford and the Wapentakes of Agbrigg, Morley, Barkston and Skyrack, and other property, were granted to Queen Philippa on February 12, 1329-30, in satisfaction of £3000 of land and rent promised to her at the time of her betrothal to Edward III.³ Pontefract had formed part of the jointure of Queen Isabel, wife of Edward II; she surrendered it to Edward III.⁴

1338-9, Hilary Term.—John de Mirfield and Avice his wife claimed 7 acres of land in Hodresfeld in right of Avice, of which John son of John de Dyghton had unjustly disseised Henry de Dighton, whose grand-daughter and heir Avice is. The Sheriff, who had been ordered to summon a jury to try the case, returned that he had ordered William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Agbrigg, to do so, but that he had done nothing.⁵

1339, Michaelmas Term.—John Giffard, Master of St. Leonard's Hospital at York, sued William and Adam, sons of Henry de Baildon, and Richard Ketill of Otley for a debt of 106s. 8d. He also sued William,

¹ Isabel of France, wife of Edward II.

² Exchequer, K. R. Memoranda 114, m. 185.

³ Patent Roll, 4 Edw. III, part 1, m. 37.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 28.

⁵ De Banco 317, Hil. 13 Edw. III, m. 214d.

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³ Patent Roll, 4 Edw. III, part 1, m. 37.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 28.

⁵ De Banco 317, Hil. 13 Edw. III, m. 214d.

Walter and Adam, sons of Henry de Baildon for a debt of £4, 6s. 8d.¹ These sums were probably due on two joint and several bonds. In Hilary Term, 1346, Ketill was reported to be dead.

1339, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 334.²

1339-40, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 334.

1340, Trinity Term.—John o' the Okes claimed a messuage and land in Rastrik from Henry Alisaundre. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Aggebrigg, had been ordered to summon him, but had not done so.³

1340, Trinity Term.—Ralph de Hastings, knt., sued William de Baildon, William Gardener of Sutton-in-Holderness, and Ralph de Watsand, that each of them should render an account as receivers of the plaintiff's moneys.⁴ In the roll for Hilary Term, 1340-1, Robert de Bradelay, Bailiff of the Liberty of Skyrayk, had been ordered to distrain William de Baildon, but had not done so; this seems to identify William as of Baildon. The place where he had acted as receiver is not stated.

1340, Michaelmas Term.—William de Baildon complained that John de Kirkeby, John de Stapelton, forester, John the Parker of Hathelsay, Ralph the Forester of Karleton, Thomas de Karleton, bailiff, and Roger his brother, Adam Lister of Snaith, and Thomas Serf, had broken into his close at Baildon, and had carried off 20 oxen, value 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.].⁵ In Hilary Term, 1342-3, John de Stapelton, Ralph the Forester, Roger de Carlton, Adam Lister and Thomas Serf were attached to answer William de Baildon, whose complaint is set out more fully in his "count" or "narration" as follows:—'That the said John de Stapelton and the others, with force and arms, to wit, with swords, bows and arrows, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, in the 13th year of the reign of our present Lord King [1339], did break William's close at Baildon, and did seize and carry away 20 oxen of his there found, price

¹ De Banco 320, Mich. 13 Edw. III, m. 505; 321, Hil. 14 Edw. III, (1340), m. 341; 323, Trin. 14 Edw. III, m. 226d.; 324, Mich. 14 Edw. III, m. 517; 326, East. 15 Edw. III, (1341), m. 218; 328, Mich. 15 Edw. III, m. 219d.; 329, Hil. 16 Edw. III, (1342), m. 312d.; 331, Trin. 16 Edw. III, m. 336; 332, Mich. 16 Edw. III, m. 512; 333, Hil. 17 Edw. III, (1343), m. 374; 335, Trin. 17 Edw. III, m. 187d.; 336, Mich. 17 Edw. III, m. 498d. 550; 337, Hil. 18 Edw. III, (1344), m. 230d.; 322; 339, Trin. 18 Edw. III, m. 241d.; 340, Mich. 18 Edw. III, m. 512; 342, East. 19 Edw. III, (1345), 269d.; 344, Mich. 19 Edw. III, m. 263d.; 345, Hil. 20 Edw. III, (1346), m. 367; 346, East. 20 Edw. III, m. 196; 348, Mich. 20 Edw. III, m. 281; 349, Hil. 21 Edw. III, (1347), m. 265; 350, East. 21 Edw. III, m. 180.

² Add further references: De Banco 323, Trin. 14 Edw. III, (1340), m. 56; 324, Mich. 14 Edw. III, m. 35; 325, Hil. 15 Edw. III, (1341), m. 103.

³ De Banco 323, Trin. 14 Edw. III, m. 16.

⁴ De Banco 323, Trin. 14 Edw. III, m. 289d.; 324, Mich. 14 Edw. III, m. 2d., 297; 325, Hil. 15 Edw. III, (1341), m. 44; 326, East. 15 Edw. III, m. 112d.; 330, East. 16 Edw. III, (1342), m. 62, 145d., 293; 332, Mich. 16 Edw. III, m. 394d.; 336, Mich. 17 Edw. III, (1343), m. 181d.

⁵ De Banco 324, Mich. 14 Edw. III, m. 159; 325, Hil. 15 Edw. III, (1341), m. 164d.; 328, Mich. 15 Edw. III, m. 256; 331, Trin. 16 Edw. III, (1342), m. 34; Coroners' Roll 211, (1342), m. 10.

20 marks, whereof he says that he is damaged to the amount of £40. John de Stapelton, and those who were attached with him, deny the force and the injury. Thomas Serf said that he did not commit the trespass, as William complains, and as to this put himself on the jury. John de Stapelton, Ralph, Adam and Roger, so far as concerned the coming with force and arms and breaking the close, said that they were in no wise guilty, but as to the taking of the oxen, they said that William de Baidon held of one Nicholas de Stapelton 2 messuages and 6 bovates of land in Baidon, by homage, fealty, and the service of 12s. per annum, to be paid at the Feasts of St. Martin in the Winter and Pentecost by equal portions, and because the said homage and fealty, and also the said yearly rent of 12s., had been in arrear for five years before the taking of the oxen, they, John de Stapelton, Ralph, Adam, and Roger, as bailiffs of the said Nicholas de Stapelton, seized the oxen; and this they were prepared to verify, wherefore they claimed judgment. William de Baidon said that John de Stapelton and the others broke his close and took his oxen without any cause, as by his writ and count he has alleged, and he prayed that this might be inquired into by [a jury of] the country; and John de Stapelton and the others likewise. Therefore the Sheriff was commanded to summon a jury to come on the Morrow of St. John the Baptist to try the case. And thereupon John de Fletham, William de Drax, Adam de Carleton, Alexander Fleming, William de Bland and William de Dalton, of the county of York, became bail for John de Stapelton, Ralph, Roger and Thomas Serf, to have their bodies here from day to day until the case shall be ended and judgment given. In Trinity Term, 1343, following, the case was adjourned to the octave of Martinmas, because the Sheriff had not sent the writ.¹ I have not found any further record of the matter.

1340, Michaelmas Term.—John de Gisburn, late Bailiff of the Liberty of Snaith, was indicted for divers felonies. He found as sureties for his good behaviour, William de Baidon, William de Goldhale, Richard de Cessay, Adam de Acworth, John de Shirburn, John Vavasour, and Thomas Hode of Houeden.² He was fined £26, 13s. 4d. for which William de Baidon was a surety.³

1340, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff was ordered to arrest William son of William de Beroughby [Barrowby] to answer for aiding, abetting, and procuring divers felonies, and also his sureties, Richard de Middleton, Adam de Baidon, Nicholas de Kyselay [Guiseley], Robert Kaillie, William de Baidon, and Roger Bataille, who had undertaken to produce him and had failed to do so.⁴ This order was repeated in Trinity Term, 1341.⁵ Barrowby was fined £5, for which John de Beroughby, Thomas Lasey, John de Baidon and John de Kelkefield became sureties.⁶

¹ De Banco 333, Hil. 17 Edw. III, m. 247d.

² Coram Rege 322, Mich. 14 Edw. III, m. 29d., 36d. Rex.

³ *Ibid.*, fines.

⁴ Controlment Roll 5, 14 Edw. III, m. 83.

⁵ Coram Rege 325, Trin. 15 Edw. III, m. 21d. Rex.

⁶ Coram Rege 322, Mich. 14 Edw. III, m. 29d. Rex., Fines.

1340, Michaelmas Term.—William de Baildon was surety for the payment of the fines of several delinquents. These were Adam de Acworth, Thomas del Grene, and Richard de Baghill, all of Pontefract, fined 40s. each for selling wine contrary to the assize; John de Wodsome, fined £3, 6s. 8d. for excesses committed by him as Under-Bailiff of Agbrigg; and John de Giseburn, fined £26, 13s. 4d. for divers trespasses and oppressions.¹

On March 15, 1340-1, Queen Philippa, by letters patent, granted to William de Routhe, during pleasure, the Bailiwick of the Hundreds [*sic*] of Agbrigg, Morley, Barkston and Skyrack,² and on June 19, 1345, she granted the same four Wapentakes to William de la More.³ It is possible that these grants were of an honorary nature, for William de Baildon was holding the office of Bailiff of Agbrigg and Morley in 1345 and 1346 respectively, and probably until his death in 1347.

1341, Trinity Term.—Margery widow of Richard de Heghtmondewyke [Heckmondwike] claimed land in Heghtmondewyke from John Tilly and John de Lyversegge and Isabel his wife. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley, had been ordered to summon the defendants, but had not done so.⁴

1341, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 335.

1341, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 335.

1341-2, Hilary Term.—Richard le Sauser, merchant of York, sued Alice, widow of Henry de Baildon, and Adam, William, and Walter, her sons, for a sack and a stone of wool, value £10.⁵

1342, April 17.—Bradford. Court [of Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby]. John son of Ivo [Iveson], who held a burgage in Bradford paying 10d. yearly to William de Baildon, agreed to pay 6d. a year to the lord to be quit of toll so long as he lived.⁶

1342, Michaelmas Term.—William de Baildon, as Bailiff of the Liberty or Wapentake of Morley, was ordered to summon John son of Henry de Rastrey and Margaret his wife to answer John de Okes, who claimed 5 acres of land in Halifax.⁷ He was also ordered to summon the jury in a claim for land made by Robert de Hyperum against Jordan de Clayton.⁸

¹ Coram Rege 322, Mich. 14 Edw. III, fines.

² Patent Roll, 15 Edw. III, part 1, m. 14.

³ Patent Roll, 19 Edw. III, part 1, m. 7d.

⁴ De Banco 327, Trin. 15 Edw. III, m. 12.

⁵ De Banco 329, Hil. 16 Edw. III, m. 206d.; 331 Trin. 16 Edw. III, m. 81d.; 332, Mich. 16 Edw. III, m. 207d.

⁶ Duchy of Lancaster, Court Rolls, bundle 129, no. 1957, m. 3.

⁷ De Banco 332, Mich. 16 Edw. III, m. 73.

⁸ *Ibid.*, m. 143.

1342.—Thomas de Fenton, William de Baildon, Robert de Bradley and Nicholas de Guiseley were sureties for a fine of 40s. imposed on John de Wodsome, Under-Bailiff of Agbrigg Wapentake, for certain excesses and trespasses.¹

1342-3, January 26.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 336.

1343, Easter Term.—Elias de Tanfeld of York sued Robert le Mareshale of Bramlay for a debt of 60s. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley, had been ordered to arrest Robert, but had not done so.²

1343, Easter Term.—John Giffard, Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, sued William, son of Henry de Bayldon, Adam son of Henry de Bayldon, Richard Ketell of Otley, and Walter son of Henry de Bayldon, that each of them should render an account as receiver of the plaintiff's moneys. The case had not been tried down to Hilary Term, 1346-7.³

1343, Michaelmas Term.—John de Okes claimed 5 acres of land in Wodehouse from Henry de Rastrik and Margaret his wife. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley, had been ordered to arrest the defendants, but had not done so.⁴

1344.—Presentation to Baildon Chapel. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 161.

1344, Easter Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 162.

1343-4, March 1.—Liberty of Morley. The jury for Bradford, Bolling, Horton and Manningham presented that on the Sunday after the Purification [Feb. 8], 1343-4, John del Hall of Shipley, spencer, killed Thomas son of John Milner of Thornton in Bradfordale, by striking him on the head with an oak club, so that he died on the Monday following. He was arrested, and placed in the custody of William de Baildon by Roger de Newmarch, the Coroner.⁵

1344, Easter Term.—William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Agbrigg, had been ordered by the Sheriff to distrain John Malet of Normanton and Robert de Lynton, executors of the will of John Tilly of Okewell, to answer John de Metham, who claimed a debt of 20 marks [*£13, 6s. 8d.*].⁶

1344, Trinity Term.—William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Agbrigg, had been ordered by the Sheriff to attach William son of Hugh de Almanbury and Agnes his wife, to answer Elena widow of Robert son of Roger de Goldekerres [Golcar], who claimed a messuage, 12 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in Querneby [Quarmby] as her right.⁷

¹ Pipe Roll, 16 Edw. III, m. *Item Ebor. in dorso*.

² De Banco 334, East. 17 Edw. III, m. 48d.

³ De Banco 334, East. 17 Edw. III, m. 122d.; 336, Mich. 17 Edw. III, m. 120d.; 337, Hil. 18 Edw. III, (1344), m. 230d.; 339, Trin. 18 Edw. III, m. 151d.; 340, Mich. 18 Edw. III, m. 268d.; 341, Hil. 19 Edw. III, (1345), m. 267; 342, East. 19 Edw. III, m. 202d.; 344, Mich. 19 Edw. III, m. 188; 345, Hil. 20 Edw. III, (1346), m. 284; 346, East. 20 Edw. III, m. 196; 348, Mich. 20 Edw. III, m. 281; 349, Hil. 21 Edw. III, (1347), m. 265.

⁴ De Banco 336, Mich. 17 Edw. III, m. 217.

⁵ Coroners' Roll 212, m. 3d.

⁶ De Banco 338, East. 18 Edw. III, m. 88d.

⁷ De Banco 339, Trin. 18 Edw. III, m. 42d., 187.

1344, Trinity Term.—William de Baildon sued Robert de Manningham and John del Bothe for trespass. He complained that they had with force and arms mowed and carried his corn at Bradford, to the value of £10, and had done other enormities, to his great damage, and against the King's peace. In Easter Term, 1345, it was ordered that they be put in exigent.¹

1344, Michaelmas Term.—Robert son of Simon Russell of Cawode sued Richard de Tong and Isabel his wife for a messuage and 15 acres of land at Tong. The Sheriff returned that he had ordered William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley, to summon the defendants, and that he had made no return.²

1344-5, Hilary Term.—Margery widow of John Tilly claimed as dower one third of 5 messuages, land, and 100s. rent in Birstall, Gomersale and Hekmondewyke, against John de Metham and Margery his wife. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley, had been ordered to summon them, but had not done so.³

1344-5, Hilary Term.—Thomas de Birstall and Maude his wife claimed, in right of Maude, lands in Wyke and Clakheton against Richard the son of and Alice the widow of Thomas de Popilwell. The defendants asked for a view. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley, had been ordered to take the view, but had not done so.⁴

1345, Easter Term.—Robert de Neville of Horneby, chivaler, complained of William son of William de Casteley, and others, for breaking his park at Harneley [near Leeds], taking his game, killing 6 mares, worth 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.], and assaulting his men and servants. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley had been ordered to attach the defendants, but had not done so.⁵

1345, May 24.—William de Baildon was one of the jurors at the inquisition taken at York after the death of Thomas le Vavasour of Askwith. The jury found that Thomas held no lands in chief in Yorkshire, but he held a tenement in Askwith of Sir Henry de Percy by military service. Thomas died on the Monday in the Morrow of the close of Easter, leaving his son and heir, Mauger, aged 14.⁶

1345, Trinity Term.—Robert son of Adam Wright of Walton claimed 2 acres of land in Walton near Sandale against John de Sandale. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Aggebrigg, had been ordered to summon him, but had not done so.⁷

1345, Trinity Term.—Queen Philippa, "the King's most dear Consort," sued William de Baildon for an account as receiver of her

¹ Coram Rege 337, Trin. 18 Edw. III, m. 22; 339, Hil. 19 Edw. III, (1345), m. 33; 340, East. 19 Edw. III, m. 64d.

² De Banco 340, Mich. 18 Edw. III, m. 545.

³ De Banco 341, Hil. 19 Edw. III, m. 73.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 152d.

⁵ De Banco 342, East. 19 Edw. III, m. 50.

⁶ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Edw. III, file 77, no. 47.

⁷ De Banco 343, Trin. 19 Edw. III, m. 338, 439.

moneys.¹ This clearly refers to William's offices as Bailiff of the Queen's Liberties of Agbrigg and Morley.

1345, Michaelmas Term.—Mauger, son and heir of Thomas le Vavasour, deceased (who held of the King in chief), being within age, and his marriage therefore belonging to the King, the Sheriff was ordered to seize him and to keep him in safe custody, awaiting further orders. Margaret and Thomas de Lascy, in whose custody the heir was found, refused to give him up. In Easter Term, 1346, the Sheriff ordered William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley, to arrest them.²

1345-6, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 561.

1346, Trinity Term.—William de Bayldon sued William son of Hugh de Cullingworth and Henry his brother, for cutting down his trees at Cullingworth,³ and seizing and carrying off his goods and chattels there found, to the value of £10, to his grave damage and against the King's peace.⁴

1346, Michaelmas Term.—Thomas de Lungvylers, chivaler, claimed the manor of Gergrave and 5 messuages, lands and rent in Armeley against Robert de Neville of Farnelay, chivaler. William de Baildon, Bailiff of the Liberty of Morley, had been ordered to summon Neville, but had not done so.⁵

1346, Michaelmas Term.—William de Baildon complained that Robert de Ecclesley the elder, of Oxenhope, Stephen son of Robert de Denholme, William de Hayley, Henry de Allerton, John Doughty, Richard de Oldfeld, Jordan del Bynnes, John de la More, Adam del Holmes, Robert Rudde, and others, had broken his hedge and ditch at Oxenhope, and put their cattle in his corn and grass, doing damage to the amount of £20.⁶

This reference to property at Oxenhope suggests that William may have inherited the land of John son of Alan de Baildon, or Richard de Baildon there [*ante*, pp. 46, 47].

1346-7, Hilary Term.—The Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, sued William and Adam, sons of Henry de Baildon, for a debt of £4, 6s. 4d.⁷ The debt was probably due on a joint and several bond. It is doubtful whether this is the same action as that of 1339 [*ante*, p. 78], where the claim was for £5, 6s. 8d. In Easter Term following the

¹ De Banco 343, Trin. 19 Edw. III, m. 209; 345, Hil. 20 Edw. III, (1346), m. 50d.; 348, Mich. 20 Edw. III, m. 56d.; 349, Hil. 21 Edw. III, (1347), m. 19d.; 350, East. 21 Edw. III, m. 54d.

² Controlment Roll 7, m. 61d.; Coram Rege 342, Mich. 19 Edw. III, m. 31 Rex; 343, Hil. 20 Edw. III, (1346), m. 10 Rex; 344, East. 20 Edw. III, m. 14 Rex.

³ A hamlet in the township and parish of Bingley.

⁴ Coram Rege 345, Trin. 20 Edw. III, m. 2d.; 347, Hil. 21 Edw. III, (1347), m. 95d.

⁵ De Banco 348, Mich. 20 Edw. III, m. 71d.

⁶ Coram Rege 346, Mich. 20 Edw. III, m. 144; 347, Hil. 21 Edw. III, (1347), m. 43d.

⁷ De Banco 349, Hil. 21 Edw. III, m. 265.

Sheriff returned that they were both dead.¹ This statement appears to have been true as regards William, but was incorrect as regards Adam.

William de Baildon was also reported to be dead in the course of Thomas de Roos's action [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 562]. His death may have occurred some little time before, perhaps even in 1346. News travelled slowly in those days, and all we can safely infer is that the Sheriff first learned of his death shortly before he had to make his return in Easter Term. The Battles of Crécy and Neville's Cross and the siege of Calais all happened in the latter half of 1346; it is not improbable that William was killed at one of these. There is some reason to believe that he was with Sir Miles de Stapleton in the French War. Sir Miles had with him eight esquires and eight archers, while Adam de Baildon, William's brother, is known to have served as one of his esquires in the Crécy campaign.² If Adam were with Sir Miles in France, it is not improbable that William was there also.

William de Baildon's wife's name was Elizabeth, but her surname does not appear and cannot be determined with absolute certainty. She was probably a daughter of John Vavasour of Weston [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 512], who was a feoffee on the occasion of a settlement of property at Baildon on William and Elizabeth [*post*, p. 104]. The deed has not been preserved, and all we know of the transaction is derived from subsequent litigation; it seems probable that it was a marriage settlement.

His heir was his brother Adam, and eventually, Adam's eldest son, John, so that it is evident that William left no surviving issue, if he ever had any.

His widow, Elizabeth, was living in 1368 [*post*, p. 104].

ADAM DE BAILDON, 6.B., was the second son of Henry de Baildon, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 55]; he was probably born about 1285. The earliest reference I have found to him is in 1308, when, as "Adam son of Henry," he was a surety for Henry son of Peter de Austhorpe, who was sued for debt by Jordan de Byerley; Thomas de Baildon, 6.E. [*post*, p. 94] was surety for Thomas de Austhorpe, another defendant in the same action.³

¹ De Banco 350, East. 21 Edw. III, m. 180.

² *The Stapletons of Yorkshire*, H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton, pp. 68, 71; no authority is given.

³ De Banco 169, Hil. 1 Edw. II, m. 109d.

1318, Dec. 12.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 239.

1322-3, February 22.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 393.

In 1323, he was in trouble with regard to the goods of the rebels who took part in the Earl of Lancaster's Rebellion, some account of which has already been given. Adam and his brothers, William and John, and forty-three others, mostly neighbours, and people of good position, were charged with having taken much spoil from Ightenhill Park, belonging to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster [*ante*, p. 65]. Adam admitted having taken one cow from the spoil of Ightenhill, which he had delivered to Simon Warde, the Sheriff, as Simon admitted.¹

1323, August 19.—See *ante*, p. 67.

1323, August 20.—See *ante*, p. 68.

1323, October 8.—See *ante*, p. 69.

1323-4, March 5.—Adam de Baildon was appointed Serjeant of the Manor of Otley, by Archbishop William de Melton.²

1324, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 69.

1324-5, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 71.

1325, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 71.

1328, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 72.

1328, Trinity Term.—John Vavasour and Adam de Baildon were sureties for a fine of 20s. imposed upon Adam's brother William for assault [*ante*, p. 73].

1331, Michaelmas Term.—Adam was concerned in the murderous assault on John le Vavasour of Castley and James de Maude, the facts of which have been already given. In addition to his share of the damages of £20 and 200 marks [£133, 6s. 8d.] respectively, Adam paid fines to the King of 40d. and 10s. His surety in each case was his brother William [*ante*, p. 74].

1331-2, January 10.—See *ante*, p. 75.

1331-2, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 75.

1332, Michaelmas Term.—Hugh de Horton, Vicar of Preston-in-Craven, by Alan de Horton his attorney, sued Adam son of Henry de Bayldon for a debt of £3, 15s.³

Undated; about 1332.—Adam de Baildon was doubtless one of the "brothers of Baylledon" mentioned in Alice de Stopham's letter to John de Calverley [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 467].

1332-3, Hilary Term.—Ralph de Mounchinsey of Kegworth [near Loughborough, Leicestershire], complained that Adam de Bailedon,

¹ Assize Roll 1117, m. 7.

² Register Melton, fo. 418.

³ De Banco 292, Mich. 6 Edw. III, m. 307d.; 294, East. 7 Edw. III, (1333), m. 22; 296, Mich. 7 Edw. III, m. 21.

William de Bailedon, John de Bailedon, Robert and John Crokebayn, Henry de Ecclesley, Hugh del Spytel, Thomas de Farnhill, and eight others, had beaten and wounded him at Skipton-in-Craven, on the Saturday after the Annunciation [March 25], 1323, and had imprisoned him from the Saturday until the Wednesday following, and had seized his goods, namely, aketons [leather jacks], hauberks [shirts of mail], gloves of plate [steel gauntlets], linen and woollen cloths, 100*s.* in money, and two horses. He claimed £20 damages. In Trinity Term, 1333, the jury found the two Crokebayns and Adam de Baildon guilty, and acquitted the others. A warrant was thereupon issued for the arrest of the guilty parties. They evaded arrest for twelve months, but surrendered to prison prior to Trinity Term, 1334, when the Sheriff stated that Robert Crokebayn had died in prison, and that Adam and John were too ill to be produced. Adam appears to have been released or to have escaped some time after Easter Term, 1335. In Trinity Term following Peter de Middleton, then Sheriff, said that Adam had been arrested by Peter de Saltmarsh, his predecessor, and had not been handed over to him, Middleton. A fresh writ of *capias* was issued. Adam had again surrendered by Easter Term, 1336, and was again too ill to appear. In Michaelmas Term following, having paid Munchinsey's damages, he was released on paying a fine to the King of 13*s.* 4*d.*, his pledges being William de Bayledon and John de Scotton.¹

1337, March 28.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 333.

1337, May 5.—John son of Michael de Roudon [Rawdon] the elder granted various parcels of land in Roudon to Master Adam de Ottelay, clerk, his heirs and assigns. Witnesses: Walter de Haukesword, Walter his son, Michael de Roudon, Hugh de Horsford, John de Carleton, Richard de Chelleray, Adam de Baildon, and Nicholas de Gyselay.²

1337, Trinity Term.—William [de Melton], Archbishop of York, sued Adam son of William de Baildon, Robert de Ottelay, clerk, William de Castelay of Ottelay, William le Rider of O., Jordan Marescall of O., Geoffrey Unewyn of O., and Nicholas le Barber of O., for a debt of £20.³

1338, June 11.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 334.

1338, November 6.—See *ante*, p. 78.

1339, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 78.

1340, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 80.

1341-2, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 81.

1342-3, January 26.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 336.

1343, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 82.

¹ Coram Rege 291, Hil. 7 Edw. III, attorney roll 3; 293, Trin. 7 Edw. III, m. 92 Rex; 294, Mich. 7 Edw. III, m. 5*d.*, 18*d.*, Rex; 297, Trin. 8 Edw. III, (1334), m. 16, Rex; 299, Hil. 9 Edw. III, (1335), m. 5, Rex; 300, East. 9 Edw. III, m. 3*d.*, Rex; 301, Trin. 9 Edw. III, m. 5, 19, Rex; 304, East. 10 Edw. III, (1336), m. 11, Rex; 305, Trin. 10 Edw. III, m. 15*d.*, Rex; 306, Mich. 10 Edw. III, fines m. 2, m. 19*d.*, Rex; Controlment Roll 2, m. 38*d.*

² Rawdon-Hastings MSS.

³ De Banco 311, Trin. 11 Edw. III, m. 167; 312, Mich. 11 Edw. III, m. 95*d.*, 327.

1344.—Presentation of Adam de Otley to Baildon Chapel. See *ante*, vol. 1, pp. 161, 162.

1344, Easter Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 162.

1344, Michaelmas Term.—Adam was one of the pledges for his son John in his appeal of mayhem¹ against Adam de Rotherfield and John de Popplewell [*post*, p. 99].

1346, August 20.—Writ of *ad quod damnum* to Thomas de Rokeby, Escheator for Yorkshire, directing him to inquire if it would prejudice the King or any one else to permit Adam de Baildon to give a messuage and two bovates of land in Adel to Kirkstall Abbey. The inquisition was held at York on the Monday before the Exaltation of Holy Cross [September 11]; the jurors were John de Middelton, John de Langetofte, Robert de Eccleslay, Nicholas de Gislay, Robert Franke, John de Carleton the elder, Nicholas de Lynton, John de Brerhaugh, John de Carleton the younger, Thomas de Waddesworth, Henry de Gislay and John son of Henry de Pouell [Poole]. It was found that there would be no damage to the King or to any other if leave were granted, that the messuage and land were held of the Abbat and Convent of Kirkstall by fealty and a service of 2*s.* 9*d.* a year, for all service, that the Abbat and Convent held them of Sir John de Lisle [*de Insula*] as of his manor of Harewode, by homage and suit of Court at Harewode every three weeks, and that Sir John held them of the King in chief by knight service. It was also found that the two bovates contained only 10 acres, and that the messuage and land were worth 20*d.* a year above the service. It was also found that Adam owned land in Baildon and Heukesworth to the yearly value of 40*s.*, which was held of Sir Miles de Stapelton by military service, and which were sufficient for the services thereon, as well as on the messuage and two bovates in Adel, and for all other burdens which Adam was accustomed to sustain, as in suits, views of frank-pledge, aids, tallages, vigils, fines, redemptions, amercements, contributions, and all other emergencies whatsoever, and that he could be put on assizes, juries, and other recognitions, as he was wont to be put previously, and that the country would not be burdened or grieved by any default of Adam's occasioned by the grant.² Accordingly a license in mortmain was granted on October 24, 1346.³

1346, Nov. 11.—Be it known to those present and to come that I, Adam Bayldon, have given, granted, and by this my deed confirmed, to the religious men, the Abbat and Convent of St. Mary of Kirkstall, one messuage and 10 acres of land, with the appurtenances, at Adel, which messuage and acres Alice, my mother, in her pure widowhood, gave to me by her deed, and enfeoffed me fully in the same by her attorney, John Hunter of Adel, before witnesses and neighbours; the said messuage and 10 acres of land, with the appurtenances aforesaid, to be had and held by the said Abbat

¹ The deprivation of a limb, etc., useful for defence in fighting, as an arm, leg, finger, eye, or fore-tooth.

² Inq. *ad quod damnum*, file 281, no. 5.

³ Patent Roll, 20 Edw. III, part 3, m. 21.

and Convent and their successors for ever, freely, quietly, well and in peace, with all liberties and easements to the said messuage and 10 acres of land which way soever appertaining, paying for the same to the head lords of that fee, the service therefor due and usual. And I, the aforesaid Adam, and my heirs, will for ever warrant, defend and maintain the aforesaid messuage and the aforesaid 10 acres of land, with the appurtenances, to the aforesaid Abbat and Convent and their successors, as aforesaid, against all mortals. In testimony where I have affixed my seal to this my present deed. Given at Kirkstall, on the feast of St. Martin in the Winter, in the year of our Lord 1346, and in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward the Second [*sic*; *sc.* Third] after the Conquest. These being witnesses, Hugh de Horsford, John Carleton, John son of Michael de Loudon [*sic*; *sc.* Roudon], John Hunter of Adel, William Cowhird of the same, and others.

The seal appending, in yellow wax, not broken, but defaced.¹

In the MS. known as "The Little Register of Kirkstall Abbey" this land is described as having formerly belonged to Amice de Adyll.²

Undated; about 1346.—Adam de Bayldon granted to God and the Church of Blessed Mary of Boulton [Bolton Priory] and the Canons there serving God, all the lands which he bought from Richard de Tange [Tonge] in the parish of Kildewike, and which lie in Threpwode, to the west of the land of William Revel; and also sufficient provision [*sustentatio*] in the woods of Threpwode and Erdelwode to construct buildings and utensils, and also for fencing [*ad claudendum*] and burning, which provision he also bought from the said Richard. Witnesses: Sir Godfrey de Alta ripa [Dautry], Richard de Kyhel' [Keighley], Elias *de eadem*, Richard *ad Pontem* [Brigg], William Revel, William de Farnhill, and Henry son of Ambrose de Coned' [Cononley]. Seal, pointed oval, a fleur-de-lis. Legend: ✠ S' ADE · D' · BALDVN.³



1346-7, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 84.

1346-7, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 516.

1347, Easter Term.—The Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, sued William and Adam, sons of Henry de Baildon, for a debt of £4, 6s. 4d. The Sheriff returned that they were both dead.⁴

This appears to be a further stage of the action already noted [*ante*, p. 78], with the omission of Walter's name, perhaps a clerical error. The curious point is that Adam was not dead, though William was [*ante*, p. 85]. Here again there is some slight support for the suggestion that the two brothers were fighting in

¹ Stevens, *History of Abbeys*, etc., 1723, vol. 2, p. 47.

² *Mon. Ang.*, vol. 5, p. 547.

³ Hailstone Charters, Minster Library, York.

⁴ De Banco 350, East. 21 Edw. III, m. 180.

France; a rumour that they were both killed may easily have reached Yorkshire. Adam was certainly at Kirkstall on November 11, 1346 [*ante*, pp. 88, 89], and his gifts to Kirkstall and Bolton were perhaps thank-offerings for recovery from a serious wound. He may possibly have gone back to the Siege of Calais, which lasted until the surrender on August 5, 1347.

1347, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 336.

1348, June 3.—Adam de Baildon was one of the jury on an inquisition *ad quod damnum* held at York. The jury found that it was not to the King's damage if Benedict de Normanton enfeoffed William de Mirfield, clerk, of the manors of Fersley and Shelf.¹

1348, Michaelmas Term.—Adam was one of the pledges of John de Baildon (no doubt his son) for an abandoned action of trespass against Nicholas Huberd of Ripon.²

1348, Michaelmas Term.—Adam son of Henry de Bayldon, late Bailiff of the Wapentake of Skyrack, was indicted for divers trespasses and divers sums of money, amounting to 12 marks [£8], levied in an extortionate way on the King's people within the said wapentake. He admitted the charge, and was fined 40s., his pledges being John de Baildon and William del Brig of Yorkshire.³ This John de Baildon was probably Adam's son. The nature of the offences is set out in Hilary Term following:

1348-9, Hilary Term.—John de Wheatley and Nicholas de Appleby, who had been appointed to correct and prove false measures in Yorkshire, with the assistance of Adam de Baildon (here called "their" Bailiff), were charged with having extorted certain sums of money, varying from 3s. to 20s., from the townships of Collingham, Rigton, Wike, Harewood, Wigton, Alwoodley, Eccup, Otley, Poole, Arthington, Yeadon, Menston, Guiseley, Bingley, Burley, Ilkley, Morton, Horslörth, Keswick and Scarcroft. The accused all pleaded guilty.⁴ It is worthy of note that Baildon is not included.

1348-9, Hilary Term.—Thomas de Wadworth, Adam de Baildon, Walter de Baildon, and Hugh de Horsforth were sureties for a fine of 6s. 8d. imposed on John de Midelton of Caille [Cayley] for certain trespasses.⁵

1349, Easter Term.—John son of Beatrice de Otley claimed a messuage at Otley as his right against Adam son of Henry de Baildon. The property was to be taken into the King's hands.⁶

1351, July 22.—William Codelyng of Silsden was acquitted of stealing

¹ Inq. ad quod damnum, file 288, no. 12.

² Coram Rege 354, Mich. 22 Edw. III, m. 90d.

³ *Ibid.*, fines 7d.

⁴ Coram Rege 355, Hil. 23 Edw. III, m. 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, fines 4d.

⁶ De Banco 358, East. 23 Edw. III, m. 29.

a horse, worth half a mark [6s. 8d.], the property of Adam de Baildon of Baildon, for which he had been indicted before William de Plumpton, the Sheriff.¹

Adam was certainly dead in December, 1354, when his eldest son, John, brought an action against the Abbat of Kirkstall [*post*, p. 102].

I have no information as to Adam's wife.

His children were (1) John, 7.A.; (2) Richard, 7.B.; and possibly (3) Robert, 7.C.

JOHN DE BAILDON, 6.C., son of Henry, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 55], was probably the third son.

In 1323 he was concerned with his brothers, William and Adam, in the disturbances following the Earl of Lancaster's Rebellion. He admitted having taken a mare from Ightenhill Park.²

1323, July 26.—See *ante*, p. 65.

1323, August 20.—See *ante*, p. 68.

1323, October 8.—See *ante*, p. 69.

1323-4.—John son of Henry de Baildon was admitted a Freeman of York, in the Mayoralty of Nicholas de Langton.³

1324, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 69.

1324-5, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 71.

1325, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 71.

1327, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 72.

1327-8, March 4.—The King confirmed various grants of land to John son of Adam son of Sewall de Ayremyne. Amongst these was a grant by John de Beghal of two tofts in Drax and of all lands and tenements which he [Beghal] had there of the gift of John son of Henry de Baildon.⁴

1328, April 13.—See *ante*, p. 72.

1328, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 72.

1328, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 73.

1331-2, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 75.

Undated; about 1332.—John de Baildon was doubtless one of the brothers of Baylledon mentioned in Alice de Stopham's letter to John de Calverley [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 467].

1331-2, March 4.—John son of Henry de Baildon and John son of John de Saxton of Linton were indicted before Ralph de Bulmer, Sheriff of Yorkshire, for burgling the house of the Parson of Helagh at Hedlay.⁵

¹ Gaol Delivery Roll 79, m. 5d.

² Assize Roll 1117, m. 7.

³ *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 96, p. 21.

⁴ Patent Roll, 2 Edw. III, part 1, m. 19.

⁵ Probably Headley near Tadcaster; see *ante*, p. 75.

and for carrying off £20 in money, a horse worth 40s., and other goods and chattels to the value of £10; and also for burgling the house of Robert de Kesewyk at Staynburn, and taking £5 in money, and other goods and chattels to the value of 40s.; and also for burgling the house of Hugh de Kulyngworth at [? Cullingworth], and taking goods and chattels to the value of £10. They were acquitted.¹

1332-3, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 87.

1337, March 28.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 333.

1338, September 22.—John de Baldon and Alice widow of Henry de Baldon, were distrained at the Hospitallers' Court at Bingley for carrying away the crop from certain lands belonging to the Master, against his orders.²

1342-3, January 26.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 336.

1346, Trinity Term.—John de Bayldon sued Adam Hundleche³ and Thomas his son for breaking his house at Bingley, and taking his goods and chattels to the value of £10, to his grave damage, and against the King's peace.⁴

1349-50, February 5.⁵—John de Bayldon was amerced for not appearing at the Manor Court at Bingley.⁶

There is no evidence when this John died, and it is possible that some of the notes printed under John son of Adam, 7.A., may really refer to him. In Trinity Term, 1356, John son of Adam was executor of the will of a John de Baildon; I think that the testator was probably John son of Henry. There is no evidence of any wife. Margaret de Bayldon, who paid 4*d.* Poll Tax at Drax in 1378-9, was possibly his daughter.⁷

WALTER DE BAILDON, 6.D., was probably the youngest son of Henry, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 55].

1328, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 73.

1331-2, January 10.—See *ante*, p. 75.

1331-2, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 75.

Undated; about 1332.—Walter de Baildon was doubtless one of the brothers of Baylledon mentioned in Alice de Stopham's letter to John de Calverley; see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 467.

¹ Gaol Delivery Roll 81, m. 13.

² Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

³ Hund-leche, I presume, is hound-leech, a doctor of dogs.

⁴ Coram Rege 345, Trin. 20 Edw. III, m. 2d.

⁵ The document is dated the Friday before the Feast of St. Wilfred, who had two days, Feb. 10 and Oct. 12, in addition to his Translation, April 24. The first of these is the most likely.

⁶ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

⁷ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 6, p. 145.

1337, March 28.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 333.

1338, November 6.—See *ante*, p. 78.

1339, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 79.

1341-2, January 17.—I, William de Merbeck the elder, have granted to Walter son of Henry de Baildon of Ottelay, his heirs and assigns, a toft and certain land and meadow in Mensyngton, which I had of the grant of Robert son of Walter de Burlay, and of Alice daughter of Gilbert, and of William Hebbe. Witnesses as in the next deed.¹

1341-2, January 17.—I, Richard son of Paul Rudde of Ottelay, have granted to Walter son of Henry de Baildon of Ottelay, his heirs and assigns, an acre of land in the field of Mensyngton, in a place called North Croftes, abutting on Strambolbanck, with an adjoining meadow, which descended to me on the death of Alice my mother. Witnesses: Walter de Haukesworth, Walter his son, Robert de Burlay, William his brother, William Attebeck of Mensyngton, Hugh *cum Cartis* of M., Thomas de Baildon of M., and Alexander de Brerhagh of M.²

1341-2, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 81.

1342-3, January 26.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 336.

1343, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 82.

1343-4, February 14.—Walter was a free tenant at Menston [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 396].

1343-4, after February 24.—I, William Hebbe of Mensyngton, have released and quit-claimed to Walter de Baildon, dwelling at Ottelay, all my claim to a messuage and a croft in the vill of Mensyngton, lying between the toft of Richard de Merbeck on the east and that of Richard de Burnehaghe on the west, which descended to me after the death of Isabel my mother. Witnesses: Simon Warde, Walter de Haukesworth, Peter de Marchelay, Robert de Burlay, John de Carleton senior and junior, Hugh *cum Cartis*, Alexander de Brerhaghe, and John Pykarde.³ The form of the deed suggests the possibility that Hebbe's mother and Walter's mother were sisters and coparceners; if so, Walter's mother may have been a second wife of Henry de Baildon's, Walter being her heir, though of course not his father's.

1344, Michaelmas Term.—Walter was one of the pledges for his nephew John son of Adam in his appeal of mayhem against Adam de Rotherfield and John de Popplewell [*post*, p. 99].

1345, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 162.

1348-9, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 90.

This is the latest note I have about Walter; he probably died shortly afterwards. There is no clue to his wife, unless she is the Helwise de Baildon, daughter of William Attebeck the elder of

¹ Bodleian Charters, no. 218.

² Bodleian Charters, no. 219.

³ Bodleian Charters, no. 221; partly illegible; dated the . . . after St. Matthias, Feb. 24.

Menston, mentioned in his will, together with her daughter Alice [*post*, p. 96].

His children were John, 7.D., and Henry, 7.E., and perhaps Robert, 7.F.

In 1367, William Alayn was admitted tenant to a close of land at Hawksworth which Walter de Baildon formerly held.¹

THOMAS DE BAILDON, 6.E., of Austhorpe in the parish of Whitkirk, near Leeds, and afterwards of Menston, in the parish of Otley, probably belongs to this generation. There is no clue to his parentage, but he was concerned with various Baildon people.

1306, Trinity Term.—Jordan de Birle [Bierley] sued Thomas de Austhorpe and Henry son of Peter de Austhorpe for a debt of 40s. They did not appear. Thomas had been distrained 13s. 4d., and found as sureties Henry de Austhorpe, Thomas de Austhorpe [*de eadem*], Thomas son of Alexander [de Austhorpe] and Thomas de Baildon. Henry had also been distrained 13s. 4d., and found as sureties Thomas the Clerk, Thomas de Baildon, Thomas de Austhorpe, and Thomas son of Alexander. Thomas de Baildon was again surety for Thomas de Austhorpe in Hilary Term, 1307-8.²

1306, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 53.

1311, Michaelmas Term.—Thomas de Baildon and Denise [*Dionisia*] his wife of Austhorpe appointed Hugh de Aberford their attorney in an action against Robert and Thomas, sons of Alexander de Austhorpe, and Richard son of Elias *le Fever* [smith] or *le Mareschall*³ [farrier], in which they claimed a messuage and 7 acres of land in Austhorpe as the right of Denise, by writ of entry. The defendant Richard made many defaults, and judgment was given for the plaintiffs, in respect of the one acre claimed against him, in Hilary Term, 1312.⁴ In Trinity Term, 1312, we get some further particulars. The plaintiffs stated that Thomas le Loverd, Denise's grandfather, had been seised of the property in the time of Henry III [1216 to 1272], and had leased it to Alexander de Ousthorpe [Austhorpe], the defendant's father, for a term of years which had now expired; she claimed the reversion as heir to her grandfather, namely, sister and heir of Henry, who was son and heir of Richard, who was son and heir of the said Thomas le Loverd. The defendant Thomas denied the lease, and said that the 2 acres claimed against him were granted to his father in fee; he put himself on the country, and the Sheriff was ordered to summon a jury.⁵ The case

¹ Hawksworth Court Rolls, Fawkes MSS., Farnley.

² De Banco 160, Trin. 34 Edw. I, m. 239d.; 169, Hil. 1 Edw. II, (1308), m. 109d.

³ *Fisher* or *fevre* means a general smith; marshal is a farrier or shoeing-smith.

⁴ De Banco 189, Mich. 5 Edw. II, m. 135d., attorney roll 20; 190, Hil. 5 Edw. II, (1312), m. 180.

⁵ De Banco 193, Trin. 5 Edw. II, m. 105d.; 194, Trin. 5 Edw. II, m. 3.

against the remaining defendant continued until Hilary Term, 1318, for default of the jury, without any judgment being given.¹

Richard "Lourd" is mentioned in Kirkby's Inquest as holding 5 bovates in Ousthorp [Austhorpe] in 1302-3, both in the return of Knights' Fees, and in the aid to marry the King's eldest daughter.²

Denise had begun her action in 1298 or earlier, together with her first husband, John de Bechawe, now Becca, near Aberford.

1298, Michaelmas Term.—John de Bechawe and Denise his wife claimed a messuage and 4 acres of land in Ouxthorp [Austhorpe] from Robert son of Alexander de Ouxthorp, and 2 acres there from Thomas son of Alexander de Ouxthorp, as the right of Denise. The lessee is called Alexander de Halton [near Austhorpe].³ In Hilary term 1302, Denise was described as widow of John de Bechawe, and William de Berweby [Barrowby] was added as a co-defendant.⁴

1315, Whitweek.—Alvery [*Aluredus*] de Manston complained that William le Wayte of Leeds, Richard son of Richard de Caldecotes, William son of Thomas Otewell, William Brouncehe [?] of Kyllngbeck, William son of Henry de Secroft, Thomas son of Jordan de Secroft, Henry Undercroft, Thomas de Baildenn of Ousthorpe, and Thomas son of Alexander [de Austhorpe], for unjustly disseising him of 12 acres of moor in Manston near Ousthorpe. The jury found for the plaintiff, with two marks [*£1, 6s. 8d.*], damages.⁵

1315, December 17.—Thomas de Baildon was one of the jury at the inquisition taken at Ilkley after the death of Peter de Percy.⁶

1322, Easter Term.—William de Shepay, clerk, complained of Adam Grele of Halton, John le Waleys, Robert de Schelf, Hugh de Ousthorp, Thomas de Bailden, Richard and Geoffrey de Knousthorp, Robert de Bramdon, and others, for trespass. The defendants appointed Hugh de Aberford or John Conville their attorney.⁷

¹ De Banco 198, East. 6 Edw. II, (1313), m. 182d.; 201, Mich. 7 Edw. II, m. 145; 204, Hil. 7 Edw. II, (1314), m. 114d.; 206, Trin. 7 Edw. II, m. 85d.; 207, Mich. 8 Edw. II, m. 259; 209, East. 8 Edw. II, (1315), m. 126; 212, Mich. 9 Edw. II, m. 63; 213, Hil. 9 Edw. II, (1316), m. 164d.; 221, Hil. 11 Edw. II, (1318), m. 84.

² *Surtres Soc.*, vol. 49, pp. 208, 287; at the earlier reference the name is misprinted *de Lound*; *Kirkstall Couther, Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 8, p. 349.

³ De Banco 125, Mich. 26 Edw. I, m. 240d.; 130, Mich. 27 Edw. I, (1299), m. 129; 132, Hil. 28 Edw. I, (1300), m. 160d.

⁴ De Banco 141, Hil. 30 Edw. I, m. 141; 143, Trin. 30 Edw. I, m. 125d.; 144, Mich. 30-1 Edw. I, m. 239d.; 147, East. 31 Edw. I, (1303), m. 109; 154, Hil. 33 Edw. I, (1305), m. 44.

⁵ Assize Roll 1114, m. 17. Manston is in the township of Austhorpe and parish of Whitkirk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Leeds.

⁶ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Edw. II, file 48, no. 7.

⁷ *Coram Rege* 248, East. 15 Edw. II, attorney roll.

1327.—Thomas de Bayldon paid 6s. 3d. as a Lay Subsidy at Ous-thorp [Austhorpe].¹

Though there is no positive evidence, I think he is identical with the Thomas de Baildon, who appears at Menston very shortly after Thomas of Austhorpe disappears. Apparently Denise, to whom the Austhorpe property clearly belonged, died childless, and Thomas married the daughter of a Menston yeoman and removed there.

Undated; about 1330.—Thomas de Bayldon of Mensington witnessed an undated charter by which Richard son of Richard le Vykerman of Weston granted lands at Mensington to Martin son of Henry de Kelbrock. The other witnesses were William Attebek, Hugh *cum Cartis*, John son of Alexander, and Alexander de Brerhagh, all of Menston.²

1332.—Will of William Attebeck the elder of Menston. I leave to Helwise, my daughter, one cow, price 10s.; to Alice, daughter of the said Helwise, 20s.; to my daughter Cicely, wife of Thomas de Baylden, and her children, one ox, price 18s. 4d., and 2 stirks, price 6s. 8d.; to John son of William Attebeck the younger, one quarter of oats; to Alice daughter of Helwise de Baylden, 20s.; one half of all the residue of my goods not bequeathed, to Sibyl de Roudon and Alice daughter of Helwise de Bailden. My son William and Walter de Haukesworth to be executors. Proved before the [Rural] Dean of Otley, 1332.³

Helwise de Baildon was possibly the wife of Walter de Baildon, 6.D. [*ante*, p. 93]. Agnes wife of William Attebeck of Mensington, by her will, dated and proved in 1317, gave two oxen, a cow, and a two-year-old calf, to her daughter Helwise.⁴

1334, June 5.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 39+.

1341-2, January 17.—See *ante*, p. 93.

1343, December 7.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 396.

This is the latest note I have about Thomas. There is no evidence of any children, the children of Cicely Attebeck mentioned in the will of her father [see above] may have been Thomas's, but were possibly by a former husband.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, 6.G., of Huddleston in the parish of

¹ Exchequer, Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 14; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 2, p. 87.

² Bodleian Charters, no. 211.

³ Fawkes MSS., Farnley.

⁴ *Ibid.*

Sherburn-in-Elmete, 4 miles from Ferrybridge, seems to belong to this generation. There is no clue to his parentage. He married Alice, widow of Thomas de Merston, between Michaelmas Term, 1323, and Trinity Term, 1324.

1323, Michaelmas Term.—The executors of Thomas de Merston, namely, his widow, Alice, and Adam de Hoperton, sued William de Ilkton, William de Greenfield and Thomas de Greenfield, for a debt of £10. In Trinity Term, 1324, the plaintiffs are described as Adam de Hoperton, William de Baildon and Alice his wife.¹

1324, Michaelmas Term.—Alice widow of Walter de Hodelston claimed dower against William de Bayledon and Alice his wife, who were sued as guardians of land of the infant heir of Godfrey de Melsa. In Michaelmas Term, 1325, Alice de Baildon's name is omitted and Adam de Hoperton is added as defendant. The dower claimed was one-third of a messuage and 30 acres of land in Huddleston. The plaintiff obtained judgment by default in Hilary Term, 1325-6.²

Godfrey de Melsa, probably Meux, near Beverley, died early in 1311, leaving John his son and heir, born in September, 1310, in ward to Archbishop Greenfield.³ The Archbishop, by deed dated February 2, 1310-11, granted the wardship of all the heir's lands in Huddleston to his brother, Robert de Greenfield, and Robert's son William, their heirs and assigns.⁴ Apparently this had been assigned to Thomas de Marston and Alice his wife; Baildon's interest appears to have been solely as Alice's second husband.

1327.—William de Bayldon paid 6s. Lay Subsidy at Huddleston.⁵

1328, Michaelmas Term.—William de Bayldon, executor of the will of Alice, widow and executrix of Thomas de Merston, sued John de Occllesthorpe [Oglethorpe, near Tadcaster] for a debt of £40.⁶

1329, Trinity Term.—William de Bayldon, executor of the will of Alice, widow and executrix of Thomas de Mershton, sued Thomas and William de Grenefeld for a debt of £10.⁷ This is probably a continuation of the action of Michaelmas Term, 1323 [see above].

¹ De Banco 248, Mich. 17 Edw. II, m. 198d.; 252, Trin. 17 Edw. II, (1324), m. 53d.

² De Banco 253, Mich. 18 Edw. II, attorney roll 15; 258, Mich. 19 Edw. II, (1325), m. 74, attorney roll 9; 260, Hil. 19 Edw. II, (1326), m. 128.

³ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Edw. II, file 20, no. 17.

⁴ *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 49, p. 427.

⁵ Exchequer, Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 14.

⁶ De Banco 275, Mich. 2 Edw. III, m. 3d., attorney roll 3.

⁷ De Banco 278, Trin. 3 Edw. III, m. 11d.; 279, Mich. 3 Edw. III, m. 366; 280, Hil. 4 Edw. III, (1330), m. 85d.; 287, Mich. 5 Edw. III, (1331), m. 366; 309, Hil. 11 Edw. III, (1337), m. 284d.; 310, East. 11 Edw. III, m. 80d.; 312, Mich. 11 Edw. III, m. 95d., 207.

1337, Michaelmas Term.—Robert de Neuby, chaplain, executor of the will of John de Merkyngfeld, was in mercy for many defaults in not coming to answer William de Baildon, executor of the will of Alice de Merston, widow and executrix of the will of Thomas de Merston. The plaintiff said that on the Sunday before the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 7 Edward II [June 23, 1314], Markenfeld gave a bond of 27 marks [£18] to Merston, payable on the quindene of Easter then next, and another bond for 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.] payable at Michaelmas, which sums had not been paid; he produced the two bonds and “letters testamentary” of the two Merston wills; he claimed £20 damages. The defendant appeared by William de Rypon, his attorney, and said that although William was executor of Alice and Alice executrix of Thomas, yet William was a stranger to Thomas. The Court took this view, and gave judgment for the defendant; William was in mercy for a false claim.¹ The point here is that William ought to have taken out letters of administration *de bonis non* to Thomas’s estate.

JOHN DE BAILDON, 6.G., son of Nicholas, 5.K. [*ante*, p. 63].

1315, May 4.—John son of Nicholas de Baildon was distrained at the Manor Court of Bingley for services in arrear. He admitted that he owed a rent of 12d.²

1325, September 16.—John son of Nicholas de Bayldon was a free tenant at Burley in Wharfedale [*ante*, vol. I, p. 394].

JOHN DE BAILDON, 7.A., eldest son of Adam, 6.B. [*ante*, p. 85], was probably born about 1320. There were several other Johns who were contemporary with him, and therefore it is quite possible that some of the following notes do not refer to him; I have indicated those as to which I feel doubtful.

1340, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 80. This may possibly refer to John son of Henry, 6.C. [*ante*, p. 91].

1342.—John de Berughby, Thomas Lascy, John de Baildon and John de Kelkefeld were sureties for a fine of 41s. imposed on William son of William de Berughby for certain confederations and trespasses; and also for another fine of 59s. for certain excesses and trespasses.³ This may also refer to John son of Henry.

1343, Trinity Term.—Robert de Baildon sued John de Baildon of Allerton for an account as his bailiff and receiver of his moneys at Allerton near Ledys.⁴ The identity of this John is doubtful.

¹ De Banco 312, Mich. 11 Edw. III, m. 188d.

² Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

³ Pipe Roll, 16 Edw. III, m. Item Elor. in dorso.

⁴ De Banco 335, Trin. 17 Edw. III, m. 157d.; 336, Mich. 17 Edw. III, m. 165.

1343-4, Hilary Term.—William the Smith of Copgrave appointed John de Baildon his attorney against John de Hunsingore and others, in a plea of trespass; and Robert son of Ralph de Stopham appointed John his attorney against Roger Swerde of Thornton near Ripon, in a plea of trespass.¹ This note is also doubtful, but I think it refers to John son of Adam, who appears to have been practising as an attorney in the Court of King's Bench.

1344, Michaelmas Term.—John son of Adam de Bayldon appeared in his proper person in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, and complained of Adam son of John de Rotheresfeld and John de Popelwell of Armley, near Leeds, in an appeal of mayhem.² His pledges for the prosecution were his father, Adam, and his uncle Walter. The defendants did not come, and an order was issued for their arrest.³

1344, Michaelmas Term.—Thomas Bower of Leeds, Robert son of Gilbert Scot of Leeds, Roger de Buslingthorpe, near Leeds, and William Adde [? Addy] of Leeds, were each fined 40*d.* for trespass; their pledges were John de Bayldon, William de Lofthouse, and Richard de Kesseburgh [Kexborough].⁴

1344, Michaelmas Term.—John de Bayldon and Thomas de Thwaytes were sureties for Robert son of Richard le Boteler of Eastkeswick [near Harewood], who was fined 6*s.* 8*d.* for having disseised Robert de Dighton, clerk, of a tenement in Harewood.⁵

1344, Michaelmas Term.—John de Baildon was appointed attorney in four cases in the King's Bench, all relating to trespasses in Suffolk. One of his clients was named William Paytevyn, but whether he was one of the Yorkshire family of that name or not, does not appear.⁶

1344-5, Hilary Term.—A jury had presented in Michaelmas Term, 1340, that three ships, viz., a ship belonging to Hugh de Hastings, called *La Normand*, worth 40 marks [£26, 13*s.* 4*d.*], whereof John Pogge was Master, a ship of the King's, called *La Fauconn of Ravenser*, worth 40 marks, whereof John More was Master, and a ship belonging to John de Ubram, called *Cogge Johan*,⁷ worth 40 marks, whereof Alan de Bedeford was Master, were loaded in the water of Humber on St. Matthew's day, September 21, 1340, with 400 sacks of wool, worth 75*s.* the sack, belonging to Thomas Graa, Goldbeter, William de Acastre, John de Lutryngton, and other merchants of York; but whether the wool had paid duty [*custumale fuerunt*] at York, or not, the jury did not know. John Pogge, the Master of *La Normand*, now appeared, and found four sureties

¹ Coram Rege 335, Hil. 18 Edw. III, attorney roll 2.

² See p. 88, n. 1.

³ Coram Rege 338, Mich. 18 Edw. III, m. 127; 340, East. 19 Edw. III, (1345), m. 105.

⁴ Coram Rege 338, Mich. 18 Edw. III, fines.

⁵ *Ibid.*, fines.

⁶ *Ibid.*, attorney roll.

⁷ Cogs were small sailing vessels with one mast, decked fore and aft, used principally as cargo boats, but also as transports and occasionally as fighting ships.

for his further appearance, viz: Thomas de Methley, Thomas de Woodhall, John de Baildon, and Thomas de Calthorne [Cawthorne].¹

1344-5, Hilary Term.—William de Lofthous and John de Baildon were sureties for the fines of 3s. 4d. each imposed upon Thomas de Kidale and William Pensone of Leeds, for divers trespasses.² No details are given.

1344-5, Hilary Term.—Lancashire. Roger de Hilton and Robert his brother appointed John de Bayldon or Richard de Kesburgh [Kexborough] their attorney against Henry de Tyldesleyhirst, Adam his son, and others, in a plea of trespass.³

1344-5, Hilary Term.—John de Baildon and William de Lofthouses were pledges for Adam son of Richard Alaynsone of Rede and John Gardener of Rede in their prosecution of John atte Brigge and others, for assaulting them at Ketelwelle and taking Adam's goods and chattels value 40s.⁴

1344-5, Hilary Term.—John de Mirfield, Thomas de Methelay, Walter de Brayton, John de Baildon and Richard de Kesseburgh were sureties for Peter de Kirkton, John de Brereley of Saxton, Nicholas de Kirkby, and many others, against whom an information had been laid by John Giffard, Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York. The Master complained that on May 8, 1340, the defendants had assembled at his manor of Leed, near Saxton, and had besieged him and five of his men there all night, and kept them prisoners until 9 o'clock the next morning. The Master, to save the lives of himself and his men, then gave Peter a palfrey worth £20; he was also forced to swear to give up a bond of £10 from Margaret de Ledes, who was Peter's aunt, which he did, being in fear of death. The persons above named became sureties for the future appearance of the defendants.⁵

1345, Michaelmas Term.—Sir Robert de Rouclyf complained of William son of Thomas Wyville of Slyngesby for taking two mares and three foals at Slyngesby, worth £5. At the same time Isabel daughter of Thomas de la Ryvere complained that Wyville had taken two foals, worth £5, also at Slyngesby. Wyville denied the taking, and found as pledges for his appearance, Thomas de Methelay, William Wayt of Leeds, John de Baildon, and John de Ludyngton the younger.⁶

1345, Michaelmas Term.—John de Bayldon was attorney for John Elynor of Hunsflete [Hunslet] and Robert Godfray of Leeds, in two actions of trespass in the Court of King's Bench.⁷

1345-6, Hilary Term.—John de Baildon was acting as attorney in

¹ Coram Rege 339, Hil. 19 Edw. III, m. 27d. Rex; Controlment Roll 7, 19 Edw. III, m. 18d.

² Coram Rege 339, Hil. 19 Edw. III, fines.

³ *Ibid.*, attorney roll.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 33d.

⁵ Controlment Roll 7, Hil. 19 Edw. III, m. 19d.

⁶ Coram Rege 342, Mich. 19 Edw. III, m. 132.

⁷ *Ibid.*, attorney roll 3d.

one Suffolk and two Norfolk actions in the King's Bench. The Court was then sitting at Norwich.¹

1345-6, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 561.

1346, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 562.

1348, September 22.—John de Bayldon, Serjeant-at-arms, was commissioned to arrest all ships, both great and small, which he could find in the port of Sandwich and from there towards the west, and to hold them until further order.² The identity of this John is not certain, but he may well have been John son of Adam.

1348, Michaelmas Term.—John de Baildon was surety for Adam de Baildon [*ante*, p. 90].

1348, Michaelmas Term. John de Baildon was appointed attorney in the following cases in the King's Bench:

For Richard Hunt or Hunter of Biston [Beeston] in a plea of trespass against Henry Priston of Skelton.

For William Hunt or Hunter of Biston in a plea of trespass against Robert Wolf.

For Robert de Ledes in a plea of trespass against Juliana Tyes [Tyas] of Saxton.

For Avice de Halton in a plea of trespass against William Mokeson.

For Nicholas de Chelleray in a plea of trespass against Wathe justa Fuston [*sic*, the christian name is evidently omitted].

And for John de Catyngton in a plea of trespass against William Hundwayne and John his son.³

1348, Michaelmas Term.—John de Baildon abandoned a writ of trespass against Nicholas Huberd of Ripon, his pledges being Adam de Baildon (no doubt his father), and John de Bretton. He was also a pledge for John Chamberlayn of Potter Newton for a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.*⁴

1348-9, Hilary Term.—John son of Adam de Baildon was fined 6*s.* 8*d.* for a trespass done to Isabel widow of Simon de la Roche, of which he was convicted on his own confession. His pledges were William Wayt of Leeds, Hugh de Balne and William Boteler. William son of Thomas Wayt of Leeds was fined 13*s.* 4*d.*, Robert his brother 6*s.* 8*d.*, and William Boteler of Leeds 10*s.* for the same offence.⁵

1350, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff was ordered to seize the bodies of John son of Adam de Bayldon, John son of Roger del Hill of Ledes and William de Foston of Ledes, and to keep them in prison until the executors of the will of Master John de Touthorp, clerk, advocate at the Court of York [*curie Ebor' advocati*], namely, his brother, William de Touthorp, and Master William de Langeton, clerk, advocate at the Court of York, are satisfied of a debt of £9, which the defendants, on August 7,

¹ Coram Rege 343, Hil. 20 Edw. III, attorney roll.

² Treaty Roll 26, m. 9.

³ Coram Rege 354, Mich. 22 Edw. III, attorney roll 3, 3*d.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 90*d.*, fines, m. 5*d.*

⁵ Coram Rege 355, Hil. 23 Edw. III, fines, m. 8*d.*

1347, before Henry de Scorby, Mayor of York, and John de Arnale, clerk of the Recognisances of Debtors, admitted that they owed to Master John, and bound themselves to pay a moiety at Easter then next and a moiety at St. Mary Magdalen [July 22] then next, and which they had not paid. The Sheriff returned that they could not be found.

The same plaintiffs against John de Bayldon, John son of Roger del Hill and Richard de Bayldon, in respect of a debt of £12 due on a recognisance made on August 19, 1348, to the said Master John. The Sheriff returned that they could not be found.¹

1354, Easter Term.—The Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, [Thomas de Brembre], sued John de Baildon, John de Carleton the younger and John Naute, for a debt of £7.²

1354, Trinity Term.—William de Grantham of York, taverner, sued John de Baylton, Richard de Baylton, John de Carleton and Richard de Ryby of Malton, claiming from each of them an account as receiver of the plaintiff's moneys.³

1354, December 8.—John son of Adam de Baildon complained of John [? Topcliffe], Abbat of Kirkstall, Juliana Spark, and Alice daughter of William de Adell, for disseising him of his tenement in Adell. He failed to prosecute his writ, and therefore he and his pledges to prosecute, viz. John de Carleton, Richard de Baildon, and Richard Bernard, were amerced.⁴

1355, Michaelmas Term.—John de Bayldon claimed as his right from Thomas Walker of Haukesworth and Agnes his wife, a messuage, 2 bovates of land and 4 acres of meadow in Hawkesworth.⁵

1355, Michaelmas Term.—John Vavasour of Bayldon, John de Bayldon, William the Smyth of Bayldon and Henry son of Walter de Bayldon, sued Robert Bonifaunt, Vicar of the Church of Otley, and Hugh Barker of Otley, for an account as receivers of their moneys.⁶

1355, Michaelmas Term.—Reynold Barker of Houeden and Walter de Lofthousom [Loftsom, near Wressle] sued John de Bayldon for an

¹ De Banco 363, Mich. 24 Edw. III, m. 81; 365, East. 25 Edw. III, (1351), m. 115d., attorney roll 1d.; 367, Mich. 25 Edw. III, m. 94d.; 369, East. 26 Edw. III, (1352), m. 62d., 67d.; 371, Mich. 26 Edw. III, m. 49d.

² De Banco 377, East. 28 Edw. III, m. 26d.; 379, Mich. 28 Edw. III, m. 49d., attorney roll 8d.; 380, Hil. 29 Edw. III, (1355), m. 51d., attorney roll 5d.; 381, East. 29 Edw. III, m. 60d.; 382, Trin. 29 Edw. III, m. 75; 384, Hil. 30 Edw. III, (1356), m. 66; 386, East. 30 Edw. III, m. 32d.; 388, Mich. 30 Edw. III, m. 20d.; 389, Hil. 31 Edw. III, (1357), m. 23; 391, Trin. 31 Edw. III, m. 42; 394, East. 32 Edw. III, (1358), m. 92d.; 396, Mich. 32 Edw. III, m. 248; 399, Trin. 33 Edw. III, (1359), m. 68; 400, Mich. 33 Edw. III, m. 124; 401, Hil. 34 Edw. III, (1360), m. 92; 404, Mich. 34 Edw. III, m. 100, 200.

³ De Banco 378, Trin. 28 Edw. III, m. 26d.; 379, Mich. 28 Edw. III, attorney roll 1d.; 380, Hil. 29 Edw. III, (1355), m. 31d., 45d.; 381, East. 29 Edw. III, m. 83; 382, Trin. 29 Edw. III, m. 77; 383, Mich. 29 Edw. III, m. 125d.; 390, East. 31 Edw. III, (1357), m. 61, 118d.

⁴ Assize Roll 1130, m. 11, 12.

⁵ De Banco 383, Mich. 29 Edw. III, m. 314; 386, East. 30 Edw. III, (1356), m. 180.

⁶ De Banco 383, Mich. 29 Edw. III, m. 282d.

account as to 60s. which he had from them to trade with [*ad mercandizandum*]; they claimed 100s. damages.¹

1356, Trinity Term.—John de Baildon sued Reynold Barker of Houeden and Walter de Lofthousom of Askelby [Asselby, near Howden] for an account as receiver of his moneys; he said that from St. Mary Magdalene [July 22], 1355, to St. Peter *ad vincula* [August 1], they received 100s. of his at Otley, by the hands of one Richard de Baildon, to trade with and make a profit; he claimed £10 damages. The defendants denied it.²

1356, Trinity Term.—John son of Adam de Bayldon, as executor of the will of John de Bayldon, sued Peter de Marchelay [Marley, near Bingley], for trespass.³

The name of John de Baildon occurs in three Army Rolls of the approximate date of 1356. The first of these is a list of persons employed in the defence of divers fortresses in France; the second is a list of men at arms and archers in various castles, where John, and one William de Boledon, appear to have been in the garrison of the Castle of Poylle; the third is a Muster Roll of the forces under the command of John de Beauchamp, the exact date of which is uncertain, but which belongs to this period.⁴

1356, September 14.—John and Richard de Bailedon were on the jury at an inquisition as to the right of the lord of the manor of Screvyn, as Chief Forester of the Forest of Knaresborough, to levy puture⁵ on all men and tenants within the Forest.⁶

1357, Easter Term.—William Botiller sued John de Bayldon for an account as receiver of his moneys. He also sued John son of Adam de Baildon for a debt of £6, 3s. 8d.⁷

1357, August.—John de Baildon was Bailiff of the Wapentake of Skyrack [*post*, p. 105].

1358, Easter Term.—Brian de Stapelton, chivaler, sued John de Baildon and Richard de Baildon for a debt of 100s.⁸

1359-60, Hilary Term.—William Botiller of Kydall sued John de Baildon for a debt of 100s.⁹

1360, Trinity Term.—See *post*, p. 111.

¹ De Banco 383, Mich. 29 Edw. III, m. 125, 282d.

² De Banco 387, Trin. 30 Edw. III, m. 26d.; 388 Mich. 30 Edw. III, m. 115d.

³ Coram Rege 384, Trin. 30 Edw. III, m. 9d.

⁴ Army Rolls, bundle 47, nos. 38, 40, 41.

⁵ The right to demand food for men, horses and dogs, without paying for it.

⁶ Duchy of Lancaster, Forest Proceedings, bundle 1, no. 21.

⁷ De Banco 390, East. 31 Edw. III, m. 2.

⁸ De Banco 394, East. 32 Edw. III, m. 245; 395, Trin. 32 Edw. III, m. 213d.; 396, Mich. 32 Edw. III, m. 181.

⁹ De Banco 401, Hil. 34 Edw. III, m. 21d.

1360, Michaelmas Term.—Sir Miles de Stapylton claimed against Elizabeth, widow of William de Bayldon, 2 messuages and 4 bovates of land in Baildon, as his right. Elizabeth appeared by William Vavasour as her attorney [probably her nephew], and vouched John Vavasour to warrant the land to her. In Michaelmas Term, 1361, Vavasour had not appeared, and land of his of equivalent value was ordered to be seized. In Hilary Term, 1362, Stapleton appointed Hugh de Wombwell his attorney. In Trinity Term of the same year, Vavasour came, and warranted to Elizabeth, and in turn vouched John de Baildon, kinsman and heir of William de Baildon, to warrant to him. In Michaelmas Term, 1363, Vavasour complained that John de Baildon had not come to warrant to him. The Sheriff had been ordered, in Easter Term, to seize so much of John's land as was equal in value to that claimed by Stapleton, and to summon John again. The Sheriff returned that John had no lands, but evidence was given in Court that he had plenty; the order to seize John's lands was therefore repeated, and he was to be summoned to appear in Hilary Term. In Trinity Term, 1364, John de Baildon came, and warranted to Vavasour, and Stapleton thereupon claimed the property against Baildon. He said that John de Stapleton, whose heir he was, had demised the property claimed to William de Baildon for a term of years which was then ended, and that Elizabeth's sole entry was through that lease; John de Stapleton having died without issue, the right to the reversion descended to Miles, as brother and heir, and from Miles to Nicholas, as son and heir, and from him to the plaintiff, as son and heir. John de Baildon appeared in person. He stated that his kinsman, William, son of Henry de Baildon, had formerly been in seisin of the property in dispute by a grant from Walter de Jarowe [Yarm] of Bayldon, and that subsequently John de Stapleton granted it to William and his heirs and assigns for ever, William paying yearly to John de Stapleton (after the death of Walter de Jarowe) 12*s.* of silver by equal payments at Martinmas and Pentecost; and Stapleton bound himself and his heirs to warrant. Baildon produced Stapleton's charter, dated 1325 [*ante*, p. 70]. Stapleton's answer to this was that the deed was not the deed of John de Stapleton, and prayed that the witnesses thereto might be examined. An inquiry was ordered, and in the meantime the deed was to remain in the custody of William de Sandford. After various delays, it was announced, in Michaelmas Term, 1366, that John de Baildon had died since Trinity Term. The case therefore proceeded once more against John Vavasour. Finally, in Easter Term, 1368, judgment was given against him on account of his many defaults, and it was ordered that Elizabeth should have an amount of Vavasour's land equal in value to that recovered by Stapleton.¹

¹ De Banco 404, Mich. 34 Edw. III, m. 350d.; 407, Mich. 35 Edw. III, (1361), m. 87; 408, Hil. 36 Edw. III, (1362), attorney roll 5d.; 410, Trin. 36 Edw. III, m. 73; 416, Mich. 37 Edw. III, (1363), m. 254d.; 418, Trin. 38 Edw. III, (1364), m. 142d., attorney roll 4; 426, Hil. 41 Edw. III, (1367), m. 67; 428, Trin. 41 Edw. III, m. 2d., 243; 429, Mich. 41 Edw. III, m. 256d.; 430, Hil. 42 Edw. III, (1368), m. 88d.; 431, East. 42 Edw. III, m. 110; 432, Mich. 42 Edw. III, m. 283d.

Now these warranties clearly arise out of covenants in charters or deeds of covenant on conveyance of the property in question. Vavasour was bound to warrant to Elizabeth; therefore he had conveyed to her with a clause of warranty. John de Baildon, as William's heir, was bound to warrant to Vavasour; therefore William had conveyed to Vavasour with a clause of warranty. According to the old law of real property in England, a man could not convey to himself and another jointly, and the device adopted to get over this difficulty was a very simple one, he first conveyed to a third person, who afterwards re-conveyed in the way desired. Thus, if an owner of land on his marriage wished to settle it on himself and his wife for life, with remainder to his heirs, he could only do so by using the expedient I have described, by first conveying to a feoffee. This feoffee, in the case of a settlement upon a marriage, was frequently a near relative of the wife's, very often her father or brother, or both.

Returning now to the facts in the case I have just cited, it seems pretty clear that William de Baildon first conveyed this property to John Vavasour, who afterwards re-conveyed it to William and Elizabeth his wife for their lives, with remainder to William's heirs. The fact of John Vavasour acting thus as feoffee, coupled with the fact that William Vavasour acted as Elizabeth's attorney in the action, renders it almost certain that Elizabeth was herself a Vavasour, and if so, was probably sister of John and aunt of William [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 512].

1360-1, March 9.—John de Baildon, late Bailiff of Skyrek, was arrested on the charge that when he had arrested John Fox of Baildon, at Wetherby, on August 1, 1357 (who had feloniously killed John Fox of Wetherby, at Ilkley, on Easter Eve, April 15, 1346), he took from him 40s., and promised that he [Fox] should get out of the felony. Baildon was tried before William de Skipwith and others, the King's Justices; he pleaded Not guilty, and was acquitted.¹

1361-2, February 10.—Commission of oyer and terminer to Thomas de Ingelby and others, on complaint by Miles de Stapelton, chivaler, that Thomas Colvylye, Thomas de la Ryvere, parson of the church of Brandesby, Thomas "Thomasservant de la Ryvere," John Hastyns of Kynthorp, Nicholas "that was Jonesservant de Querneby," William de Flawath, William de Eggeworth, William Sibson of Hovyngham, John de Baildon, and others, had broken his park at Wath-in-Rydale [near Hovingham],

¹ Gaol Delivery 145, m. 15d.

hunted therein, carried away his goods and deer from the park, and assaulted his men and servants at Baildon.¹

1363, April 20.—Inquisition taken at Harewood, before William de Nessefeld, the Escheator; jurors, William Fraunk, Robert Faukes of Harewood, John son of Adam de Otteley, John de Baildon, etc. It is not to the damage of the King, or of any one else, if Robert de Insula [Lisle] of Harewood give land in Harewood to William Gascoigne of Harewood, Agnes his wife, and John their son.²

1363, Easter Term.—Isabel widow of Thomas de Methelay sued Richard de Baildon, John his brother, and Hugh Barker of Otteleie, for a debt of £4.³

1363, Trinity Term.—Adam de Lancastre sued Richard and John de Baildon for a debt of £4, and John Adamson de Otley for a debt of £5.⁴

1364, Easter Term.—*Lancashire*. Edmund de Wessyngton sued John de Bayldon for a debt of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.].⁵ The identity of this John is doubtful.

1364, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 163.

1364-5, Hilary Term.—John son of Adam de Bayldon claimed a messuage in Bradford against Robert Bollyng, as his right. It was ordered that the messuage be seized by the Sheriff.⁶

1364-5, Hilary Term.—Thomas Dautre of Craven sued John de Baildon of Otley and Richard de Bayldon of Otley for a debt of 40s.⁷

1365, Michaelmas Term.—The Abbat of Kirkstall sued John de Baildon for a debt of £4.⁸

1366, Easter Term.—*London*. Adam de Lancastre sued John de Bayldon of Yorkshire for a debt of 6 marks [£4], and Richard de Bayldon for a debt of 5 marks [£3, 6s. 8d.].⁹

John de Baildon died between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1366 [*ante*, p. 104]. This fortunately enables us to identify him with the John of Otley mentioned in the next note.

1369-70, January 26.—Sheriff's Tourn at Otley, the Morrow of the Conversion of St. Paul. Richard de Bayldon, a juror. The jury found that John Jakson of Weston, servant of John Smith of Weston, feloniously

¹ Patent Roll, 36 Edw. III, part 1, m. 29d.

² Inq. ad quod damnum, file 348, no. 13.

³ De Banco 413, East. 37 Edw. III, m. 27; 417, East. 38 Edw. III, (1364), m. 23; 418, Trin. 38 Edw. III, m. 22.

⁴ De Banco 415, Trin. 37 Edw. III, m. 173d.; 416, Mich. 37 Edw. III, m. 107d.; 417, East. 38 Edw. III, (1364), m. 229.

⁵ De Banco 417, East. 38 Edw. III, m. 9; 419, Hil. 39 Edw. III, (1365), m. 304d.

⁶ De Banco 419, Hil. 39 Edw. III, 159d.

⁷ *Ibid.*, m. 309d.

⁸ De Banco 421, Mich. 39 Edw. III, m. 89.

⁹ De Banco 423, East. 40 Edw. III, m. 363d.

killed John de Bayldon of Ottelay, at Ottelay, on the Exaltation of Holy Cross [September 14], 1366.¹

John de Baildon's wife is not mentioned anywhere. If I am right in supposing that Mauger de Baildon, 8.E. [*post*], was John's son, then his wife was probably a daughter of William Vavasour of Denton, sister of Mauger, whose daughter and heir, Agnes, married (1) Sir Bernard Brocas and (2) Henry Langfield. Agnes succeeded to some property at Weekley, co. Northants., in 1384, on the death of her second cousin, Margaret, daughter of William Vavasour of Weekley, and was then found to be 30 years of age.² This would make Agnes born in 1353 or 1354; and as her father's sister would be some 25 or 30 years older, she would be about the same age as John de Baildon.³

John's children were (1) William, 8.A.; (2) Elizabeth, 8.B.; (3) probably Robert, 8.C.; (4) probably Richard, 8.D.; (5) probably Adam, 8.E.; (6) probably Mauger, 8.F.; and (7) possibly John, 8.G.

1355-6, Hilary Term.—Elizabeth daughter of John de Baildon complained of William Milner and Elizabeth his wife and John Knocto and Alice his wife, for assaulting, beating, wounding and ill-treating her at Baildon.⁴

RICHARD DE BAILDON, 7.B., was probably the second son of Adam, 6.B. [*ante*, p. 85], and was born about 1322 or later.

1348, October 25.—Richard de Bayldon, John, Lawrence and Thomas de Sothill, Henry de Bollyng, William and Roger Passelawe, William de Beston and John de Boswill, going abroad with the King in the train of Sir Thomas de Colville, have letters of protection until Christmas.⁵

1350, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 102.

1351.—Richard son of Peter de Middelton of La Whythalle [in Denton] granted certain lands (not specified) to Richard son of Adam de Baildon. The Harley MS., from which this note is taken, has the following memorandum: "And because the said Richard son of Adam de Baildon

¹ K. B. Ancient Indictments, bundle 160.

² Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Richard II, file 36, no. 36.

³ Mauger Vavasour had probably recently come of age on Sept. 19, 1345, when he did homage to William la Zouche, Archbishop of York, for the manor of Denton.—*Surtees Soc.*, vol. 49, p. 419.

⁴ De Banco 461, Hil. 50 Edw. III, m. 83; 462, East. 50 Edw. III, m. 64d.

⁵ Treaty Roll 26, m. 3.

and Isabel his wife, daughter of Henry de Clyfford, died without heirs of their bodies, the said Richard son of Peter de Middleton entered into the said lands and tenements, and afterwards gave them to Bernard Brocas".¹

This transaction is full of interest. Henry de Clifford had nothing to do with the great baronial house at Skipton; he took his name from the village of Clifford in the parish of Bramham, near Wetherby. He seems to have been lord of the manor, which Isabel, his daughter, conveyed by Fine to Thomas Fairfax of Walton in Easter Term, 1353, together with six messuages and land in Bramham and Eccup.² Isabel calls herself simply "daughter of Henry de Clifford," which suggests that she was not then married, and perhaps if she had been she would have been less likely to sell, in view of possible children.

Richard son of Peter de Middleton is not mentioned in the pedigrees of that family. He was the son of Peter son of Richard de Middleton who was murdered on the high road near Dacre Grange in Nidderdale, at sun-rise, on the Wednesday before Michaelmas, 1333, by Thomas Pease and another, at the instigation of Thomas de Thornhill and Margaret his wife and Thomas son of Mauger le Vavasour. The murderers stabbed their victim with barbed arrows, and robbed him of a purse, 10s. in money, a silver seal, a silk girdle, and his sword and buckler, after which they were harboured by Vavasour at Denton. The two Thornhills and Vavasour were pardoned at the instance of Edward Balliol, King of Scots.³ Agnes, Peter's widow, brought an appeal of murder; she abandoned this, and was fined 6s. 8d., her pledges being Henry de Clifford and Richard del Shagh.⁴

Nearly twelve years later Richard de Middleton had his revenge. On the Monday after the Close of Easter [the Sunday after Easter], 1345, as Thomas Vavasour was walking in his orchard at Denton, Middleton came up to him, and after high words [*verba litigiosa*], struck him with his knife, worth 1d., and gave him sixteen mortal wounds about the heart, whereof he died, unconfessed. Richard immediately fled. The record gives the place as *Dent*, but as the three neighbouring townships of Beamsley, Nesfield and Middleton joined in making the presentment to the coroner,

¹ Harley MS. 245, fo. 20d. Evidence of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 275, file 121, no. 9.

³ Coram Rege 300, East. 9 Edw. III, m. 24 Rex.

⁴ Coram Rege 306, Mich. 10 Edw. III, fines, m. 1d.

it is quite clear that *Denton* is intended.¹ Middleton received a pardon,² probably on the ground of his father's murder.

The inquisition after the death of Thomas Vavasour has already been mentioned; also the abduction of Mauger, his son and heir [*ante*, pp. 83, 84], whose daughter and heir, Agnes, married Sir Bernard Brocas before 1360.

1352, Trinity Term.—The Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, sued Richard de Bayldon and William Barber of Thresk [Thirsk] for a debt of 6 marks [£4].³

1353, Easter Term.—John Mowbray of Haxiholm [Axholme, Lincolnshire], complained of Richard de Bayldon for breaking his park at Newsom [Newsholme] near Houeden, hunting there without leave, taking his deer [*feras*], and assaulting and wounding Roger Hunt, his servant, so that the plaintiff lost his services for a long time.⁴

1353, Trinity Term.—Thomas Potter of Adyngham complained of Richard de Bayldon, John son of Adam de Otteley, and John son of Robert Clerk of Otteley, for assaulting, beating, wounding and illtreating him at Otteley, and seizing his goods and chattels value 100s.⁵

1354, Easter Term.—Isabel widow of Thomas de Methle [Methley] sued Richard de Baldon of Otley for an account as receiver of her moneys.⁶

Thomas de Methley was the son of John de M. of Thornhill⁷; in August, 1354, Isabel released all her rights in the manor of Draughton near Skipton to Eustachia, widow of Sir Peter de Middleton.⁸ She was living at Ilkley in 1378-9, when she paid 3s. 4d. Poll Tax, as *Dame de Esquier*.⁹

1354, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 102.

1354, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Bayldon sued Thomas Rendrou of Gyselay and Walter Walymund of Yedon for a debt of 4 marks, 6s. 4d. [£2, 19s. 8d.].¹⁰

1354, December 8.—See *ante*, p. 102.

¹ Coroners' Roll, 112, m. 14d.

² Controlment Roll 9, m. 41.

³ De Banco 370, Trin. 26 Edw. III, attorney roll 3d.; 372, Hil. 27 Edw. III, (1353), m. 154; 374, Trin. 27 Edw. III, m. 82d.; 375, Mich. 27 Edw. III, m. 63d.; 377, East. 28 Edw. III, (1354), m. 59; 379, Mich. 28 Edw. III, m. 49d., attorney roll 8d.; 380 Hil. 29 Edw. III, (1355), m. 45, attorney roll 5d.; 381, East. 29 Edw. III, m. 60d.

⁴ De Banco 373, East. 27 Edw. III, m. 26d.; 375, Mich. 27 Edw. III, m. 42d.

⁵ De Banco 374, Trin. 27 Edw. III, m. 166.

⁶ De Banco 377, East. 28 Edw. III, m. 34.

⁷ De Banco 340, Mich. 18 Edw. III, m. 533d.

⁸ Middleton MSS.

⁹ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 6, p. 317.

¹⁰ De Banco 379, Mich. 28 Edw. III, m. 131.

1355, September 18.—Inquisition taken at York, before Miles de Stapelton, the Escheator. Jurors: John de Geirgrave, Richard de Baildon, etc., who say that it is not to the damage of the King, or of any one else, if William Cay [Kay, in the writ] of Wakefeld and William Bull, chaplains, give £10 rent in Wakefield, Stanley, Osset, Horbury, Hekmondewyk, Shafton, Derfeld, Warnefeld, Pontefract, Preston Jakelyn and Friston-bethe-Water, to the newly-built chapel of Blessed Mary on Wakefeld Bridge.¹

1355, Michaelmas Term.—The Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, sued Richard de Bayldon for a debt of £7.²

1355, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Baildon was Bailiff of Agbrigg.³

1356, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 103.

1356, September 14.—See *ante*, p. 103.

1357, Michaelmas Term.—Bernard Brocas, chivaler, complained that William de Esyngwold, Vicar of the Church of Weston, Simon son of John "the Vikerservant of Weston," Richard son of Adam de Baildon, John del Hulle of Askewyth, William son of Stephen de Askewyth, John Hobson of Bailedon, John son of John del Stede, and others, had broken his close at Askewyth [*sic*], entered his free warren and hunted there without leave, felled his trees, and fished in his stew-pond [*vivarium*], and had taken fish and trees worth £10, besides horses, conies, pheasants and partridges. The defendants all appeared by William Vavasour.⁴

1358, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 103.

1359, Trinity Term.—Richard de Bayldon sued John and Henry del Rodis [Rhodes], and Robert Pekard [Pickard], all of Menston, for trampling and consuming his corn there by putting their cattle therein; he claimed 60s. damages. In Michaelmas Term following he appeared by his attorney, William Vavasour.⁵

1359, Trinity Term.—Richard de Bayldon sued William de Bedeford of Shitlyngton for an account as receiver of Richard's moneys. In Michaelmas Term following Richard appeared by William Vavasour, his attorney.⁶

1359, Trinity Term.—Richard de Bayldon sued John Enerwake [or Euerwake] of Ripon for an account as his bailiff and receiver at Ripon.⁷

1359, Trinity Term.—Richard son of Adam de Bayldon sued Master John de Denton for a debt of £50.⁸

1360, Trinity Term.—John [de Thoresby], Archbishop of York, sued

¹ Inq. ad quod damnum, file 319, no. 6.

² De Banco 383, Mich. 29 Edw. III, m. 197.

³ Gaol Delivery Roll 141 B., m. 206.

⁴ De Banco 392, Mich. 31 Edw. III, m. 330, attorney roll 9d.

⁵ De Banco 399, Trin. 33 Edw. III, m. 37; 400, Mich. 33 Edw. III, m. 2.

⁶ De Banco 399, Trin. 33 Edw. III, m. 37; 400, Mich. 33 Edw. III, m. 2; 401, Hil. 34 Edw. III, (1360), m. 2d.

⁷ De Banco 399, Trin. 33 Edw. III, m. 37d.; 400, Mich. 33 Edw. III, m. 121d.; 401, Hil. 34 Edw. III, (1360), m. 122; 404, Mich. 34 Edw. III, m. 61; 407, Mich. 35 Edw. III, (1361), m. 52d.

⁸ De Banco 399, Trin. 33 Edw. III, m. 37d.; 401, Hil. 34 Edw. III, (1360), m. 2d.

Richard de Baildon of Ottele [Otley] for an account as his bailiff and receiver at Ottele. Richard was attached by Thomas Ward and John de Baildon.¹

1360, Trinity Term.—Joan daughter of John de Gamelesford claimed a messuage and the moiety of a bovate of land at Westhathelsey as her right, against Richard de Bayldon.²

1360, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Baildonn sued Robert de la Scale [or del Scales], William Wardsonn and William de la Wode, all of Denton, for a debt of £10.³

1360, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Baildon sued Thomas Basy for an account as his bailiff and receiver at Otteley.⁴

1362, Trinity Term.—Robert de Freston, Dean of Ripon and Otley, was fined 13s. 4d. for divers trespasses, damages, grievances and excesses, of which he was convicted on his own confession. No details are given. The sureties for the fine were John de Carlton and Richard de Bailton.⁵

1362, Michaelmas Term.—Isabel de Methley sued Richard de Baildon for trespass. The jury found that on the Monday after St. Barnabas the Apostle [June 16], 1354, Richard, with force and arms, had carried off her goods and chattels and 40s. in coined money at Denton; they assessed the damages at £4.⁶

1362, November 17.—Richard de Bayldon granted to Thomas Walker of Hewkysworth, his heirs and assigns, all his meadow that he held in the fields of Over Hewkysworth, in exchange for other lands [?] there which Thomas had given him by charter. Witnesses: John Vavasour, William de Eltoft, Thomas de Bradelay, John son of Adam de Ottelay, and Hugh Barker. Dated at Hewkysworth.⁷

1363, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 106. The sum claimed was probably due on a joint and several bond, and no doubt is the sum recovered by Isabel against Richard in 1362 [see above].

1363, April 19.—The jury at the Sheriff's Tourn at Brighthouse presented that Richard de Bayldon, Under-Bailiff of Morley, had, on December 10, 1362, come to Barkisland, within the lordship of Wakefield, and, without showing any warrant to any bailiff of the fee, had there arrested one Richard del Haigh, to the no small prejudice of the lord [of Wakefield], and had kept him until he made fine of 20s. to one John Sprent. The Bailiff of the Manor was therefore ordered to arrest Richard, and to imprison him at Sandal Castle until the next Court.⁸

¹ De Banco 403, Trin. 34 Edw. III, m. 110d.; 404, Mich. 34 Edw. III, m. 85d.

² De Banco 403, Trin. 34 Edw. III, m. 28od.

³ De Banco 404, Mich. 34 Edw. III, m. 145d.; 406, Trin. 35 Edw. III, (1361), m. 29d.; 407, Mich. 35 Edw. III, m. 15; 408, Hil. 36 Edw. III, (1362), m. 69d.; 409, East. 36 Edw. III, m. 106d.; 410, Trin. 36 Edw. III, m. 207d.; 411, Mich. 36 Edw. III, m. 114d.; 412, Hil. 37 Edw. III, (1363), m. 130.

⁴ De Banco 404, Mich. 34 Edw. III, m. 165; 406, Trin. 35 Edw. III, (1361), m. 29d.

⁵ Coram Rege 407, Trin. 36 Edw. III, fines, m. 2d.

⁶ Coram Rege 408, Mich. 36 Edw. III, m. 46d., attorney roll, 4d., 7; 409, Hil. 37 Edw. III, (1363), m. 3 Rex.

⁷ Fawkes MSS., Farnley.

⁸ Wakefield Court Rolls.

1363, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 106.

1363, Michaelmas Term.—The Abbat of Kirkstall sued Richard de Baildon of Otley for 40s.¹

1364-5, Hilary Term.—Richard de Bayldon complained of Simon son of Paulin de Farneby [*sic*] and William de Haylay of Farnelay for breaking his close at Farnelay, felling his trees there, worth 100s., and consuming his corn and grass there to the value of £10, by depasturing their cattle therein.²

1364-5, Hilary Term.—Richard de Bayldon, by William de Swale, his attorney, sued John Enerwake [or Euerwake] of Rypon for an account as his bailiff and receiver at Rypon; he said that John had the care and administration of all the goods in his messuage at Rypon, viz : oxen, cart-horses [*affri*], corn, beans and peas, from Easter, 1356, for one year, and that John received from him £20 and from divers men there 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.] to trade with and make profit for him, and that John refused to account therefor; he claimed £40 damages. John denied the whole of it.³

1364-5, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, p. 106.

1365, Michaelmas Term.—William de Aldeburgh, chivaler, complained of Thomas de Bradeley, Richard de Baillelon, William Bonefant, William Walthewe, chaplain, Agnes daughter of Robert le Clerk of Ottelaye, and others, for digging in his several quarry at Carleton, and for uprooting and taking heather and stone from the quarry worth £10.⁴

1366, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 106.

1366, August 1.—Richard de Baildon witnessed an indenture made between Henry Castley of Otley and Agnes his wife and Richard del Green of Esholt, relating to property at Brigg-rode, Apperley Bridge.⁵

1367, Trinity Term.—Adam del Forest complained of Richard de Baildon and William son of John Milner for assaulting, beating and wounding him at Otley.⁶

1367, August 9.—Court held at Hawksworth for Nicholas de Driffeld and William de Marton, chaplains. The jury made a presentation against Richard de Bayldon; he ought (they said) to grind his corn at Hawksworth mill up to the 13th measure, if it were grown anywhere within the township of Hawksworth; he ought to repair the mill-dam when necessary, as all the tenants there have done from time immemorial; he ought also to repair all hedges about the lands he holds in Little Hawksworth, according to a custom called "Falgarth." The two chaplains were evidently feoffees to uses.

1367, November 15.—The jury of the manor court of Hawksworth

¹ De Banco 416, Mich. 37 Edw. III, m. 370.

² De Banco 419, Hil. 39 Edw. III, m. 180.

³ De Banco 419, Hil. 39 Edw. III, m. 180; 420, East. 39 Edw. III, m. 317d.

⁴ De Banco 421, Mich. 39 Edw. III, m. 38d. Carlton is near Otley, in the parish of Guiseley.

⁵ Hailstone Charters, Chapter Library, York.

⁶ De Banco 428, Trin. 41 Edw. III, m. 243; 429, Mich. 41 Edw. III, m. 461d.; 430, Hil. 42 Ed. III, (1368), m. 420d.

⁷ Hawksworth Court Rolls, Fawkes MSS., Farnley.

presented that Richard de Bayldon and all the lord's tenants at Little Hawksworth were bound by their tenure to grind their corn at the lord's mill, and to repair the hedges at a place called "the Eves" [?].¹

1368, May 22.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 399.

1369, Trinity Term.—John de Quixlay of York, draper, claimed a debt of £5, 13s. 4d. from Richard de Baildon of Otley.²

1369, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Baildon sued Richard Waltheve for having forcibly seized and carried away goods, valued at £20, at Hawksworth.³

1369, October 3.—Alice widow of Thomas Hughson of Rowedon [Rawdon] granted 2 acres of land at Essshelay to John Tilleson of Esshold [Esholt], his heirs and assigns. Witnesses: John de Carleton, senior and junior, Peter del Stede, Robert de Horesford and Richard de Bayldon. Dated at Rowedon.⁴

1369-70, January 26.—Sheriff's Tourn at Otley, the Morrow of the Conversion of St. Paul. The jury found that Agnes, widow of William Andrewe of Burley, dwelling in Saynt Gregorlane, York, on the Monday [Nov. 16] after Martinmas, 1366, at Burlay Mylne, stole a bushel of corn [*frumentum*] and a bushel of rye [*siligo*], price 2s., and one "gange of felghes,"⁵ price 18d., from Richard de Bayldon.⁶ See also *ante*, p. 106.

1370, Easter Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 251.

1370, April 29, and October 22.—Sheriff's Tourn at Otley. Richard de Baildon on the jury.⁷

1371, Easter Term.—The Abbat of Kirkstall complained that John de Carleton the elder and the younger, Richard de Baildon, Robert de Lewenthorp, Roger atte Brig, John son of Adam de Otteley, Robert de Horsford, William de Kyllngbek, John Scot of Neuton, and others, who had formed the jury on an inquiry held at Otley by William de Aton, late Sheriff of Yorkshire, had made a false presentment. They had stated that the highway leading from Brerehagh Thorpe to Brerehagh Grange was obstructed, so that travellers could not pass along it without great peril, and that the Abbat, who was bound to repair it, had neglected to do so.⁸

1371, Easter Term.—Richard Basy of Bilburgh [near Tadcaster], complained of Richard de Baildon and John Coke of Otley, that Coke, who had been in Basy's employ at Bilburgh [probably as cook], had left his service before the expiration of the term agreed upon, without leave or reasonable cause, and that Baildon had thereupon taken Coke into his

¹ Hawksworth Court Rolls.

² De Banco 435, Trin. 43 Edw. III, m. 248d.; 436, Mich. 43 Edw. III, m. 33d.

³ De Banco 436, Mich. 43 Edw. III, m. 370d., 435d.

⁴ Rawdon-Hastings MSS. I cannot identify Eshley; it is perhaps a field name, probably in Rawdon.

⁵ A set of felloes or fellies, curved pieces of wood for the rim of a cart wheel.

⁶ K. B., Ancient Indictments, bundle 160.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ De Banco 442, East. 45 Edw. III, m. 43d.; 444, Mich. 45 Edw. III, m. 75.

employ, and refused to return him to Basy, as he had been requested to do; contrary to the statute in that behalf.¹

1372, July 4.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 252.

1373, August 2.—Inquisition taken at Otteley, before William de Ergum, the Escheator; Richard de Bayldon on the jury. It is not to the damage of the King, or of any one else, if John de Sandale, parson of Langton [probably Langton, near Malton], give 9 messuages and lands in Yhedon [Yeadon], Roudon [Rawdon] and Essholt in Ayredale to the Prioress and Convent of Essholt.²

1373, Michaelmas Term.—John Mauleverer, knt., sued Thomas de Dyneley for £100 debt, due on a recognizance. The plaintiff obtained a writ of extent, in pursuance of which an inquiry was held by William de Aton, the Sheriff, at Luteryngton and by John Maysant, Bailiff of the Liberty of Skyrack, at Abirforth, as to Dyneley's property outside and within the Liberty. Richard de Baylton or Baildon was on both juries.³

1373-4, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 565.

1374, Easter Term.—*Lancashire*. The Prior of Kertmell [Cartmell] sued Richard de Bayldon and Richard Waltwe [Walthewe] for a debt of £10.⁴

1375-6, March 10.—Richard de Bayldon was on the jury panel for Skyrack Wapentake.⁵

1376, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Baildon of Ottelay sued Henry Cartwright of Shadwell, Adam Cartwright of Adyll and Richard Snell of Leeds, for a debt of 100s.⁶

1376, Michaelmas Term.—William son of Nicholas Barker of Ottelay complained that Richard de Baildon of Ottelay had assaulted, beaten and illtreated him at Foulby [between Pontefract and Sharlestone], with swords and bows and arrows; he claimed £40 damages. Richard denied it.⁷

1376, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Ravenser, Archdeacon of Lincoln, Thomas de Welle, and John de Popelton, executors of the will of Master John de Branketre, late Treasurer of the Church of Blessed Peter at York, sued Richard de Baildon of Ottele for a debt of £6, 12s.⁸

¹ De Banco 442, East. 45 Edw. III, m. 62d.; 444, Mich. 45 Edw. III, m. 99, attorney roll 6d.; 445, Hil. 46 Edw. III, m. 134d.

² Inq. ad quod damnum, file 383, no. 1.

³ De Banco 452, Mich. 47 Edw. III, m. 218.

⁴ De Banco 454, East. 48 Edw. III, m. 141; 457, Hil. 49 Edw. III, (1375), m. 325.

⁵ Gaol Delivery Roll 165 B., m. 164.

⁶ De Banco 464, Mich. 50 Edw. III, m. 202.

⁷ De Banco 464, Mich. 50 Edw. III, m. 474; 465, East. 51 Edw. III, (1377), m. 224; 466, Trin. 51 Edw. III, m. 244; 469, Hil. 1 Ric. II, (1378), m. 320d.; 470, East. 1 Ric. II, m. 33; 471, Trin. 1-2 Ric. II, m. 217d.; 472, Mich. 2 Ric. II, m. 19d.; 473, Hil. 2 Ric. II, (1379), m. 55; 474, East. 2 Ric. II, m. 74; 476, Mich. 3 Ric. II, m. 243d.

⁸ De Banco 464, Mich. 50 Edw. III, m. 529; 468, Mich. 1 Ric. II, (1377), m. 43, 195; 469, Hil. 1 Ric. II, (1378), m. 64d., 320d.; 470, East. 1 Ric. II, m. 207d.; 471, Trin. 1-2 Ric. II, m. 78d., 197; 472, Mich. 2 Ric. II, m. 85d.; 473, Hil. 2 Ric. II, (1379), m. 56d.

1377, Easter Term.—Thomas Wyndhill sued Richard de Baildon for a debt of £4.¹

1377, Easter Term.—Richard de Baildon complained of William son of Nicholas Barker for breaking his close and houses at Ottelay, and consuming and damaging his corn and grass there, to the value of 100s., by depasturing his cattle therein.²

1378, Easter Term.—Adam Roberd of Wakefield sued Richard Baildon of Otley and Christiana widow of John de Wahassington [Washington] for a debt of 40s.³

1378, Easter Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 360.

1378-9.—Richard de Bayldon and his wife paid 4*d.* Poll Tax at Otley.⁴

1380, Trinity Term.—Richard de Ravenser, Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, sued Richard de Baildon of Ottelay, Adam Forster of Lethelay and Peter del Stede, for a debt of £13, 4*s.*⁵

I think this is really a continuation of the previous action *ante* p. 114. It will be noticed that the sum now claimed is exactly double the amount of the previous debt. Richard had probably given a bond, with two sureties, for twice the amount of the debt, which was the usual practice, and it is that bond which is now sued on.

1380, December 18.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 523.

1381, June 5.—Richard de Bayldon witnessed a charter at Burley, by which Walter de Calverley leased certain lands in Burley, Menston and Stede to William the Smith of Hawksworth. Other witnesses were Peter de Stede, John son of Adam de Otley, William Smyth of Newall, and William de Breyrghagh.⁶

1382, July 20.—Richard de Baildon of Otley witnessed a charter, dated at Otley, by which William Dicson of Menston released all his rights in certain lands there to Walter Graver of Menston. The other witnesses were John de Carlton junior, William de Neuwall, John Adamson of Otley, John de Rawdon, Peter del Stede, and Thomas Graver.⁷

1383, July 8.—Richard de Bayldon was one of the jurors on the inquisition taken at York after the death of John de Lely of Carlton near Snaith.⁸

¹ De Banco 465, East. 51 Edw. III, m. 362d.

² *Ibid.*, m. 36.

³ De Banco 470, East. 1 Ric. II, m. 314; 472, Mich. 2 Ric. II, m. 311; 473, Hil. 2 Ric. II, (1379), m. 304.

⁴ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 6, p. 306.

⁵ De Banco 479, Trin. 3-4 Ric. II, m. 25d.; 480, Mich. 4 Ric. II, m. 21d.; 482, East. 4 Ric. II, (1381), m. 92d.; 483, Mich. 5 Ric. II, m. 91, 449.

⁶ Original in the author's collection; from the Philipps Collection.

⁷ Bodleian Charters, no. 224.

⁸ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Ric. II, file 32, no. 50.

1383, September 7.—Inquisition taken at York, before James de Pykeryng, the Escheator, by the oath of John Adamson of Ottelay, Richard de Bayldon, etc. It is not to the damage of the King, or of any one else, if John de Drax and John Balcok give a messuage and lands in Byngley and 2 tofts in the suburb of York to the Prior and Convent of Drax.¹

1384, August 2.—Richard de Bradley of Stainburn was indicted for stealing a horse, value 13s. 4d., from Richard de Baildon of Otley, in September, 1381. He was acquitted.²

1384, Michaelmas Term.—The Prior of Cartemel sued Richard de Baildon and Richard Walthewe for a debt of £10.³ Whether this is the same debt as that sued for in 1374, or a further debt of the like amount, it seems impossible to say.

1387, Michaelmas Term.—Roger Wele sued Richard de Baildon, Richard Cholman, and Adam Mason for a debt of 40s.⁴ Roger Wele was a flourishing attorney; his name occurs very frequently in all the Common Pleas Rolls about this date. The 40s. was probably due on a bond given to secure a lawyer's bill due from Baildon.

1388, Easter Term.—Robert de Ottelay, parson in the Church of Blessed Peter at York [York Minster], sued Richard de Bailton of Ottelay and William del Bankes of Ottelay for a debt of £4.⁵

1388, May 5.—Richard de Baildon was one of the jurors on the inquisition taken at Harewood after the death of Sir William de Aldburgh the elder of Harewood.⁶

1391, December 20.—Richard de Bayldon witnessed a deed by which Henry Hopper and Agnes his wife granted to John Page, chaplain, certain lands in Heukesworth, formerly belonging to Robert son and heir of William son of Maude de Heukesworth. The other witnesses were Sir John Warde, Sir Walter de Calverlay, Robert Cawdray, Adam Cawdray, etc.⁷

1392, April 30.—Inquisition taken at Ottelay before Ralph de Euer, the Sheriff, at his Tourn, the Tuesday before the Invention of Holy Cross [May 3], by the oath of William de Baildon, John de Clapham, Richard de Baildon, Richard de Skalwra, Thomas Mohaut, etc.; who say that William son of John Wright of Ottelay, on All Souls' Day, 1391, lay in wait at Ottelay for John de Clapham, being armed with a hauberk [*lorica*],

¹ Inq. ad quod damnum, file 202, no. 13.

² Gaol Delivery Roll 169, m. 29.

³ De Banco 495, Mich. 8 Ric. II, m. 374; 497, East. 8 Ric. II, (1385), m. 135; 499, Mich. 9 Ric. II, m. 64d.; Coroners' Roll 240, m. 11d.

⁴ De Banco 507, Mich. 11 Ric. II, m. 429d.; 508, Hil. 11 Ric. II, (1388), m. 280; 509, East. 11 Ric. II, m. 305; 510, Trin. 11-12 Ric. II, m. 417; 511, Mich. 12 Ric. II, m. 246d.

⁵ De Banco 509, East. 11 Ric. II, m. 238d.; 510, Trin. 11-12 Ric. II, m. 22.

⁶ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Ric. II, file 49, no. 3.

⁷ Brit. Mus., Add. MS. 27412, fo. 145.

a "bristeplate" and a "palet," and feloniously beat, wounded, ill-treated and maimed him, so that he despaired of his life.¹

1392, May 16.—Richard de Baildon was one of the jurors on the inquisition held at Harewood after the death of Margery widow of Sir William de Aldeburgh.²

1394, Trinity Term.—James de Pykeryng, chivaler, sued Thomas Chaloner of Ottelay, William de Bayldon of Bayldon, Richard de Bayldon of Ottelay, John de Clapeham of Ottelay and William de Bank, for a debt of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.].³

I have no evidence as to when Richard died, nor as to any family, unless the Maude de Bayldon, who paid 4d. Poll Tax at Otley, 1378-9,⁴ was his daughter.

ROBERT DE BAILDON, 7.C., evidently belongs to this generation. There is no evidence of his parentage, but from the dates he may well have been a younger son of Adam, 6.B. [*ante*, p. 85].

He was Serjeant-at-arms to King Edward III from 1344 or earlier to 1356 or later, and occurs frequently in that capacity. Though there is nothing which clearly identifies Robert the Serjeant with the Robert who appears several times in Yorkshire, once in connection with another Baildon, I believe that the notes refer to the same person. Robert's first appearance is in 1341, when he was in the service of Sir Walter de Mauny, and it is significant that in 1345 John de Kerkeby of Otley went abroad with Sir Walter.⁵

1341, September 16.—This indenture witnesseth that William de Teye [and others], collectors and receivers of the wool granted to the King in the County of Essex, have delivered to Robert de Baildon, attorney of Sir Walter de Mauney, at Colecestre, 77 sacks, 2 stones and 10½ *lbs.* of wool, in part payment of 200 sacks of wool granted by the King to Sir Walter in the said County. In witness whereof the parties have alternately set their seals hereto. Dated at Colecestre, the Sunday after the Exaltation of Holy Cross [Sept. 14], 15 Edward III. Seals lost.⁶

¹ K.B., Ancient Indictments, bundle 145.

² Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Ric. II, file 60, no. 2.

³ De Banco 534, Trin. 17-18 Ric. II, m. 361d.; 535, Mich. 18 Ric. II, m. 317d., 436; 536, Hil. 18 Ric. II, (1395), m. 330d.; 538, Trin. 18-19 Ric. II, attorney roll 6.

⁴ *York. Arch. Journal*, vol. 6, p. 306.

⁵ Treaty Roll 20, m. 5.

⁶ P. R. O., Ancient Deeds, B. 7044.

Sir Walter de Mauny,¹ a younger son of the Seigneur de Mauny, of Masny, near Valenciennes, came to England with Queen Philippa in 1327. He was one of the most prominent and successful generals in the Scotch and French wars of Edward III. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1345, and made a Knight of the Garter in 1359. He founded the great house of Carthusian monks in London, best known as the Charterhouse, where he was buried in 1372. Robert de Baildon was probably at this time one of his esquires, and it is no doubt due to Mauny that he was shortly afterwards appointed a Serjeant-at-arms.

A grant of 30,000 sacks of wool had been made by Parliament to the King to enable him to carry on the Scotch and French wars, and particularly for providing an adequate fleet.

1343, Trinity Term.—Robert de Baildon sued John de Baildon of Allerton for an account as his bailiff and receiver of his moneys at Allerton near Leeds.² It is not certain that this note relates to Robert, the Serjeant-at-arms but I know of no other Robert to whom it could apply.

1343-4, February 10.—Robert de Bayldon and Richard de Cortenale, the King's Serjeants-at-arms, were ordered to arrest John Furneaux of Bedford, who had intruded himself into the Vicarage of Watford by virtue of a Papal Provision, and to bring him and his proctors before the Council forthwith.³

The office of Serjeant-at-arms is one of great antiquity. They were military officers, attending the sovereign's person to arrest individuals of distinction, and to give attendance on the Lord High Steward of England when sitting in judgment on traitors, etc. They are still appointed, and carry a mace as their badge of office.

1344, October 18.—Saer de Rochford, Sheriff of Lincolnshire, John de Ferriby and Robert de Bayldon, the King's Serjeants-at-arms, were commissioned to hold an inquiry in connection with the weighing of wool in the port of Boston. The King had appointed certain persons to reweigh the wool loaded in the port, because there was a suspicion of fraud

¹ His name is usually, but incorrectly, spelt Manny; even the *Dictionary of National Biography*, while admitting that Mauny is right, persistently spells it wrong. Any doubt as to the correct spelling of the name is settled by the fact that a manor at Romford, Essex (which belonged to Walter in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, second son of Edward I), was called Mawneys, which name still survives in Mawneys Road. See Lysons, *Enchiridion of London*, vol. 4, pp. 184, 185; Morant, *Essex*, sec. Romford, p. 65.

² De Banco 335, Trin. 17 Edw. III, m. 157d.; 336, Mich. 17 Edw. III, m. 165.

³ Patent Roll, 18 Edw. III, part 1, m. 39d.

in the tronage and cocketing of the same, and he was informed that the merchants who owned the wool, in order to avoid the cost of unloading, had paid these persons 2s. a sack; these payments amounted to 220 marks [£146, 13s. 4d.], of which only 100 marks [£66, 13s. 4d.] had been accounted for. The commissioners were to inquire who received these payments, how much was in arrear, and who was responsible for the balance.¹

A "custom" or export duty on wool formed part of the revenues of the Crown, as granted by way of subsidy from time to time by Parliament. In 1343 this had been fixed at 40s. the sack for three years.² Tronage was the weighing of the wool, from old French, *trone*, a beam-scale or steel-yard.³ The sack of wool had a fixed weight of 364 lbs. Cocketing was the actual assessing of the duty by the Customs officer, the cocket being a sealed certificate that the duty had been paid.

1345, Easter Term.—Robert de Baildon was one of the sureties for John Lersedeken [*i.e.* Archdeacon] in a Suffolk case. John had been sued by John Cole of Tamer for mayhem, and had elected to be tried by jury; he had found as sureties for his appearance to stand his trial, Sir Thomas de Holebroke, knight, William de Byntre, Robert de Baildon, and three others. He failed to appear, and his sureties were each fined 6s. 8d. The pledges for all the fines were Guy de Bryene of Devon and Roger de Acton of Hampshire.⁴

1345, June 2.—Robert de Baildon, Serjeant-at-arms, going abroad with the King, had letters of protection until Christmas.⁵

1345-1347.—In the Wardrobe Accounts for 1345, 1346 and 1347 we find several interesting notes of Robert de Baildon. On October 22, 1345, Robert de Baildon, the King's Serjeant-at-arms, was paid 40s. for a journey to Boston; on January 31, 1345-6, 40s. for a journey to the north parts to arrest ships; on February 24, 1345-6, 13s. 4d. for his wages; on April 6, 1346, 40s., and on April 10, 36s. 8d., for journeys to places not named, on the King's business; on May 23, 1347, he received 60s. for his wages for the war, and a further sum of 13s. 4d. on July 23; his name is here spelled Blaidon. And finally there was certified to be due to him for his wages for the war, £26, 19s. 9d.⁶

1345-6, March 10.—The King commissioned his beloved and faithful Gawan Corder and Robert de Bayldon, his Serjeants-at-arms, to arrest all

¹ Patent Roll, 18 Edw. III, part 2, m. 21d.

² Hubert Hall, *History of the Custom-Revenue in England*, p. 214.

³ Hence Tron Church, Edinburgh, near which the public scales used to be kept.

⁴ Coram Rege 340, East. 19 Edw. III, fines.

⁵ Treaty Roll 20, m. 17.

⁶ Exchequer, K. R. Miscellanea, Wardrobe, bundle 62, nos. 8 and 9; Accounts, bundle 391, no. 9, m. 9.

ships of 20 tons burden and upwards, and also barges, within the Cinque Ports and elsewhere in Kent and Sussex, and to bring them to Portesmouth, well equipped with crews and fittings, before Palm Sunday [April 9], to be ready for the King's passage across the channel. They had power to arrest and imprison all persons hindering or interfering.¹ A similar commission was issued on March 18, 1345-6, to the same two persons, to arrest ships and barges of 10 tons burden and upwards within the same area, and to bring them to Portesmouth by Palm Sunday.² King Edward sailed on July 11, it is said with 1,000 ships of various kinds, and landed next day at La Hogue; the battle of Crécy was fought on August 26 following.

1345-6, March 24.—Gawan Corder and Robert de Baildon, the King's Serjeants-at-arms, were ordered to search all ships, crayers,³ or boats along the coast from the mouth of the Thames westward [*sic*] wherever expedient, to find whether any wool, wool-fells, hides, or other goods liable to customs, were concealed in them, not coketed or customed, and to arrest as forfeited all such goods and the ships containing them.⁴

1346, April 15.—John Warde, Robert de "Baylesdon" and John de Bulmer, Serjeant-at-arms, were ordered to ascertain if certain persons who had imprisoned one Robert Ledet, were still detaining him, and if so, to arrest them. Ledet had commenced proceedings against Joan widow of Henry Garnet and others for disseisin of tenements in Ashwell and elsewhere in Hertfordshire, and he alleged that they had seized him and brought him prisoner to London, in order to force him to release his right to the property.⁵

1346, June 8.—Letters of protection were granted to Robert de Bayldon, who was about to set out with the King to parts across the seas. Dated at Porchester.⁶

The name of Robert de Bailedon appears among the Serjeants-at-arms in an Army Roll attributed to the Crécy Campaign of 1346.⁷

1348, April 13.—The King to John Darcy, Constable of the Tower of London, or his Lieutenant, directing him to release John de Bagworth, James de Brigg, William Elys, John Mayn, William de Cornwaill and William Spalding (who had been committed to the Tower for divers trespasses and excesses committed by them at Calais while the King was there), as they had found sureties for their good behaviour, viz: Robert de Baillton, John de Ellerton, and ten others.⁸ It will be noticed that there are twelve sureties for the six prisoners, two apiece. If the order of their names is any guide, which is not quite clear, then Robert was one of the sureties for William de Cornwaill.

¹ Treaty Roll 22, m. 31, 32.

² *Ibid.*, m. 23.

³ Crayers or craiers were small trading ships.

⁴ Patent Roll, 20 Edw. III, part 1, m. 16d.

⁵ *Ibid.*, m. 19d.

⁶ Treaty Roll 22, m. 14.

⁷ Army Rolls, bundle 47, no. 39.

⁸ Close Roll, 22 Edw. III, part 1, m. 26d.

1348, July 25.—Robert de Baildon and John de Ellerton, the King's Serjeants-at-arms, appeared before the Council at London, and undertook to produce before the King and Council, when notified, Adam le Garlek-mongere, Mayor of Northampton, who was accused of divers contempts and trespasses against the King.¹

1349, August 20.—Robert de Baildon, Serjeant-at-arms, was commissioned to arrest a certain number of ships, and sailors to man them, in the ports of Plummuth, Falemuth, Fowy and Exemuth, for the passage of certain magnates and other faithful subjects to parts abroad, on arduous and urgent business.²

1349-50, January 8.—Robert de Baildon, Serjeant-at-arms, going with the King to Brittany, has letters of protection until Pentecost.³

1350, December 16.—Robert de Baildon (here spelt "Balydon"), the King's Serjeant-at-arms, was ordered to arrest Amanevus de Chesthunt, chivaler, and Thomas de Bury, and to bring them before the Council to answer a complaint made by Walter de Bentele, Captain of Brittany, that they, after covenanting with him to go on the King's service to those parts and after receiving from him the King's wages, had refused to go.⁴ Apparently Baildon failed to effect an arrest, for on March 25, 1351, a similar order was given to John Mayn, the King's Serjeant-at-arms, to arrest "Menaud" de Chesthounte and Thomas de Bury.⁵

Undated; about 1350.—Accounts of Ralph de Kesteven, clerk, for payment of mariners in all ports from the mouth of the Thames to Boston.

To Robert de Baildon, 50s.⁶

1351, April 30.—Richard de Cortenhale and Robert de Baildon were commissioned to select and seize sailors between the Thames and Lenn [King's Lynn, Norfolk], for the great fleet preparing for the King's passage abroad.⁷

1351-2, January 20.—The King commissioned "our beloved Robert de Baildon, our Serjeant-at-arms," to arrest five ships of the best sort in the port at Waymuth, or in any port between there and Plimuth, and to bring them to Plimuth on the octave of the Purification, for the passage of Bernard, Lord of La Bret, to Gascony.⁸

1351-2, February 20.—Letters of credence were issued to Robert de Baildon, the King's Serjeant-at-arms, and William de Assheldon, whom the King was sending to the Masters and mariners of the ships of the realm then at sea in Gascony and elsewhere, to lay before them his wishes as to certain matters affecting the array of those ships.⁹

¹ Close Roll, 22 Edw. III, part 1, m. 6d.

² Treaty Roll 27, m. 4.

³ *Ibid.*, m. 2.

⁴ Patent Roll, 24 Edw. III, part 3, m. 5d.

⁵ Patent Roll, 25 Edw. III, part 1, m. 21d.

⁶ Brit. Mus., Additional Charter 15309.

⁷ Treaty Roll 29, m. 10.

⁸ Vascon Roll, 25 Edw. III, no. 948, m. 2.

⁹ Patent Roll, 26 Edw. III, part 1, m. 22.

1352, August 13.—The King having learned, on the information of John de Grey, Steward of the Household, that many men and women, in divers places in England, were making and circulating false money, counterfeited of his good money, whereat he was very greatly disturbed, a commission was issued to Robert de Baildon and Thomas de Ferye, the King's Serjeants-at-arms, and John Walshe, appointing them to arrest all such persons, and to bring them before the Council with their engines.¹ The "engines" would include all apparatus used in coining.

1354-5, March 13.—Robert de Baildon and Robert de Appelby, Serjeants-at-arms, were commissioned to arrest all ships of 30 tons burden and upwards in all ports and places from the mouth of the Thames northward, and to keep them under arrest until further order.²

1355, Easter Term.—Robert de Baildon and William de Boulton, both of Yorkshire, were sureties for Maude widow of John de Kirkeby, for the prosecution of her appeal against William Stele of Ripon, the elder and the younger, Roger de Clotherom, Robert o' the Birnhous, Henry de Standen, and Thomas de Erghom, for the death of her husband.³ It is not certain that this note refers to Robert the Serjeant.

1355, April 26.—Richard de Cortenhale and Robert de Baildon, Serjeants-at-arms, were commissioned to arrest all ships of 20 tons burden and upwards in all ports and places from the mouth of the Thames as far northwards as Lenn [King's Lynn], and to bring them, fully equipped with men and other necessities, to Southampton by the Feast of St. Barnabas [June 11] then next, for the passage of Edward, Prince of Wales, into Gascony. They were empowered to arrest as rebels all persons withstanding them, and to commit them to the nearest gaol.⁴ The Prince sailed from Plymouth on September 8, with about 300 ships; nothing of great military importance took place on this campaign.

1356, April 28.—Robert de Baildon, the King's Serjeant-at-arms, and others, testified before the King that Joan Chapleyn of Brampton killed Isabel daughter of Adam Wilde of Brampton by mischance; she is therefore pardoned.⁵

1356, June 9.—Robert de Baildon and John de Stafford, the King's Serjeants-at-arms, were commissioned to receive from the King's Confessor, John Woderove, Prior of the Friars Preachers at Langley [King's Langley, co. Herts.], certain friars of that Order, disturbers of the peace, and delinquents in secular dress, and to take them to their respective Houses at Derby, Lincoln, Chester and Oxford, to be chastised according to the rule of the Order.⁶

¹ Patent Roll, 26 Edw. III, part 2, m. 10d.

² Treaty Roll 33, m. 14.

³ Coram Rege 379, East. 29 Edw. III, m. 8d.

⁴ Treaty Roll 33, m. 12.

⁵ Patent Roll, 30 Edw. III, part 1, m. 9.

⁶ Patent Roll, 30 Edw. III, part 2, m. 22d.

JOHN DE BAILDON, 7.D., son of Walter, 6.D. [*ante*, p. 92], was otherwise known as John "Watson." He is probably the John son of Walter who paid subsidy at Baildon about 1346 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 205].

1356, Michaelmas Term.—Henry de Ingelby, Prebendary of the Prebend of Suthcave [South Cave], sued John de Calverley, chivaler, Thomas son of William de Burley, John de Baildon, walker, Thomas Shephird of Baildon and William Taillour of Baildon, for a debt of £11, 6s. 8d.¹ It is quite impossible to say which of the various Johns this note really relates to, but it is as likely to be John 7.D. as any of the others.

1365-6, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 337.

1367, Easter week.—John de Bayldon was admitted to a copyhold house with a garden and two acres of land in Hawksworth, at a rent of 9s. a year, and subject to the usual services and customs.² It is not quite clear which of the numerous Johns is here referred to, but I think it is probably John son of Walter.

1367, Michaelmas Term.—Agnes widow of William Andrewson appealed John son of Henry son of Walter de Baildon, Simon his brother, William son of John de Baildon, John the Smith of Baildon, John son of Walter de Baildon, and many others, for the death of her husband. She afterwards withdrew the appeal, and was fined 10s.³

1367, August 9.—Court of Nicholas de Driffeld and William de Marton, chaplains, held at Hawksworth. John de Baildon was amerced for some offence which is unfortunately illegible.⁴ It is not quite clear which of the numerous Johns this refers to, but as the previous entry relates to a close which Walter de Baildon formerly held, I think it probable that John was Walter's son.

1368, July 17.—Isabel widow of Richard Leper of Baildon appealed Henry son of Godfrey Dautri of Elslack and William del Kerre for the death of her husband, who was feloniously killed at Baildon on the Tuesday after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen [July 27], 41 Edward III [1367]. She also appealed John "Watson de Baildon," John son of Henry son of Walter de Baildon [*de eadem*], John the Smyth of Baildon, and William Walker, John Frankyssh, John Sibson, and William Morvyll, all of Baildon, for leading the said Henry and William to the killing of the said Richard Leper, and for aiding and harbouring them after the felony was committed. Her pledges were William Leper of Ripley and William Ward of Baildon.⁵ In a previous note [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 501], the murdered man's name is given as *John* Leper, and also in an inquisition taken on Henry

¹ De Banco 388, Mich. 30 Edw. III, m. 265; 390, East. 31 Edw. III, m. 56.

² Hawksworth Court Rolls, Fawkes MSS., Farnley.

³ Coram Rege 428, Mich. 41 Edw. III, m. 79d.; 430, East. 42 Edw. III, (1368), fines.

⁴ Hawksworth Court Rolls, Fawkes MSS., Farnley.

⁵ Coroners' Roll 222, m. 8d.

Dautry's outlawry;¹ there can be little doubt that the same person is referred to in each case.

1370, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 251.

1370-1, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 338. In Easter Term, 1371, John Watson is called John de Baidon.

1372, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff, who had been ordered to arrest John de Baidon, indicted of certain felonies, returned that he could not be found.² This is probably in connection with Isabel Leper's claim [see above].

1372-3, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 518.

1377.—Poll Tax.—William de Eltoftes and his fellows, Collectors in the West Riding of the subsidy granted to the King in the last Parliament from every lay man and woman, have received from John Watson, the constable, and John Frankys and William Morvyle, proved men [*probiores homines*] of the vill of Bayldon, 17s. from 51 persons [*i.e.* 4d. each].³

In 1378-9, John Watson and his wife paid 4d. for the Poll Tax at Baidon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 206].

I have no further notes of this John.

He appears to have had three sons, William, 8.H., John, 8.J., and Henry, 8.K.

HENRY DE BAILDON, 7.E., son of Walter, 6.D. [*ante*, p. 92], otherwise called Henry Watson.

1346, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 562.

1355, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 102.

In Easter Term, 1363, Henry Baidon was one of the sureties for John le Vavasour in the action brought against him by Sir Miles de Stapleton for waste in Baidon Wood [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 336].⁴

1371, Michaelmas Term.—*London*. John Kylpyn of London sued Richard Baylton of Idle and Henry Baylton of Baylton, co. York, for a debt of £4.⁵

¹ Chancery Miscellanea, bundle 86, file 32, no. 871.

² Coram Rege 447, Mich. 46 Edw. III, m. 1 Rex; 451, Mich. 47 Edw. III, (1373), m. 6 Rex.

³ Exchequer, Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 31.

⁴ De Banco 413, East. 37 Edw. III, m. 188d.

⁵ De Banco 444, Mich. 45 Edw. III, m. 474.

Henry appears to have been dead at the date of the Poll Tax, 1378-9; at least, I fail to identify him among those paying at Baildon or in the neighbourhood.

He left two sons, John, 8.L., and Simon, 8.M.

ROBERT WATSON, 7.F., was possibly another son of Walter de Baildon, 6.D. [*ante*, p. 92], but is more doubtful. He, however, occurs once with John Watson, so I give him here with a caution.

1370, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 251.

1372-3, Hilary Term.—Robert Watson, John and Robert, his sons, were accused of killing John de Baildon of Bradford [*post*, Waifs and Strays].

JOHN DE BAILDON, "souter" [*i.e.* shoemaker], 7.G., otherwise called John Souter of Baildon, appears to belong to this generation. There is no clue to his parentage.

1345-6, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 561. Two John Souters are mentioned; also Henry Souter.

1346, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 562.

1364, July 26.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 517. This John son of John Souter of Baildon may be a son of John, 7.G.

1368, Easter Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 563. Thomas Souter is also mentioned.

1370-1, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 338.

1372-3, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 518. Alice widow of Thomas Souter is also mentioned.

1376, Michaelmas Term.—Simon de Baildon sued John son of John Souter of Baildon and others for trespass.¹

1378-9.—John Souter and his wife paid 4*d.* Poll Tax at Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 206].

1381, Easter Term.—John Souter of Baildon complained of William de Baildon and John Smyth of Baildon for seizing 4 score sheep at Baildon, price 100*s.*, and taking them away.²

1382, September 8. —[Henry Smyth] of Bayldon put Richard Idle in his place against John Souter of Baildon the elder, dwelling at Adel, in a plea of trespass.³

1382, Michaelmas Term.—Henry Smyth of Bayldon sued John Souter of Bayldon, son of John Porter of Kyrkehall, for trespass.⁴ This

¹ *Coram Rege* 463, Mich. 50 Edw. III, m. 18; 464, Hil. 51 Edw. III, (1377), m. 9; 465, East. 51 Edw. III, m. 29; 466, Trin. 51 Edw. III, m. 7.

² *De Banco* 482, East. 4 Ric. II, m. 124; 483, Mich. 5 Ric. II, m. 23d.

³ *Assize Roll* 1138, m. 1. In bad condition.

⁴ *Coram Rege* 486, Mich. 6 Ric. II, m. 7d; 487, Hil. 6 Ric. II, (1382), m. 8d.

note evidently refers to the younger John Souter, and suggests that the elder John had retired to Kirkstall as porter of the Abbey.

1386, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 362.

1389, Michaelmas Term.—Alice widow of John Souter of Baildon sued John del Syke of Hope for a debt of 60s. On July 4, 1390, he was outlawed for not appearing.¹

1392, Michaelmas Term.—Alice widow of John de Baildon, souter, sued John del Sike of Hope for a debt of 49s.²

I have no further notes of either of these Johns.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, 8.A., son and heir of John, 7.A. [*ante*, p. 98], was probably born about 1335 to 1340.

1361-2, Hilary Term.—Peter de Richemund, Parson of the church of Arnecluf [near Settle], sued William de Bayldon, and others, for debts of 40s. each.³

1367, Easter Term.—*Lancashire*. Inquisition taken at Clitheroe, on January 20, 1365-6, before Adam de Hoghton, chivaler, and Robert de Syngleton, Keepers of the Peace of Lancashire, and John de Ippe, the Sheriff. The jury said that on Monday in the octave of Michaelmas, 1365, Richard de Chestre, Abbat of Cumbermere [near Nantwich, Cheshire], William Banastre, monk of Whallay, John de Bolton, Parson of the church of Bolton-in-Craven, John de Bollyng [and others], conspired to deprive John de Lyndeleghe, Abbat of Whallay, of his Abbey, and to make William Banastre abbat in his place; they broke into a chamber at the Abbey, called "the Pryour Chambre," and took thence goods of Abbat John de Lyndeleghe and Roger de Lyndeley, his co-monk, to the value of £200, viz: cloth, linen, gold and silver in money, rings, silver cups, and masers; that Banastre was falsely elected abbat by their conspiracies; that John son of Ralph de Clayton, Robert de Byrleye, Alexander Woderof, William Bayldon, Henry Watson of Harewode, John son of John de Ewode [and others], received John Bollyng [and others], knowing them to have committed the said felonies; that John del Poumfrayt, monk, Richard de Clederowe, monk, John de Derwent, servant of John Bollyng [and others, named], and many others unknown, on January 14, 1365-6, held the Abbey of Whalley by armed force and in a warlike manner, with "wacche and wacche wyrd" [watch and watch-word] both by day and night, and refused to give it up, but when the Sheriff came and put a "wacche" about the Abbey, they escaped and fled by night.⁴

¹ De Banco 515, Mich. 13 Ric. II, m. 133; Coroners' Roll 245, m. 9d.

² De Banco 527, Mich. 16 Ric. II, m. 308d.; 531, Mich. 17 Ric. II, (1393), m. 360d., 471d.

³ De Banco 408, Hil. 36 Edw. III, m. 194d.; 409, East. 36 Edw. III, m. 153d.

⁴ Coram Rege 426, East. 41 Edw. III, m. 15 Rex.



Silver, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis sable.

Baildon of Baildon.

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The writer of the roll frequently leaves out the "de" in place names (we find John *de* Bolling or John Bolling indifferently), so that we shall probably be safe in identifying this William Baildon as William de Baildon of Baildon. We are not told which of the rioters was harboured by him, but we may guess it to have been John de Bolling. There is considerable evidence of relationship between the Baidons and the Bollings at this period; and moreover Baildon would be very little out of his way between Whalley and Bolling. In fact we can deduce his route with some confidence. He would not be likely to go by Clitheroe and Skipton, it was much the longer way, and there was a castle and garrison at each place. He would therefore make for Colne, either round by Burnley, or more probably across country through Pendle Forest. The party would perhaps hide in the Forest during the day, and arrive at Colne, about 10 miles, at nightfall. They would certainly be on foot, since to attempt to take horses through the Sheriff's encampment would have increased the danger of detection enormously. The next day at Colne we may suppose that horses were obtained. Here John de Bolling would have the choice of two routes. He could take the direct road to Bradford through Haworth; but the moors round were wild and bleak, and the road uninclosed, and he would hardly venture such a journey of over 30 miles in January. He was much more likely to take the more northerly road through Keighley, 17 miles, where he might perhaps break his journey, and then on through Bingley to Baildon, another 7 miles. This is what I suggest he did, and at Baildon, (if my surmise is right), he was received by William de Baildon.

1369, Easter Term.—The Sheriff of Lancashire was ordered to arrest William the Clerk of Blackburn, William son of John Banastre, William Baildon, Richard de Thornley, John Banastre, Brother Henry Banastre, mason, Henry Watson of Harewode, John son of John de Ewoode [and others], to answer for divers trespasses, extortions, damages and grievances whereof they were indicted.¹ This was evidently in connection with the affair at Whalley Abbey.

1375, October 3.—William de Baildone was amerced at the manor court of Menston for not appearing; he was to be distrained to do his due service. An inquiry was ordered at the same time concerning a rent of 1d., due from a piece of land, formerly belonging to William Milner of

¹ Coram Rege 433, East. 43 Edw. III, m. 7 Rex; 435, Mich. 43 Edw. III, m. 20d. Rex.

Baildone, which Thomas Dautry of Hunsflete [Hunslet, near Leeds], had given to William de Baildone.¹

1377, April 6.—Inquisition taken at York by John Bygod, the escheator, by the oath of John de Carlton, William de Bayldon, John de Baidon, etc., who say that it is not to the damage of the King, or any one else, if Walter de Topclyff give a messuage and lands in Roudon [Rawdon] and Robert Passelewe land and rent in Bramley to Kirkstall Abbey.²

1378-9.—William de Bayldon, franklin, and his wife paid the Poll Tax of 3s. 4d. at Baidon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 205].

The dictionary definitions given to the word "franklin" are for the most part so unsatisfactory, or even unsound, that a note on the subject will not be out of place.

The principal authorities are as follows:—

Johnson. A steward; a bailiff of land. It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished, a gentleman servant.

Jacob. A freeman or gentleman.

Annandale. A freeholder; a yeoman; one whose estate was free of any feudal superior.

Skeat. A freeholder.

Oxford English Dictionary. A freeholder; in the 14-15 century the designation of a class of land-owners, of free but not noble birth, and ranking next below the gentry.

Johnson's definition is so far removed from the true meaning that it may be dismissed without comment; while the latter part of Annandale's would apply to the king alone.

To say that a franklin was a freeholder is quite correct, but also quite misleading; for though every franklin was a freeholder, every freeholder was not a franklin.

The *Oxford Dictionary* definition is not happy; it raises a contrast between "free" and "noble" which is ambiguous to-day, and was doubly so at the date referred to.³

A careful study of the Poll Tax Returns for the West Riding and Howdenshire⁴ will show what the franklin really was, but before going into this, two quotations will help us to picture him as seen by a great poet and a great lawyer.

¹ Fawkes MSS., Faraley.

² Inq. ad quod damnum, file 391, no. 6.

³ See an article by Sir George R. Sitwell, Bart., F.S.A., on "The English Gentleman," *The Ancestor*, vol. 1, pp. 58-103.

⁴ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vols. 5, 6, 7, and 9.

Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* were probably completed before 1393, about 13 or 14 years after the date of the Poll Tax; in the Prologue he gives a lively description of the franklin. He shows us a very substantial person indeed, living in a house with a hall, having a good cellar of wine, keeping a well-spread table, and of bounteous hospitality.

A housholdere, and that a greet, was he.

A bettre envyned¹ man was no-wher noon.
 Withoute bake mete was never his hous,
 Of fish and flesh, and that so plenteous,
 It snewed² in his hous of mete and drinke,
 Of alle deyntees that men coude thinke.

His table dormant³ in his halle alway
 Stood redy covered⁴ al the longe day.

Full oft tyme he was knight of the shire.

A shirreve had he been, and a countour;
 Was no-wher such a worthy vavasour.

This hardly suggests a steward or bailiff, or even a mere freeholder, but rather a man of considerable property, living on ample means.

Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born in 1395. His treatise *De Laudibus Legum Anglie* is said to have been written for the instruction of Prince Edward, eldest son of Henry VI; in it occurs the following passage:—

Moreover the same Countrey [England] is so filled and replenished with landed menne, that therein so small a thorpe cannot bee founde, wherein dwelleth not a Knight, an Esquire, or such a Housholder as is there commonly called a Franklayne, enryched [*ditatus*] with greate possessions, and also other Freeholders and many Yemen. (Cap. 29.)⁵

It will be noticed that Fortescue does not mention "gentlemen" at all, but places "franklins" as the class of landed men [*possessores*

¹ Stored with wine.

² Snowed.

³ A permanent framed table, as opposed to one temporarily constructed of trestles and boards.

⁴ Set with covers.

⁵ John Selden's translation, ed. 1619.

terrarum et agrorum] next below the esquires. Like most lawyers, he was very conservative in his terminology, for "franklin" was practically obsolete in his day, and had been superseded by "gentleman." This new term was just coming into use at the date of the Poll Tax, 1379, but is rarely found before 1413.¹

When we come to study the Poll Tax Returns, we find that the principal land-owners are divided into the three classes given by Fortescue, knights, esquires, and franklins. Only two persons were described as gentlemen, "gentil," in the West Riding, Adam de Syngleton of Hellifield and Robert Pedefer of Glusburn, both in Staincliff Wapentake, each of whom paid 12*d.*² I have found two others in an unprinted fragment for the City of York, in which Richard del See, "gentilman," pays 3*s.*, and Henry de Appilby, "gentilman," pays 12*d.*³

There are 629 returns for the West Riding and Howdenshire, some of which include two or more villages; of these only 91 have franklins, less than 14½ per cent. of the total, without allowing for returns including two or more places. These figures are clearly sufficient to show that the ordinary freeholder was not a franklin, for every manor must have had one or more, and some we know had a considerable number, so that the total of freeholders for the district must have been several thousands.⁴ Nine places have more than one franklin, seven having two, and two having three. The total number of franklins is 102.⁵

The sum paid by the three grades present some puzzling anomalies. The normal assessment for knights was 20*s.*, for esquires 6*s.* 8*d.*, and for franklins 3*s.* 4*d.*, but these rates were not always adhered to. Seven persons described as esquires paid 20*s.*, and ten others, not so described, paid 20*s.* *ad valorem* or *valenciam militis*, while 30 esquires paid only 3*s.* 4*d.*⁶ Of the franklins, 11 paid 6*s.* 8*d.*, 86 paid 3*s.* 4*d.*, one paid 2*s.*, and three paid only 12*d.*

¹ Sir George Sitwell states [*The Ancestor*, vol. 1, p. 65], that "no one ever described himself, or was described by others, as a gentleman" before September 29, 1413. This is not correct, for several are so described in the Yorkshire Poll Tax; see below.

² *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 7, pp. 160, 161.

³ Lay Subsidies, bundle 217, no. 16.

⁴ I have only found one person described in the Returns as a freeholder, John Clapham of Clapham, who paid 12*d.*

⁵ Ten undescribed persons paid 40*d.* I have not included these in any of my figures.

⁶ In these figures I omit two persons described as *dominus villæ*, one of whom paid 20*s.* and the other 3*s.* 4*d.*; also 8 persons described as *armatus*, one of whom paid 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the others 3*s.* 4*d.* All these probably ranked as esquires.

The 20s. esquire can easily be explained; he was evidently one who had sufficient estate to render him liable to compulsory knighthood, and he was not allowed to escape the knightly assessment simply because he had not been knighted. But how did the 6s. 8d. franklin differ from the normal esquire, and the 3s. 4d. esquire from the normal franklin? The difference cannot have depended on *quantity* of estate, for if so, there was no reason for the difference in nomenclature. It must therefore have turned on *quality*, and the only possible distinction that I can see is that of lordship. If a man was lord of a manor, however small, he was by virtue of his seigniorship an esquire; if he had no manor, then, however rich, he was but a franklin, though he might have to pay as much as an esquire.

This suggestion explains both the 3s. 4d. esquire and the 6s. 8d. franklin. To test it in every case would be a difficult and tedious task, but I have done so to a considerable extent by checking all places where franklins occur with the printed books most readily accessible, such as Inquisitions post mortem, Feet of Fines, Dodsworth's Notes for Agbrigg and Osgoldcross, and various local histories. The result is that in 54 out of the 91 places having resident franklins, those franklins were not lords of the manors; this gives over 59 per cent. of places in which the above suggestion holds good, enough to establish a working hypothesis.

Accordingly I define a franklin as a gentleman owning a freehold estate on the income of which he lived, but not the lord of a manor,¹ an explanation which agrees perfectly with the quotations from Chaucer and Fortescue.

In the course of the 15th century the descendants of most of the West Riding franklins are described either as esquires or gentlemen, and their pedigrees and arms are recorded in the various Visitations.

I have noted only three cases where franklins may possibly have been the lords of the manors where they lived; these are, Thomas del Lee of Middleton near Leeds, William Geliot of Broughton-in-Craven, and John Bank of Cold (Bank) Newton. I have no clear evidence as to the lordship of these manors in 1379.

¹ This corresponds exactly to the distinction still obtaining in Scotland between the "laird" and the "feuar"; the feuar may be rich and the laird poor, but the one is a laird and the other is not. In France there is much the same division between the *seigneur* and the *rentier*. Flügel, *German Dictionary*, translates franklin as *der (kleine) Grundeigentümer*, i.e., ground-lord, landed proprietor.

1380, Trinity Term.—John Potter of Hope near Baildon complained of William Baildon of Baildon for seizing 6 oxen, 6 cows and 40 sheep of his at Baildon, without any reasonable cause, and impounding them, and keeping them impounded (contrary to the law and custom of England) so long without food that 2 cows and 20 sheep worth 40s. died and the rest were very much deteriorated.¹

1380, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 340.

1380, Michaelmas Term.—John Mauleverer, chivaler, complained of William de Bayldon, William Milner of B., John Smyth of B., Richard Couper, Richard Clerk, John de Wyk, Richard del Hole, William de Hope, Henry Noute, John Noute and Adam del Rodes, for breaking his close and houses at Bayldon, and cutting down and carrying away his trees, together with the timber of the houses, to the value of £20.²

1381, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 125.

1382, September 2.—... Hird of Morton put William de Baildon in his place against William . . . of Silsden, in a plea of trespass.³ The Roll is much decayed, and nothing further can be made out.

1384-5, January 8.—William de Baildon witnessed a charter by which John del Charters of Burley granted a messuage and land there to Walter de Burley: Walter Graver of Menston was also a witness.⁴

1386, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 521.

1387, November 21.—At a Court held at Menston, William de Bayldon was amerced for not coming. He afterwards came and did fealty.⁵

1388-9, January 25.—From information of John Newall, the Con-
version of St. Paul, 1389. Tenant of 2d. [rent] in Wilsden, John Peres; worth by estimation 7s. yearly. The said John is dead, and John Bollinge and William Bayldon occupy [the same]. Roll of 12 Richard II.⁶

1389, Michaelmas Term.—Thomas de Hasteleye [Astley], knight, complained of William de Baildon, William de Rouleye, John Chartres, William Litstere, and John Smith of Baildon, for breaking his close at Byngleye, and consuming and trampling his grass there, to the value of 40 marks [£26, 13s. 4d.], by depasturing their cattle therein.⁷ Sir Thomas de Astley was lord of the manor of Bingley in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Harcourt;⁸ he and Elizabeth were both dead in 1402, leaving a son and heir, Thomas.⁹

¹ De Banco 470, Trin. 3 4 Ric. II, m. 168, 480d.; 480, Mich. 4 Ric. II, m. 345.

² De Banco 480, Mich. 4 Ric. II, m. 41d.; 482, East. 4 Ric. II (1381), m. 71; 483, Mich. 5 Ric. II, m. 213, 324d., attorney roll 7; 484, Hil. 5 Ric. II (1382), m. 100d.

³ Assize Roll 1138, m. 1.

⁴ Philipps MSS.

⁵ Menston Court Rolls, Fawkes MSS., Farnley.

⁶ From a late 16th century MSS. relating to Kirkstall Abbey; probably a copy of John Hanson of Rastrick. Lent to me by Mr. W. E. Preston of Bradford, with the consent of the owner.

⁷ De Banco 515, Mich. 13 Ric. II, m. 475.

⁸ Speight, *Old Bingley*, p. 113.

⁹ Chancery Miscellanea, bundle 86, file 34, no. 925.

1389, December 13.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 519.

1390, Trinity Term.—William de Baidon, by Robert Mauleverer, his attorney, complained of John de Andrewes [*sic*], the elder and the younger, John de Wyke and John Dycons, all of Mikilthwayt, for breaking his close at Baidon, and trampling and consuming his corn and grass there, to the value of £10, by depasturing their cattle therein.¹

1391, Trinity Term.—John Sayville, chivaler, sued William de Bayldon of Bayldon, Henry son of John Smyth of B., John son of Henry de Bayldon of Malton, John Smyth of B., and John Litster of B., for a debt of £10. In the subsequent entries the second defendant is called "brother" of John Smyth. In Trinity Term, 1394, and subsequently, the claim is for 12 marks [£8] only.² The case does not appear again, unless it is the same as Saville's action against William alone [below].

1391, August 23.—Alice wife of John Okelsthorpe put in her place John Okelsthorpe against James Botiler, Earl of Ormond, William de Baidon, Nicholas, Gilbert and John Kyghlay, William Popelhowe the younger, and Richard del Bothe, in a plea of novel disseisin.³ I have not found any further particulars of this matter, and I cannot explain it.

1391, August 23.—William de Baidon was one of the recognitors [jurors] in an assize of novel disseisin touching lands in Bramley and Calverley, brought by the Abbat of Kirkstall against Sir Walter Calverley and Joan his wife, and others. The jury found that Sir Walter and some of the other defendants had disseised the Abbat, and assessed the damages at £20.⁴

1391, October 16.—William de Baidon was one of the jury at the inquisition taken at York after the death of Sir Robert de Swillington.⁵

1392, Easter Term.—Sir John Sayvill sued William de Baidon of Baidon for a debt of £10.⁶ In Michaelmas Term, 1395, William appeared by Alexander Stayndrop, his attorney. Sir John stated that on the Tuesday after Martinmas, 1380, William had borrowed 12 marks [£8] from him at Pontefract, which was to be repaid on the Monday before the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin then next; this had not been done, and he claimed 100s. damages. William denied that he was bound to the plaintiff in 12 marks or any other sum, and demanded a jury. The Sheriff was ordered to summon a jury for Hilary Term, 1396. There were various adjournments down to Hilary Term, 1398, for default of the jury, and

¹ De Banco 518, Trin. 13-14 Ric. II, m. 251.

² De Banco 522, Trin. 14-15 Ric. II, m. 181d.; 523, Mich. 15 Ric. II, m. 178; 534, Trin. 17-18 Ric. II (1394), m. 240d.; 535, Mich. 18 Ric. II, m. 256d.; 536, Hil. 18 Ric. II (1395), m. 284d.; 537, East. 18 Ric. II, m. 127d.; 538, Trin. 18-19 Ric. II, m. 205.

³ Assize Roll 1500, m. 19.

⁴ Assize Roll 1500, m. 21; Chancery Miscellanea, bundle 86, file 11, no. 231.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Ric. II, file 73, no. 61.

⁶ De Banco 525, East. 15 Ric. II, m. 365; 526, Trin. 15-16 Ric. II, m. 26; 538, Trin. 18-19 Ric. II (1395), m. 198d., 205, attorney roll 4d.

then the matter dropped. Either the debt was paid or the claim settled in some way out of Court. No judgment is recorded.¹

1392, April 30.—See *ante*, p. 116.

1392, Trinity Term.—Ralph de Eure, chivaler, sued Robert de Sproxton, Adam de Helmesley of Helmesley, Thomas de Gaunthorpe, Thomas Chaloner of Otteley, William de Baildon of Baildon, and Walter Graver, for a debt of 10 marks [*℥*6, 13*s.* 4*d.*].²

1392, August 27.—William de Baildon was one of the jurors at an inquisition taken at York. The jury found that it was not to the damage of the King or any one else if Henry Couhyrd of Collingham and Margaret his wife gave land at Allerton near Leeds and if Nicholas de Knapton gave three messuages in York, to Kirkstall Abbey.³

1392-3, Hilary Term.—Henry Hopper of Adel was fined 13*s.* 4*d.* for disseising the Abbat of Kirkstall of his free tenement in Adel. His sureties were John Faukes and William de Bayldon.⁴

1393, April 28.—William de Baildon was one of the jurors at the inquisition taken at York Castle after the death of Sir Roger de Fulthorpe.⁵

1393, Easter Term.—Sir John Depeden sued Thomas Chaloner of Otley, William de Baildon of Baildon, Robert Grymshagh, William Lovell of Hoton, William Warde of Cramhom and John de Clapham of Otley, for a debt of 10 marks [*℥*6, 13*s.* 4*d.*]. In Easter Term, 1395, the claim was reduced to 40*s.*, perhaps by a payment on account.⁶ I have not found any judgment.

1393, Easter Term.—William Westren of Gerforth was indicted for feloniously killing John de Wode of Gerforth on Sunday, the Feast of St. James the Apostle [July 25], 2 Richard II [1378]. His bail were John Scotte of Newton, Laurence del More, William de Baylden and John de Roudon. He was acquitted.⁷

1393, Easter Term.—Richard Jackson Isaacson of Northwood and Robert Dickonson of Fewston, tailor, were indicted for feloniously killing Thomas de Neusom at Snawedon on the Sunday after Christmas, 11 Richard II [1387]; they were acquitted. Their bail were Walter Graver, John Chamberlayn, William de Baylton and John de Clapham.⁸

1393, Easter Term.—Robert Blase of Ayketon was indicted for

¹ De Banco 539, Mich. 19 Ric. II, m. 183; 540, Hil. 19 Ric. II, (1396), m. 379; 543, Mich. 20 Ric. II, m. 437; 544, Hil. 20 Ric. II, (1397), m. 249; 545, East. 20 Ric. II, m. 419*d.*; 547, Mich. 21 Ric. II, m. 315*d.*; 548, Hil. 21 Ric. II, (1398), m. 180*d.*

² De Banco 526, Trin. 15-16 Ric. II, m. 282*d.*; 527, Mich. 16 Ric. II, m. 97.

³ Inq. ad quod damnum, file 418, no. 7.

⁴ Coram Rege 527, Hil. 16 Ric. II, Fines, m. 1*d.*

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Richard II, file 75, no. 15.

⁶ De Banco 529, East. 16 Ric. II, m. 411; 530, Trin. 16-17 Ric. II, m. 333*d.*; 531, Mich. 17 Ric. II, m. 400*d.*, 501; 537, East. 18 Ric. II, (1395), m. 201; 538, Trin. 18-19 Ric. II, m. 358*d.*; 539, Mich. 19 Ric. II, m. 244; 540, Hil. 19 Ric. II, (1396), m. 343*d.*; 541, East. 19 Ric. II, m. 271*d.*; 542, Trin. 19-20 Ric. II, m. 368*d.*; 543, Mich. 20 Ric. II, m. 243*d.*

⁷ Coram Rege 528, East. 16 Ric. II, m. 21 Rex.

⁸ Coram Rege 528, East. 16 Ric. II, m. 33 Rex.

feloniously killing Robert Malynson of Siglynghalle [Sicklinghall] at Wetherby on St. James's Day [July 25], 46 Edward III [1372]. He produced a pardon dated April 20, 48 Edward III [1374], and found sureties, William Barker of Tadcaster, William de Baildon, Thomas Chaloner of Otley and Thomas Smyth of Wernby [Quarumby].¹

1393, Easter Term.—William de Baildon was fined 2s. for obstructing the highway between Esshold and Bynglay, in the fields of Baildon, near the banks of the water of Ayer, as presented against him and confessed by him.²

1393, Easter Term.—John de Clapham and William de Bayldon appointed William and Thomas de Waldeby their attorneys with regard to certain articles presented against them in the Court of King's Bench.³ The articles themselves are not set out, nor is any further information to be got from the succeeding rolls.

1393, July 20.—William de Baildon witnessed a deed dated at Brerehagh [near Adel] by which John de Brerehagh released to Kirkstall Abbey all his right to lands in Brerehagh, Arthington and Allerton-Gledhow, which had been given to the abbey by William Bakester, Parson of Adel.⁴

1393, November 10.—William de Baildon witnessed a charter by which Hugh Walker of Burley released certain lands in Burley to Sir Walter de Calverley.⁵

1394, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 117.

1395-6, March 22.—York Assizes. John Mauleverer and Agnes his wife essoigned themselves in a plea of novel disseisin against Nicholas Burdet and William de Baildon.⁶

1395-6, March 23.—William de Baildon was one of the jurors at an inquisition taken at York, as to a settlement of the manors of Bekhagh and Mikelfeld, etc., made by Sir Roger de Fulthorpe on his marriage with Sibil widow of Richard de Radclif.⁷

1397, December 12.—Gaol Delivery of York Castle. William de Baildon was on the jury for Staincliff Wapentake.⁸

1397-8, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 363.

1397-8, March 11.—William de Baildon was a recognizer in two cases heard at the York Assizes.

(1) William Wodde of Wakefield and Joan his wife, against Matthew Redeman, Henry FitzHugh, Richard Redeman, knights, and others, in a plea of novel disseisin of lands in Wodhall in Methley, Bothome, and Gayle near Otley.

(2) The Abbat of Kyrkestall against John Rawedon, Nicholas

¹ Coram Rege 528, East. 16 Ric. II, m. 36d. Rex.

² Coram Rege 528, East. 16 Ric. II, Fines, m. 1d.

³ Coram Rege 528, East. 16 Ric. II, attorney roll 1d.

⁴ *Yorkshire County Magazine*, 1891, p. 236, MSS. of Fairless Barber, F.S.A.

⁵ Phillipp's MSS.

⁶ Assize Roll 1507, m. 4.

⁷ Inq. Misc., Chancery, file 256, no. 106.

⁸ K.B., Ancient Indictments, bundle 147.

Adamson of Yeadon, chaplain, Robert Atkynson of Byrome and Maude his wife, Thomas de Tonge and Henry de Lede of Creskeld, in a plea of novel disseisin of lands in Pudsey and Arthington.¹

1398, Michaelmas Term.—Sir James de Pykeryng sued William de Bayldon of Bayldon and John de Horsford for a debt of £15. The Sheriff of the City of York, who had been ordered to arrest them, returned that they could not be found, that is, within his jurisdiction. The Mayor and Sheriffs of York claimed to try the case in the City Court.²

1398, November 24.—William de Baildon was one of the jurors at an inquiry held at Pudsey. The jury found that it was not to the damage of the King, nor of any one else, if Nicholas Adamson of Yedon, chaplain, gave a messuage, 33 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow at Pudsay, to Kirkstall Abbey. The property was held of Walter de Calverlay, chivaler, by fealty only, as of his manor of Pudsay; and was worth 8s. yearly.³

1399, May 20.—William de Beilden or Beildon and Alice his daughter sued John Foxe for debt in the Manor Court at Wakefield, there being three complaints altogether. At the Court held on June 11, the defendant paid 6d. for license of concord, that is, leave to settle the claims out of Court.⁴

It is not absolutely certain that the plaintiff was William of Baildon, but I think it highly probable.

1399, November 11.—William de Bayldon witnessed the charter, dated at Haddlesey, by which Edmund FitzWilliam and others conveyed the manor of Baildon to Ralph FitzWilliam and others [*ante*, vol. I, p. 364].

1400, August 12.—Sessions at Wetherby. William de Baildon made default as one of the jury for the Wapentake of Skyrack.⁵

1400, November 10.—At Sir Nicholas de Medylton's Court for the manor of Middleton, near Ilkley, it was presented that John Brunsall had cut down an ash tree near Bayldon-close, without license. He was fined 4d.⁶

1400-1401, Hilary Term.—William Bayldon in person complained of William Renderour of Bynglay for breaking his close and houses at Bynglay, and taking his goods and chattels value 40s.⁷

1401, April.—William de Bayldon was fined 1d. at the Manor Court at Stubham for taking hollies from the wood without the lord's license. It was also presented that he owed service to the lord's mill.⁸

¹ Assize Roll 1509, m. 6, 6d.

² De Banco 551, Mich. 22 Ric. II, m. 290d., 509; 552, Hil. 22 Ric. II, (1399), m. 169d.; 553, East. 22 Ric. II, m. 380.

³ Inq. ad quod damnum, file 429, no. 25

⁴ Wakefield Court Rolls.

⁵ Exchequer, K.R., Estreats, bundle 49, no. 2, m. 8.

⁶ MSS. of Marmaduke Francis Middleton.

⁷ De Banco 560, Hil. 2 Hen. IV, m. 449.

⁸ Ilkley, *Ancient and Modern*, p. 124.

A similar charge was made in July, 1401, when William was fined 2*d.* for cutting vert and taking "holynfall" in the lord's wood.¹

1401, Michaelmas Term.—Katherine widow and executrix of Peter Mauleverer sued John Fox and William de Baildonne for a debt of £8, and William de Tonge and Robert Fox for a debt of £10.²

1401, December 21.—Fines and amercements at Otley:

William Parkyn of Bradford, 18*d.*, for certain trespasses; pledges, William de Tyrsall and William de Baildon.

William de Bekwyth, servant of the Rector of Gyseley, 2*s.*, for the like; pledges, William de Baildon and John de Roudon.

John Atkynson of Bynglay, 2*s.*, and John de Collyng 2*s.*, for the like; pledges, William de Baildon and Thomas Maude.

Richard Turnour of Baildon, 1*s.*, for the like; pledges, Nicholas Fraunk and John de Rawedon.³

1402, November.—William de Bayldon was fined 2*d.* at the Manor Court at Middleton for cutting vert in the lord's wood. He was also appointed, with several others, to survey a tenement late in the tenure of William Elum, probably with regard to a charge of waste or dilapidation.⁴

1402, December 3.—William de Bayldon granted to Robert Paslew, Thomas de Haukesworth, John Mohaud and Walter Graver, their heirs and assigns, all his lands and tenements in the vills of Bayldon, Bynglay and Menston, to hold of the chief lords. Warranty. Witnesses: John Warde, knt., John Scot, Robert Maleverer, John de Rawden, and Robert de Horsforth. Dated at Baildon, the Sunday after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 4 Henry IV. Seal lost. His son Nicholas confirmed the property to the same feoffees by a separate deed of even date [*post*, p.163].⁵

1405-6, February 5.—John de Mohaut [Maude] granted to William de Baildon and Sir Robert Empsay, Vicar of Bingley, their heirs and assigns, a messuage and lands at Keswick near Harewood. Witnesses: Thomas de Hawkesworth, John Scotte, William Scotte, and John de Rawdon.⁶

The grantees appear to have been merely feoffees to uses, or, as we should now-a-days call them, trustees. It will be remembered that John Maude was one of Baildon's feoffees in 1402; Thomas de Hawksworth, another of them, witnesses this charter; while John Scott and John de Rawdon witnessed both deeds.

1406, August 7.—William de Baildon was one of the jurors on the inquisition taken at Otley after the death of Robert de Plesington.⁷

¹ Middleton MSS.

² De Banco 563, Mich. 3 Hen. IV, m. 459; 567, Mich. 4 Hen. IV, (1402), m. 554d.; 568, Hil. 4 Hen. IV, (1403), m. 157.

³ Exchequer, K.R., Estreats, bundle 49, no. 2, m. 8.

⁴ Middleton MSS.

⁵ Bodleian Charters, no. 228.

⁶ Fairfax Chastulary, Phillipp's MSS.

⁷ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Hen. IV, file 54, no. 37.

1406, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between William Lyster of Bingley, plaintiff, and William Baildon and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of a messuage in Bingley; to hold to Lyster, his heirs and assigns. William and Margaret released and warranted for themselves and the heirs of Margaret. Lyster gave them 10 marks of silver.¹ The concord was taken before Sir William Gascoigne in the country, and Lyster paid half a mark, 6s. 8d., for the license of concord.²

This appears to have been a sale of some property belonging to Margaret, as shown by the warranty against her heirs; Lyster apparently had some interest in it, or there would not have been a release.

1407, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 568.

1407, March 30.—York Assizes. William de Baildon was a recognitor in two actions brought by the Abbat of Kirkstall against William son of Roger de Ledes, knt., and Joan his wife, and others, claiming damages for novel disseisin of lands at Headingley and Burley near Leeds. The jury found for the plaintiff in each case, and assessed the damages at £5 and £20 respectively.³

1407, July 20.—Robert de Lindeley and John Faukes were severally ordered by William Gascoigne [the celebrated Chief Justice], and Thomas Tildesley, the Judges of Assize, to find sureties for keeping the peace towards each other. Lindley's sureties were Robert del [*sic*] Plompton, Richard Fayrfax, William de Bayldon and Richard del Thorpe, who all appeared in person, and gave bonds in £100 each for Lindley's good behaviour. Lindley himself gave a bond in £200 to the like effect. Faukes's sureties were Robert de Wilsthorp, John de Raudon, John Mawde and Thomas de Scalwra, who each gave bond in £100, while Faukes gave bond in £200.⁴

1407-8, January 16.—An inquiry was held at Leeds; William de Bayldon one of the Jurors. The jury found that it was not to the damage of the King, nor of any one else, if William de Ledes and Joan his wife gave 2 messuages and certain lands in Burley near Leeds, to the Abbat and Convent of Kirkstall.⁵

1408, September 29.—Thomas de Thornore granted the manor of Bayldon to William de Bayldon and Margaret his wife for their lives, without impeachment of waste, to hold of the chief lords by the accustomed services. After the deaths of William and Margaret, the manor shall wholly remain to Nicholas de Bayldon and Joan his wife and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, and if they should die without heirs of

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 279, file 153, no. 55.

² De Banco 583, Mich. 8 Hen. IV, m. 3-8d.

³ Chancery Miscellanea, bundle 86, file 7, no. 164.

⁴ Assize Roll 1517, m. 12.

⁵ Inq. ad quod damnum, file 439, no. 13.

their bodies, then to the heirs and assigns of William. Witnesses: Robert Neville, knt., Robert de Ploympton, John Warde, Robert de Bollynge, and Geoffrey de Leventhorpe. Dated at Bayldon. Seal lost. It is indorsed in a late hand, "Ducatus Leod., p. 555, no. 5," but the reference seems meaningless.¹

For Thorner's Fine of the manor in Hilary Term, 1409, see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 568.

1409, Trinity Term.—William Bayldon complained of Robert Wade of B. for breaking his close at Bayldon and consuming the shoots of his lopped wood to the value of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.] by depasturing his cattle therein.²

1409, Michaelmas Term.—William de Bayldon appeared in person in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, against Lucy, widow of Richard de Scalwra, claiming 4 acres of meadow in Bayldon, by a writ of formedon in remainder.³ Lucy had not put in an appearance, and the Sheriff was ordered to seize the land in dispute. In Hilary Term, 1409-10, both parties appeared by their attorneys, and the plaintiff claimed judgment by default. The defendant denied that she had ever been properly summoned. It was therefore ordered that she should wage her law twelve-handed, that is, with eleven compurgators,⁴ in Trinity Term, to prove her denial; and she found two pledges, Alvery de Manston and Henry del Chambre, to do so. Nothing further has been found in the matter, so the case was probably settled.⁵

1410, March 26.—William Bayldon essoined himself in an assize of novel disseisin against Richard Ilkeley, clerk, Richard de Holme, clerk, John de Clayton, Sir William Haryngton, Thomas Bollyng, Hugh Couper of Willesden, Richard Popeley and Margaret his wife, Robert Wade of Bayldon, John Vavassour, and Agnes widow of John Mauleverer, and against William Smyth of Byngley and Margaret his wife in the same plea.⁶ I have not found any further details.

In 1411, or earlier, William conveyed certain lands in Menston to William Graver. The property was evidently settled on William's son, Nicholas de Baildon, who, by a separate deed, dated at Menston on the feast of St. William the Confessor, June 8, 1411, released all his rights to Graver [*post*, p. 164].

¹ Bodleian Charters, no. 128.

² De Banco 594, Trin. 10 Hen. IV, m. 39d.

³ Formedon is a barbarous word formed from *per formam donacionis*. There were three forms of the action; *in descender*, where the plaintiff claimed by descent from one of the objects of the original gift; *in remainder*, where he claimed as the next in succession on the failure of a prior object; *in reverter*, where he claimed as representing the original donor on total failure of the objects of the gift.

⁴ See *ante*, p. 57, note 3.

⁵ De Banco 595, Mich. 11 Hen. IV, m. 93; 596, Hil. 11 Hen. IV, (1410), m. 466.

⁶ Assize Roll 1517, m. 46d.

1411, Michaelmas Term.—The King to his Justices. On behalf of William Baildon of Baildon it has been shown to us that whereas John Turvey, Citizen and Brewer [*pandoxator*] of London, lately impleaded William Baildon of London, by the name of William Baildon only, for a debt of 40s., and the said William B. of London did not appear and was put in exigent and outlawed in our Husteng of London [the Hustings Court]; and although William B. of B. is not the same person as the William B. who was outlawed, nevertheless William B. of B., by reason of the identity of his name and surname [*nomen et cognomen*], has been much troubled [*inquietatus*] by reason of that outlawry, to his great damage and the manifest injury [*depressionem*] of his estate, as to which he prays us to find a remedy for him: The Justices are ordered to ascertain, either by process before them, by information of the said John [Turvey] or by inquisition, if William B. so outlawed and William B. of B. are the same person or not, and if not, to take such steps as may be lawful and advisable that William B. of B. be not further molested or grieved. Dated at Westminster, November 23, anno 13.

The Sheriffs of London were ordered to make the inquiry by the oath of proved and lawful men, in the presence of John Turvey, if he wished to be present, and to return the result on the quindene of Hilary. John Thwaytes, Richard Bukland, Thomas Thwaytes and Thomas Preston, all of Yorkshire, undertook to produce William B. of B. on that day.

1411-12, Hilary Term.—William Baildon of Baildon appeared in person, and the Sheriffs returned an inquisition taken at the Guyhald [Guildhall] of the City of London, on December 16, 1411,¹ by the oath of 12 jurors, by which it was found that William B. of B. was not the William B. who was outlawed at the suit of Turvey. It was therefore ordered that William B. of B. be altogether exonerated in respect of the outlawry, and that the arrest of William B. of London be proceeded with.²

1411, November 16.—By a deed, dated at East Keswick, William de Baildonn of Baildonn granted to Thomas de Thwaytes of Loufthous [Loft-house near Harewood], his heirs and assigns, a messuage and 40 acres of land and meadow at Estkesewyk [near Harewood], which he (Baildon) had of the gift and feoffment of John Maude, in exchange for a messuage, rents and services at Brathwayte [Braithwaite] near Kyghlay [Keighley], which Thwaytes had of the gift and feoffment of John Wayte of Qwerdale [? Wharfedale]. Witnesses: Sir William Gascoigne [the celebrated Lord Chief Justice], Sir Robert Plumpton [of Plumpton], Sir Richard Redmayn [of Harewood], Sir Nicholas de Medylton [of Middleton and Stockeld], and William Frank [of Alwoodley].³ By another deed of the same date, Baildon appointed Robert Flynt of East Keswick to deliver seisin to Thwaytes.

Thwaytes conveyed the property at Braithwaite to Baildon by a third deed.³

¹ I cannot find this.

² De Banco 603, Mich. 13 Hen. IV, m. 415d.

³ Fairfax Chertulary, Phillipp's MSS.

1411-12, February 1.—William de Baildon and his son Nicholas witnessed a deed by which Thomas Hulet, Vicar of Kildewyk, Robert de Spofford and Richard del Dene, chaplains, conveyed a messuage called Rodes near Presthorpe in the parish of Bynglay, to Thomas de Thwaytes of Lofthouse; and at the same time they witnessed another deed by which Thomas de Craven released his rights in the same property.¹

1412, Michaelmas Term.—William Bayldon appeared in person against Robert Wade and John Wade, both of Bayldon, for assaulting him with force and arms at Bayldon, and beating, wounding and illtreating him.² Robert Wade was killed by William's son, Nicholas, in 1414 [*post*, p. 164].

1413, November 11.—Stubham Manor Court, Sir Nicholas de Medilton, lord of the manor. William Bayldon was fined 2*d.* for cutting vert in the woods, 4*d.* for making two enclosures, 3*d.* for two oxen that had strayed into the lord's corn, and 2*d.* for three pigs that had done the like. There was a further fine of 2*d.* for having withdrawn his mulcture from the lord's mill, that is, he had taken corn grown in the manor to be ground elsewhere. He also complained of William Cheffeld for trespass.³

1414, Whitsuntide.—Stubham Manor Court. William Bayldon was again fined in respect of his Stubham property, namely 2*d.* for cutting vert in the woods, and 6*d.* for not grinding his corn at the lord's mill.⁴

1415, Trinity Term.—William Haryngton, chivaler, sued William Bayldon of Bayldon, gentleman, for a debt of 40*s.*⁵

William de Baildon died before Trinity Term, 1417; he must have been over 80 years of age.

William was probably married considerably before 1378-9, when he and his wife paid Poll Tax of 3*s.* 4*d.* [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 205]. Her name is not mentioned there, nor do we find it until 1406 [*ante*, p. 139], when William de Baildon and Margaret his wife conveyed a messuage in Bingley to William Lister. A warranty was given against the heirs of Margaret, which shows that the property really belonged to her. She was living in September, 1408 [*ante*, p. 139].

Thomas de Thorner's deed settling the manor of Baildon on William and Nicholas [*ante*, p. 139] raises a fairly strong presumption that he was a near connection; I believe he was Margaret's brother. The fact that he appears as the nominal purchaser from Sir William de Roos [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 568] does not exclude the possibility that he was acting all the time as William de Baildon's

¹ Fairfax Chartulary, Phillipps MSS.

² De Banco 607, Mich. 14 Hen. IV, m. 293*d.*

³ Middelton MSS.

⁴ Middelton MSS.

⁵ De Banco 618, Trin. 3 Hen. V, m. 149; 619, Mich. 3 Hen. V, m. 471*d.*

feoffee, but this question is not wholly material; the suggestion of relationship is equally strong whether he were acting as trustee or as actual purchaser and settlor. He was probably born about 1355 or thereabouts, which fits in fairly well; Margaret may have been a little older. In 1386 he bought property in Snyderall,¹ where Richard de Baildon had settled a little earlier [*post*, p. 145]. He was an important tenant in the Manor of Wakefield,² and it is significant to find William de Baildon suing for debt in the manor court in 1399 [*ante*, p. 137], and a Thomas Baildon marrying a tenant of the manor about 1444 [*post*, The Baidons of Earlsheaton, etc.].

Thomas de Thorner married (possibly as his second wife) Margaret, widow of John de Knottingley; in 1397 they had a dispute with William son of Thomas de Knottingley about her dower there.³

He died October 6, 1429, and both he and his wife were buried at Calverley, where Dodsworth noted a stone in the south choir, with this inscription:

Orate pro anima Thome de Thorner et Margarete quondam uxoris sue et eorum parentum, quorum anime inperpetuum requiescant in pace.⁴

He died seised of the manor of Eccleshill and of property at Farsley and Wadlands in Calverley, all of which he had granted to William Harrington and John Tong. Robert was his son and heir, aged 40.⁵

Robert de Thorner died on the Sunday [June 18] after Corpus Christi, 1430, leaving a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, aged 10.⁶ Thomas de Thorner had also daughter Margaret, who married Robert Bolling of Bolling. She claimed the family property under Thomas's will [not in the York Registry], and filed a bill in Chancery against Sir William Harrington and John Tonge, her father's feoffees, to compel them to convey it to her,⁷ which they did by a grant dated February 7, 1430-1.⁸

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 278, file 144, no. 13.

² *Northern Genealogist*, vol. 6, p. 45.

³ De Banco 546, Trin. 20-1 Ric. II, m. 257d.; 548, Hil. 21 Ric. II, (1398), m. 43d.; 558, Trin. 1 Hen. IV, (1400), m. 265; 559, Mich. 2 Hen. IV, m. 115.

⁴ *York. Record Series*, vol. 34, p. 150; Harley MS. 797, fo. 16.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Hen. VI, file 43, no. 14.

⁶ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Hen. VI, file 49, no. 31.

⁷ Early Chancery Proceedings, file 33, no. 209.

⁸ *Yorkshire Genealogist*, vol. 2, p. 231.

William de Baildon married a second wife, Isabel, who survived him. There is no clue to her identity.

1417, Trinity Term.—John Jeffrayson, executor of the will of Richard de Galleway, late executor of the will of Thomas Galleway, sued Isabel late wife of William Bayldon of Bayldon, widow, and Nicholas Bayldon of Bayldon, "frankelayn," executors of the will of William de Bayldon, for a debt of 40s.¹

We have evidence here that William left a will, but unfortunately there is a gap in the Register of Wills at York, extending from October 27, 1408, to March 19, 1417, so that no copy of the will is forthcoming.

William de Baildon's children (probably all by his first wife) were (1) Nicholas, 9.A.; (2) Alice, 9.B., who was living in May, 1399 [*ante*, p. 137]; (3) probably Henry, 9.C.; and (4) probably Isabel, 9.D., who paid 4*d.* Poll Tax at Baildon in 1378-9 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 206].

1431, Easter Term.—*Middlesex*. John Hewyk sued William Rede of Kensyngton, yeoman, Margaret Wakefeld of Westminster, widow, Isabel Bayldon of Westminster, widow, John Combe of Kensyngton, labourer, and John Floure of White Chapell, labourer, for debts of 40s. each.²

It is impossible to say if this Isabel was William's widow or not; it is not improbable, and I have no notes of any other Isabel at this period.

ROBERT DE BAILDON, 8.C., was probably a son of John, 7.A. [*ante*, p. 98], but the identification is not certain.

1362, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff of Yorkshire was ordered to arrest a considerable number of persons charged with harbouring felons, including Robert son of John de Bayldon of Bonkgrene or Bukgrene.³ I am unable to identify this place.

1368-9, Hilary Term.—John Chaumon, kn^t., sued Robert de Bayldon of Otley, John Carleton the younger and John son of Adam de Ottelay, for a debt of 16 marks [£10, 13*s.* 4*d.*].⁴

¹ De Banco 626, Trin. 5 Hen. V, m. 234*d.*; 627, Mich. 5 Hen. V, m. 359.

² De Banco 681, East. 9 Hen. VI, m. 383.

³ Coram Rege 408, Mich. 36 Edw. III, m. 42*d.* Rex; 409, Hil. 37 Edw. III, (1363), m. 1*d.* Rex; 410, East. 37 Edw. III, m. 1*d.* Rex; 411, Trin. 37 Edw. III, m. 3*d.* Rex; 412, Mich. 37 Edw. III, m. 6*d.* Rex; Coroner's Roll 220, m. 2.

⁴ De Banco 433, Hil. 43 Edw. III, m. 89*d.*; 434, East. 43 Edw. III, m. 181*d.*; 435, Trin. 43 Edw. III, m. 216, 510.

RICHARD DE BAILDON of Snyderall, 8.D., was probably a younger son of John 7.A. [*ante*, p. 98], but there is no positive evidence as to his parentage.

1370, Michaelmas Term.—Edward Cook of Sharneston [Sharlston, between Wakefield and Pontefract] complained that Richard de Bayldon had killed a cow of his there, worth 20s., and had also seized his goods, worth 40s.¹

In 1378-9, Richard de Bayldon and Agnes his wife paid 4d. Poll Tax at Snyderall.²

1383, Trinity Term.—The Prior of St. Oswald of Nostell complained of Robert Johanson of Snytall, Richard Warde of S., and Richard de Baidon of S., for consuming and damaging his corn and grass at Huntwyk [near Pontefract], to the value of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.], by depasturing their cattle therein.³

1389, Trinity Term.—The Abbat of Kirkstall complained of Robert Jonson of Snyderall, Richard Warde of S., and Richard de Baidon of S., for making waste, sale and destruction in the lands in Snytall leased to them for a term of years by John de Thornebergh, late Abbat of Kirkstall.⁴

1390, Trinity Term.—Walter Frost complained of Richard Baidon of Snytale for breaking his close at Aykton near Pountfreyt [Aikton in the parish of Featherstone], and for cutting and taking away his trees and underwood there, to the value of £20.⁵

1398, Michaelmas Term.—The Abbat of Kirkstall complained that Richard de Bayldon of Snytall had cut down trees and underwood there and had dug sea-coal [*carbones maritimos*] on his land, to the value of £20. He claimed £20 damages.⁶

1398-9, Hilary Term.—The Abbat of Kirkstall complained that Richard de Bailedon of Snytall had made waste, sale and destruction in the lands, houses, woods and gardens in Snytall, which John de Thornebergh, the late Abbat, had leased to him for a term of years.⁷ These two cases were heard together in Trinity Term, 1399. The Abbat stated that Richard held for a term of years, by demise of John de Thornebergh, late Abbat, a messuage, 2 gardens, 80 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of wood, in Snytall; that he had dug in 3 acres of land, and had sold and carried away sea-coals and stones called "thakstones," to the value of 30 marks [£20]; and also that he had pulled down a hall, and sold and carried away the timber, value 100s., and a

¹ De Banco 440, Mich. 44 Edw. III, m. 457d.; 441, Hil. 45 Edw. III, (1371), m. 214d.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 240, no. 308; *Perks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 6. p. 155.

³ De Banco 490, Trin. 6-7 Ric. II, m. 383; 495, Mich. 8 Ric. II, (1384), m. 162.

⁴ De Banco 514, Trin. 12-13 Ric. II, m. 190.

⁵ De Banco 518, Trin. 13-14 Ric. II, m. 20; 519, Mich. 14 Ric. II, m. 19, 388d.

⁶ De Banco 551, Mich. 22 Ric. II, m. 460; 552, Hil. 22 Ric. II, (1399), m. 273; 553, East. 22 Ric. II, m. 172d.

⁷ De Banco 552, Hil. 22 Ric. II, m. 169; 553, East. 22 Ric. II, m. 173d.

chamber, value 40s., and a barn, value 5 marks [£3, 6s. 8d.], and a sheep-fold [*barceriam*], value 5 marks [£3, 6s. 8d.]; and that in the wood he had cut down and sold 20 young oaks, value 20d. each, and in the garden 6 pear trees, value 2s. each, and 12 apple trees, value 18d. each; to the disinherison of the Church of the said Abbat. The Sheriff was ordered to go in person to the wasted tenement, and there summon a jury of twelve, and to make diligent inquiry, and certify the result in Michaelmas term.¹ Unfortunately nothing further appears of the matter.

ADAM DE BAILDON, priest, 8.E., was probably a younger son of John, 7.A. [*ante*, p. 98], but there is no positive evidence of his parentage.

1392, Easter Term.—The Prior of Drax sued Adam de Baildon, Vicar of the Church of Yedyngham [near Malton] for a debt of £40. On June 18, 1393, Adam came into Court at Westminster, and found pledges, viz: William Savage, Thomas Joop, John Werkesworth and Thomas Harewode, all of Yorkshire.²

1394-5, Hilary Term.—The Prior of Drax sued Alexander de Lounde, Thomas Pent and Robert Colson, executors of the will of Adam de Baildon, late Vicar of Yeddingham, for a debt of £60. In Easter Term following, Roger de Wele appeared for the Prior, and said that on March 4, 1379-80, Adam had given a bond at Drax for £60, to be paid to the Prior at the Priory on the Feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, March 25, then next; he produced the bond, which had not been paid, and claimed 100s. damages. The executors appeared by Henry Randolph, and said that the bond was not Adam's deed [*i.e.*, that it was a forgery], and demanded a jury to try this issue. The Sheriff was ordered to summon a jury for Trinity Term, and in the meantime the bond was to remain in Court, in the custody of Thomas de Haxey, the King's Clerk. There were various adjournments on account of the default of the jury, and eventually, in Hilary Term, 1395-6, the deed was delivered to John Markham in order that the case might be tried at the Assizes. No judgment is recorded in the Common Pleas.³

1397, Trinity Term.—John de Rouceby and Margaret wife of Richard de Rouclyf, executors of the will of John de Pykeryng, claimed a debt of £40 from Alexander de Lounde and Robert Colson, executors of the will of Adam de Bayldon, late Vicar of Yedyngham.⁴

MAUGER DE BAILDON, Carmelite Friar, 8.F., was probably a younger son of John, 7.A. [*ante*, p. 98], but there is no positive evidence as to his parentage.

¹ De Banco 554, Trin. 22-3 Ric. II, m. 393d.

² De Banco 525, East. 15 Ric. II, m. 337d.; 527, Mich. 16 Ric. II, m. 96.

³ De Banco 536, Hil. 18 Ric. II, m. 208; 537, East. 18 Ric. II, m. 246; 539, Mich. 19 Ric. II, m. 121; 540, Hil. 19 Ric. II, (1396), m. 290d.

⁴ De Banco 546, Trin. 20-1 Ric. II, m. 145d.; 547, Mich. 21 Ric. II, m. 190d.

I see no reason to doubt that he was a member of the Baildon family, in spite of the popular belief that all monks and friars changed their names on entering religion. Fuller, for instance, states "It was fashionable for the clergy (especially if regulars, monks and friars) to have their *surnames* (for *syr-names* they were not) from the places of their nativity, and therefore they are as good evidence to prove where they were born, as if we had the deposition of the midwife."¹

There are a few well-known instances, such as William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, who was born at Wickham, and William of Wainfleet, also Bishop of Winchester, who was born at Wainfleet; and there are several cases of double names, such as John Scot otherwise Rotherham, Archbishop of York, and Hugh Cook otherwise Faringdon, the last Abbat of Reading. These lend some colour to the notion, but there may be some other explanation.² I am satisfied that there was no general custom to take the name of the place of birth. The series of Yorkshire Wills printed by the Surtees Society affords very numerous examples proving conclusively that monks, nuns and friars retained their family names,³ while a glance down the lists of heads of religious houses in the *Monasticon* and other works, will show plenty of names which either are not place names at all or could not have been derived from birth-places at the date when used.⁴

Mauger was already prior of the Carmelite Friars at Scarborough in 1369, and presumably was not a very young man at the time.

1369, Michaelmas Term.—Brother Mauger, Prior of the Order of Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel at Scarborough, sued Thomas Webster

¹ *Worthies*, cap. 20.

² John Scot was the son of Sir John Rotherham.

³ I give a few examples out of many. Alice Coyniers, nun of Appleton (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. 1, p. 15); Agnes Percehay, nun of Watton (*ibid.*, p. 165); Katherine de Roos, nun, daughter of Sir Robert de Roos (*ibid.*, p. 179); Elizabeth Fairfax, nun of Monkton (*ibid.*, p. 187); Joan Waleys, nun of Watton (*ibid.*, p. 296); Margaret de la River, nun at Clementhorpe (*ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 153*u.*); Robert Olyver, monk (*ibid.* vol. 3, p. 8).

⁴ I give a few Yorkshire examples. Alice Maude and Alice Hall, Prioresses of Arthington; Alice Page and Agnes Tomlinson, Prioresses of Basedale; John English and Thomas Rayner, Abbats of Eglestone; Thomas Paslew and John Martin, Abbats of Fountains; William Graveson and William Marshall, Abbats of Kirkstall; Thomas Botson and William Man, Priors of Bolton; Robert Ward and John English, Priors of Bridlington; William Birde and John Hill, Priors of Dominican Friars, Beverley; Richard Fawkes, Minister of the Trinitarian Friars, Knaresborough; Simon Clerkson, Prior of Carmelite Friars, York; Brian Godson, Prior of Dominican Friars, York; William Vavasour, Warden of Franciscan Friars, York; and many others.

of Rykall and Maude widow of John de Caley of Tadcaster for a debt of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.], and Thomas son of Henry de Grymeston near Tadcaster for a debt of 6 marks [£4].¹

1369, Michaelmas Term.—Brother Mauger [as before] and John Eryll, Brother of the same Priory, complained of John Bendebowe, John Goldyng and Simon de Lesam, chaplains, for assaulting Eryll at Scardeburgh [Scarborough], and ill-treating him so that he despaired of his life.²

1371, Michaelmas Term.—Mauger de Baildon, Prior of the Brethren of the Order of Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel at Scardeburgh [Scarborough], by Robert de Garton, his attorney, sued John Motsom, carpenter, for specific performance of an agreement made between them, namely, that John should, at his own cost [but presumably in consideration of a lump sum], construct and build in the house [*manso*] of the Prior and Brethren a hall [*aula*] with a chamber, study and chapel [*cum camera, studio et capella*], and with a cellar, doors and windows, two hearths [*camina*] and two sinks [*latrina*].³

1372, Easter Term.—The Sheriff was ordered to arrest John de Pokethorp of Boynton, if he could be found, and keep him safely in the King's prison until the Prior and Convent of the Brethren of the Order of Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel at Scardeburgh and Adam Bullor of Shepley [Shipley], chaplain, should be satisfied of a debt of £10 which the said John, on December 18, 43 Edward III [1369], before Roger de Selby, then Mayor of York, and Henry Axiholme, then Clerk for the Recognizances of Debtors at York, had acknowledged that he owed to the plaintiffs, and which ought to have been paid at Martinmas then next following.⁴

This Adam Bullor of Shipley is probably identical with the Adam son of Henry Bolour of Baildon, chaplain, who was sued in 1371, together with John Watson of Baildon and other Baildon men, by Sir Miles de Stapleton for cutting down his trees at Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 338].

1381, Michaelmas Term.—The Prior of the Order of Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel at York sued William Baildon of Grenehamerton for a debt of 100s.⁵ Though the Prior's name is not mentioned, I think there can be little doubt that he was Mauger de Baildon.

1387, 8 Kal. April [March 25].—Brother Mauger, Prior of the Carmelite Friars at York, granted to Roger Low the right of participation

¹ De Banco 436, Mich. 43 Edw. III, m. 476; 437, Hil. 44 Edw. III, (1370), m. 294d.

² De Banco 436, Mich. 43 Edw. III, m. 477d.; 437, Hil. 44 Edw. III, (1370), m. 272d.; 438, East. 44 Edw. III, m. 329.

³ De Banco 444, Mich. 45 Edw. III, m. 204d.

⁴ De Banco 446, East. 46 Edw. III, m. 134.

⁵ De Banco 483, Mich. 5 Ric. II, m. 417d.; 484, Hil. 5 Ric. II, (1382), m. 339; 486, Trin. 5-6 Ric. II, m. 335d.; 487, Mich. 6 Ric. II, m. 320.

in the prayers of the Carmelite Friars of York during his life, and commemoration after his death.¹ Low's name is written on an erasure, and it is a somewhat singular fact that other documents of this character have the same peculiarity. It looks as though these frugal friars were in the habit of using such deeds more than once, by the simple expedient of substituting a fresh name.

1387, Michaelmas Term.—John Hardy, Mauger de Baildon, Prior of the Brethren of the Order of Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel at York, and Brother John de Pontfreyt of the same House, executors of the will of William Hardy, late Parson of Lekyngfeld, by Roger Wele their attorney, sued Thomas de Shirburn, Prior of Drax, for a debt of £100.²

1392, Michaelmas Term.—The Abbat of Melsa [Meux] complained that William, Prior of the Carmelite Friars at York, and Brother John Otley and Brother Mauger Bayledon, Brethren of the same House, had unjustly disseised him of a piece of land in York, 100 feet by 80 feet. The Mayor and Bailiffs of York claimed that this must be tried before the City Court, which was allowed.³

1393-4, February 11.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 163.

1394, Michaelmas Term.—John de Ottelay, Prior of the Brethren of the Order of Carmelites at York, Brother Mauger de Baildon, co-brother of the said Prior, and John de Otryngton of York, serjeant, executors of the will of Adam de Ottelay, chaplain, sued William Marsshall of Swynton for a debt of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.], and Geoffrey Bucrout of Massham for a debt of 50 marks [£33, 6s. 8d.].⁴

1399, Easter Term.—The Prior of the Carmelite Friars at York and Brother Mauger de Baildon of the same House, the executors of the will of Denise widow of Walter Ferrour of York, sued William de Roweston of Beverley for a debt of 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.]; they also sued William de Cawode of Barton-on-Humber, "littester," for a debt of 4 marks [£2, 13s. 4d.].⁵

JOHN DE BAILDON, 8.G., was probably a younger son of John, 7.A. [*ante*, p. 98], but there is no positive evidence as to parentage. It is not clear that all the notes here printed relate to the same individual, though I am inclined to think they do.

1377, April 6.—See *ante*, p. 129.

1381, Michaelmas Term.—Ralph de Hastynges, chivaler, sued John

¹ Bodleian Charters, no. 81.

² De Banco 507, Mich. 11 Ric. II, m. 150d.; 508, Hil. 11 Ric. II, (1388), m. 237d.; 509, East. 11 Ric. II, m. 288d., 356d.; 510, Trin. 11-12 Ric. II, m. 335d.; 511, Mich. 12 Ric. II, m. 477d.

³ Coram Rege 526, Mich. 16 Ric. II, m. 51d.

⁴ De Banco 535, Mich. 18 Ric. II, m. 156.

⁵ De Banco 553, East. 22 Ric. II, m. 173d.; 554, Trin. 22-3 Ric. II, m. 352; 557, East. 1 Hen. IV, (1400), m. 365; 558, Trin. 1 Hen. IV, m. 142; 559, Mich. 2 Hen. IV, m. 341.

de Baildon for a debt of 100s. After various writs of *capias*, John surrendered to prison at York Castle, on January 8, 1385-6, and in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1386, was reported too ill to be moved. In Hilary Term, 1387, the new Sheriff, Robert de Hilton, stated that his predecessor, Robert Constable, had not handed over Baildon among the prisoners at the termination of his year of office; Constable was therefore to be distrained to produce him. He had not done so down to Michaelmas Term, 1387. No further proceedings are recorded; I presume that John paid his debt and was released.¹

1383, August 3.—John de Baildon was one of the jurors on the inquisition taken at York after the death of Robert de Sproxton of Sproxton.²

1391, Michaelmas Term.—John de Baildon in his proper person complained of Thomas de Craven of Hope, near Baildon, that he, having undertaken to keep well and competently 140 sheep, value £20, which belonged to John at Baildon, had kept them so improperly and negligently that they had died; he claimed £10 damages.³

It is very doubtful which of the Johns this refers to, but in the absence of any distinction, such as John, 8.J., and John, 8.L., generally used [see *post*, pp. 151, 156], I think it safer to put it here.

I believe that this John is identical with John of Wales in 1376 [see *post*, The Baidons of Wales] and with John of Suffolk in 1410 and Sussex in 1416 [see *post*, Waifs and Strays], but this is not certain. He was probably the father of "William son of John Bayldon of Bayldon" who occurs in Michaelmas Term, 1414.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, 8.H., son of John 7.D. [*ante*, p. 123], otherwise called William the Smith.

1355, Michaelmas Term.—William the Smith of Baidon was one of the plaintiffs against Robert Bonifaunt [*ante*, p. 102].

1367, Michaelmas Term.—William son of John de Baidon was one of those charged with the death of William Andrewe or Andrewson of Burley [*ante*, p. 123].

¹ De Banco 483, Mich. 5 Ric. II, m. 275d., 444, attorney roll 6d.; 484, Hil. 5 Ric. II, (1382), m. 100d.; 486, Trin. 5-6 Ric. II, m. 330; 487, Mich. 6 Ric. II, m. 50d.; 490, Trin. 6-7 Ric. II, (1383), m. 81d.; 491, Mich. 7 Ric. II, m. 45; 492, Hil. 7 Ric. II, (1384), m. 23; 493, East. 7 Ric. II, m. 154; 494, Trin. 7-8 Ric. II, m. 23d.; 495, Mich. 8 Ric. II, m. 63d.; 497, East. 8 Ric. II, (1385), m. 22d.; 498, Trin. 8-9 Ric. II, m. 22d.; 499, Mich. 9 Ric. II, m. 192d.; 502, Trin. 9-10 Ric. II, (1386), m. 359d.; 503, Mich. 10 Ric. II, m. 47d.; 504, Hil. 10 Ric. II, (1387), m. 23d.; 506, Trin. 10-11 Ric. II, m. 119; 507, Mich. 11 Ric. II, m. 47.

² Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Ric. II, file 27, no. 63.

³ De Banco 523, Mich. 15 Ric. II, m. 302.

1369, Easter Term.—John de Frekelton, one of the Coroners for Yorkshire, was ordered to search his rolls and other memoranda, and if he found any indictment or appeal against William son of John de Baildon for the death of William Andreweson Freman, commenced by Agnes the widow of the said William Andreweson, he was to send the same before the King in Trinity Term.¹

He was dead in Trinity Term, 1370, leaving a widow who is variously described as “Richalda widow of William Smyth of Baildon” [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 164] and “Richeta” or “Ricarda widow of William de Baildon” [*post*, p. 153]; this unusual Christian name is obviously a feminine form of Richard, the proper Latin equivalent of which seems to have puzzled the law clerks. He had a son, Henry, 9.F.

1370, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff, who had been ordered to arrest William son of John de Baildon, indicted of certain felonies, returned that he could not be found.²

No details are given; it was possibly in connection with the murder of William Andrewson. The Sheriff seems to have been unaware of William's death; such cases of process being continued for some time against a dead man were not uncommon, and occasionally happen even now.

JOHN DE BAILDON, 8.J., otherwise called “John the Smith,” was probably the eldest son of John, 7.D. [*ante*, p. 123], but there is no positive evidence of his parentage.

1361-2, February 28.—An inquest was held at York, before the City Coroner, on the Monday after the feast of St. Mathias the Apostle [Feb. 24], 36 Edward III, on the body of Thomas Hyn, shipwright, by the four neighbouring parishes, namely, St. Mary in Castlegate, All Saints on the Pavement, St. Michael at Ousegate, and St. Peter the Less. The jury found that John de Bayldon and John de Masham, servants of John the Mareschal³ without Mekilgate Barr, in the suburbs of York, on the Tuesday in the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra [Feb. 22], by night, and of malice aforethought, feloniously struck and wounded the said Thomas in the head, [penetrating] to the brain, and that each of them gave him a

¹ Coram Rege 433, East, 43 Edw. III, m. 7 Rex; 435, Mich. 43 Edw. III, m. 22d. Rex; 436 Hil. 44 Edw. III, (1370), m. 4 Rex.

² Coram Rege 439, Mich. 44 Edw. III, m. 4d. Rex; 443, Mich. 45 Edw. III, (1371), m. 5d. Rex; 444, Hil. 46 Edw. III, (1372), m. 1d. Rex.

³ See *ante*, p. 94, note 3.

mortal wound, namely, John de Baidon with a dagger called a baslard, value 2*d.*, on the right side of the head, [penetrating] to the brain, and John de Masham with a sword, value 3*d.*, on the left side of the head, [penetrating] to the brain, whereof the said Thomas languished until the Sunday following when he died, after confession; the body was seen and buried by Thomas de Lincoln, the Coroner for the City of York. Baidon and Masham immediately fled; they had no chattels within the liberty of the City. At a further inquiry held the next day, the jury found that John the Mareschal without Mikelgate Barr, together with Baidon and Masham, feloniously killed the said Thomas Hyn by striking him on the head with a pole-axe, value 3*d.*, [penetrating] to the brain. John's chattels were a stithy, value 6*s.* 8*d.*, 3 hammers, a pair of bellows, and 2 old chests, value 5*s.*¹

1362, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff was ordered to arrest John de Bayldon and John de Massham, servants of John the Mareschal without Mikelgate Barre, for felony.²

The matter is mentioned again in the accounts of William de Reygate, the Escheator, from May, 1363, to Michaelmas, 1364: He does not answer for any goods or chattels, lands or tenements of [*inter alia*] John de Baidon, servant of John le Mareschal near Mikelgatbarre in the suburb of York.³

1367, Michaelmas Term.—John Smith of Baidon was sued by Agnes Andrewson [*ante*, p. 123].

1368, July 17.—John Smith of Baidon was sued by Isabel Leper [*ante*, p. 123].

1368, Michaelmas Term.—He was probably identical with the John Smyth sued by William Walthewe [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 164].

1370-1, Hilary Term.—William de Harwode, Vicar of the church of Harwode, complained of John Smyth of Baidon, for seizing at Harewode and taking away a horse, value 60*s.*⁴

1373, Michaelmas Term.—John Smyth of Baidon sued Adam Walker of Shippelay for trespass.⁵

1374.—At the Manor Court of Hawksworth, John Smyth of Bayldone was amerced 3*s.* 4*d.* for damage done by his pigs, and 6*d.* to redeem his cattle seized in "le Spryng."⁶

1375.—At a Court there held in the following year, John Smyth of Baidone was amerced 3*s.* 4*d.* for eight beasts seized in "le Spryng."⁷

1376, Michaelmas Term.—John Smyth of Bayldon sued John del Kychyn of Horsford and Richard Draper for a debt of 40*s.*⁸

¹ Coroner's Roll 215, m. 10.

² Coram Rege 408, Mich. 36 Edw. III, m. 31d. Rex.

³ Escheator's Accounts, bundle 17, no. 42; 3rd line of last membrane but one.

⁴ De Banco 441, Hil. 45 Edw. III, m. 326d.; 446, East. 46 Edw. III, (1372), m. 49; 448, Mich. 46 Edw. III, m. 85.

⁵ Coram Rege 451, Mich. 47 Edw. III, m. 98.

⁶ Fawkes MSS.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ De Banco 461, Mich. 50 Edw. III, m. 431d.

1378, Easter Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 360.

1378-9.—John Smyth, *faber*, and his wife, of Baildon, paid 12*d.* in the Poll Tax. This was the second highest payment [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 205].

1380, Trinity Term.—John Smyth of Baildon complained of William Doggesson the elder of Fawether for consuming and damaging his corn and grass at Baildon, to the value of £10, by depasturing his cattle therein.¹

1380, Michaelmas Term.—John Smyth of Baildon was sued by Sir John Mauleverer [*ante*, p. 133].

1381, Easter Term.—John Smith of Baildon was sued by John Souter of Baildon [*ante*, p. 125].

1382, Trinity Term.—The Abbat of Kirkestall sued John Smyth of Baildon, Henry de Baildon, brother of John Smyth, and Henry Naut of B., for a debt of £6.²

1386, Trinity Term.—John Smyth of Baildon sued John Potter of Baildon, Richeta widow of William de Baildon, John del More late dwelling in Baildon, and John Michell of Eccleshill, for a debt of 40*s.* In Trinity Term, 1388, the widow is called "Ricarda widow of William Smyth of Bayldon," and the defendant More is described as of Barregraunge.³

1389, Easter Term.—John Smythe of Baildon was sued by Sir William FitzWilliam [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 362].

1389, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 133.

1390, Trinity Term.—John de Baildon of Selby sued William de Baildon of Bynglay for a debt of 10 marks [£6, 13*s.* 4*d.*], and William de Baildon of Thorpe Underwood for a debt of 7 marks [£4, 13*s.* 4*d.*], and Henry Shepherd and Emma his wife, executrix of the will of William Spynk, for a debt of 5 marks [£3, 6*s.* 8*d.*].⁴

In the two later rolls William of Bingley is called William of Langley; perhaps one or other is a clerical error, but it is impossible to say which. As to Langley being a part of Baildon, see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 17. Thorpe Underwood is near Boroughbridge and Knaresborough, and close to Green Hammerton, where a William de Baildon was living in 1378-9 and 1381 [see *ante*, p. 148, and *post*, Waifs and Strays].

The evidence for the identity of John de Baildon of Selby and John the Smith of Baildon seems quite clear. The next note

¹ De Banco 479, Trin. 3-4 Ric. II, m. 168.

² De Banco 486, Trin. 5-6 Ric. II, m. 237.

³ De Banco 502, Trin. 9-10 Ric. II, m. 156*d.*; 510, Trin. 11-12 Ric. II, (1388), m. 360; 511, Mich. 12 Ric. II, m. 179*d.*

⁴ De Banco 518, Trin. 13-14 Ric. II, m. 266; 519, Mich. 14 Ric. II, m. 367*d.*; 520, Hil. 14 Ric. II, (1391), m. 393*d.*; 523, Mich. 15 Ric. II, m. 302.

shows that John of Selby had property at Baildon. Subsequent notes show that he had married a certain Joan, probably a widow, who had property at Selby, and make the identity reasonably certain.

1391, Easter Term.—John Baildon of Selby in his proper person complained of John Colyer of Baildon for consuming and damaging his corn and grass at Baildon, to the value of £40, by depasturing his cattle therein.¹

1391, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 134.

1391, Michaelmas Term.—Richard Couper of Baildon sued John Baildon of York, smith, for a debt of 40s.²

Couper had some property at Baildon, for in the same term he sued William Forster, “sonyour,” for putting cattle in his corn and grass there and doing damage to the amount of £10.³

1391, Michaelmas Term.—Richard Couper of Baildon complained of John Baildon of York, smith, for chasing his sow at Baildon with certain dogs, and inciting the dogs to bite the sow, so that she aborted, and for damaging and consuming his corn and grass there to the value of £10, by depasturing his cattle therein.⁴

1391, Michaelmas Term.—John Baildon complained of Richard Couper of Baildon, Adam Wryght of Baildon and Richard Turnour of Baildon for damaging and consuming his corn at Baildon, to the value of £20, by depasturing their cattle therein.⁵

1391, 14 Richard II.—John de Baylton, marshal,⁶ was admitted a Freeman of York, in the Mayoralty of Robert Savage.⁷

1392, Michaelmas Term.—John Bayldon complained of John Feryman of Selby Waterhous for assaulting and beating Isabel “that was Jonesservant Baildon,” his servant, at Selby, so that he lost her services for a long time.⁸

1392, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Nicholas Rose of Selby and Joan his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Bayldon of Selby and Joan his wife, defendants, of a messuage in Selby, which John and Joan admitted to be the right of Joan wife of Nicholas, as that which they had of the gift of John and Joan; Nicholas and Joan thereupon granted the same to John

¹ De Banco 521, East. 14 Ric. II, m. 483.

² De Banco 523, Mich. 15 Ric. II, m. 66d.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 143.

⁵ Coram Rege 522, Mich. 15 Ric. II, m. 21d.

⁶ See *ante*, p. 94, note 3.

⁷ *Suttons Soc.*, vol. 96, p. 90.

⁸ De Banco 527, Mich. 16 Ric. II, m. 426d. Water-house apparently means a ferry-house.

and Joan for their lives, to hold of Nicholas and Joan and the heirs of Joan; John and Joan were to pay to Nicholas and Joan a rose yearly on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and do all services due to the chief lords of the fee during the continuance of their life estate; after the deaths of John and Joan, the messuage was to revert to Nicholas and Joan and the heirs of Joan.¹ The plaintiffs gave 6s. 8d. for license of concord.²

1396, Michaelmas Term.—The Prior of Bolton sued John Smyth of Baildon for an account as receiver of his moneys. In Trinity Term, 1398, John was outlawed for non-appearance, having been exacted at four County Courts. On June 14, 2 Henry IV [1401], he surrendered, and was committed to the Fleet; he produced a pardon, dated the day before, and was thereupon released on finding sureties for his good behaviour, viz: John Catton, chaplain, Robert Gare, Robert Feryby and John Werkesworth, all of Yorkshire. The Prior discontinued his action and was amerced accordingly.³ The date of the surrender in 1401 appears to be an error for 1400, since Joan was sued as John's widow in Easter Term, 1401 [see below].

1397, Trinity Term.—John de Baildon, smith, sued William de Burloy of Bayldon, smith, for an account as receiver of John's moneys at some place not stated, presumably Baildon.⁴

1397, Michaelmas Term.—Thomas de Gaytford and John Martyn of Selby claimed payment of £20 from John de Baildon, smith, and Joan his wife, co-executrix (probably with the plaintiffs) of the will of Hugh de Ouston of Selby, which they unjustly detained.⁵

John probably died late in 1400 or early in 1401. His wife survived him. He left a son Henry, 9.G.

1401, Easter Term.—*Middlesex*. Roger Wele in person sued Joan widow of John de Baildon, smith, for a debt of 43s. 4d.⁶

HENRY DE BAILDON, 8.K., son of John, 7.D., [*ante*, p. 123], otherwise called Henry Johnson.

1378-9.—Henry son of John and his wife paid 4d. for the Poll Tax at Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 206].

1382, Trinity Term.—John Smith of Baildon and Henry de Baildon, his brother [*ante*, p. 153].

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 278, file 146, no. 17.

² De Banco 527, Mich. 16 Ric. II, m. 317d.

³ De Banco 543, Mich. 20 Ric. II, m. 351; 544, Hil. 20 Ric. II, (1397), m. 342; 545, East. 20 Ric. II, m. 175; 547, Mich. 21 Ric. II, m. 159d., 224; 562, Trin. 2 Hen. IV, (1401), m. 460d.; Chancery Miscellanea, bundle 86, file 20, no. 488.

⁴ De Banco 546, Trin. 20-1 Ric. II, m. 206; 547, Mich. 21 Ric. II, m. 673.

⁵ De Banco 547, Mich. 21 Ric. II, m. 649; 550, Trin. 21-2 Ric. II, (1398), m. 485; 551, Mich. 22 Ric. II, m. 506.

⁶ De Banco 561, East. 2 Hen. IV, m. 472; 562, Trin. 2 Hen. IV, m. 350d.; 563, Mich. 3 Hen. IV, m. 333.

1388, Trinity Term.—Henry Jonesson of Baildon complained of Adam del Rodes of B. for consuming and damaging his corn and grass at Baildon to the value of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.], by depasturing cattle therein.¹

JOHN DE BAILDON, 8.L., son of Henry, 7.E. [*ante*, p. 124], otherwise known as John Henryson or Hanson. He is possibly also identical with one John Hanson Potter or John Potter, but this is uncertain; I have, however, included what notes I have on John Potter, who is beyond reasonable doubt the man who made the early crockery discovered at Hope [see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 109].

1367, Michaelmas Term.—John son of Henry son of Walter de Baildon was one of those charged with the death of William Andrewson [*ante*, p. 123].

1368, Easter Term.—John Hanson, senior and junior, were defendants in Thomas de Roos's action [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 563].

1368, July 17.—John son of Henry son of Walter de Baildon was one of the defendants in Isabel Leper's appeal [*ante*, p. 123].

1372, Trinity Term.—John Potter of Hope near Baildon complained of Robert Bonyngfaunth, Vicar of Ottelay, for suing him in the Court Christian [ecclesiastical court] in respect of matters not of a testamentary or matrimonial nature, contrary to the King's prohibition.²

1372, Trinity Term.—Fine between Hugh Swan of Malton and Joan his wife, plaintiffs, and John son of Henry de Bayldon and Ellen his wife, deforciant, of a messuage in New Malton; John and Ellen admitted the messuage to be the right of Hugh, as that which Hugh and Joan have of the gift of John and Ellen, and they remised and quit-claimed the same from John and Ellen and the heirs of Ellen, to Hugh and Joan and the heirs of Hugh, for ever. Hugh and Joan gave them 100s.³

John had evidently married a wife with some property at New Malton; if John Hanson junior [see above] was John's son, then Ellen must have been a second wife. The form of the Fine suggests that Joan Swan was possibly Ellen's daughter by a previous husband.

1372-3, Hilary Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 518.

1373, April 25.—The jury presented that John son of Henry Potter of Baildon feloniously killed John Webster of Gildsted, at Baildon, with

¹ De Banco 510, Trin. 11-12 Ric. II, m. 255; 511, Mich. 12 Ric. II, m. 356.

² De Banco 447, Trin. 46 Edw. III, m. 44d.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 277, file 134, no. 28.

an axe worth 6*d.*; he was immediately arrested, and sent to York Castle.¹ He was tried at the Lent Assizes at York in 1374-5, and acquitted.²

1374, Michaelmas Term.—Richard Dalcok of Drax and Richard de Ledes, Vicar of Bingley, sued John Hanson Potter of Hope near Baildon for a debt of 40*s.*³

1376, Michaelmas Term.—Simon de Baildon sued William Milner of Baildon, William son of John Clerk of Baildon, John Frankys of B., William Mirfeld the younger, Richard Souter, John Hanson of B., John son of John Souter of B., and Adam Dikonson of the Rodes, for trespass. No details are given.⁴

1378-9.—John Potter and his wife paid 4*d.* Poll Tax at Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 206].

1380, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 133.

1383, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Ravenser, Master of St. Leonard's Hospital at York, sued John de Baildon of Malton for a debt of £6, 13*s.* 4*d.*⁵

1384, Trinity Term.—Sir Robert de Hilton sued John de Baildon of Malton, John Benetson of Malton, William Bonefay of Thorthorpe and Richard de Bychington of Malton, for a debt of £20.⁶

1385, Michaelmas Term.—Richard de Ledes, Vicar of the Church of Bynglay, and William Foweler complained of Thomas Rossele of Bynglay, Joan his wife, and John Potter of Baildon, for breaking their close at Bynglay, consuming and damaging their corn and grass there, to the value of £20, by depasturing cattle therein, and assaulting, beating, wounding and ill-treating their men and servants there, so that they lost their services for a long time.⁷

1385, Michaelmas Term.—William del Hawe or Halle of Kilburn [near Thirsk] and John de Garton, clerk, sued John de Baildon of Malton and Richard de Bychington of Malton for a debt of £10. In Michaelmas Term, 1386, the sum claimed was £20. The defendants did not appear, and were to be exacted.⁸

1386, Trinity Term.—John Hanneson, wright. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 362.

1386, Trinity Term.—John son of Henry Watteson of Malton. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 521.

1386, Trinity Term.—John Potter of Baildon. See *ante*, p. 153.

¹ Coroner's Roll 225, m. 14.

² Gaol Delivery Roll 165B, m. 276.

³ De Banco 456, Mich. 48 Edw. III, m. 160d.

⁴ Coram Rege 463, Mich. 50 Edw. III, m. 18; 464, Hil. 51 Edw. III, (1377), m. 9; 465, East. 51 Edw. III, m. 29; 466, Trin. 51 Edw. III, m. 7.

⁵ De Banco 491, Mich. 7 Ric. II, m. 275.

⁶ De Banco 494, Trin. 7-8 Ric. II, m. 373; 495, Mich. 8 Ric. II, m. 274, 444d.; 497, East. 8 Ric. II, (1385), m. 85; 498, Trin. 8-9 Ric. II, m. 79.

⁷ De Banco 499, Mich. 9 Ric. II, m. 369d.

⁸ De Banco 499, Mich. 9 Ric. II, m. 439; 503, Mich. 10 Ric. II, (1386), m. 154, 398d.; 504, Hil. 10 Ric. II, (1387), m. 176; 506, Trin. 10-11 Ric. II, m. 268; 510 Trin. 11-12 Ric. II, (1388), m. 23.

1386, Michaelmas Term.—Sir John Sayville claimed a debt of 20 marks [*£13, 6s. 8d.*], from William Lovell of Hoton on Derwent, Thomas de Lokton of the same place, John de Baildon of Malton, and John Troop of Malton.¹

1386, Michaelmas Term.—Sir John Sayville claimed a debt of 20 marks [*£13, 6s. 8d.*], from John de Baildon of Malton, John Philippson of York, Fletcher, John Neville of Otley, and John Knaypp of York.²

1389, Easter Term.—William de Neuby, clerk, sued John son of Henry de Bayldon for a debt of *£10*.³

1389, December 13.—John Henryson. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 519.

1391, Trinity Term.—John son of Henry de Bayldon. See *ante*, p. 134. This action was still pending in Trinity Term, 1395.

I have no later notes about this John, and no evidence of any family, unless the John Hanson junior mentioned in Easter Term, 1368 [*ante*, p. 156], was his son, which is possible.

SIMON DE BAILDON, 8.M., was the son of Henry, 7.E. [*ante*, p. 124].

1367, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 123.

1376, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 125.

1376, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 157.

1386-7, Hilary Term.—John de Preston sued John Proctour, John Wethirhyrd, Simon de Baildon, and Alice widow of William Noteman, the executors of the will of the said William Noteman, for a debt of 40s.⁴

1387, Trinity Term.—Sir Robert Conestable sued Geoffrey de Hall, Richard de Idell, Bailiff of Morley, and Simon Baildon of Baildon, for a debt of 20 marks [*£13, 6s. 8d.*].⁵

1387, Michaelmas Term.—Simon de Baildon and Thomas atte Well complained of Robert Dicson, John Doweson and Robert Doweson for seizing and taking away their goods at Ingelton, to the value of *£20*.⁶

1395, Easter Term.—John Oterburn of Bolton sued Simon de Bayldon to give up chattels worth 100s., which he unjustly detained.⁷

¹ De Banco 503, Mich. 10 Ric. II, m. 19d.; 504, Hil. 10 Ric. II, (1387), m. 95d.; 506, Trin. 10-11 Ric. II, m. 414.

² De Banco 503, Mich. 10 Ric. II, m. 19d.; 506, Trin. 10-11 Ric. II, (1387), m. 440d.; 509, East. 11 Ric. II, (1388), m. 256d.

³ De Banco 513, East. 12 Ric. II, m. 363.

⁴ De Banco 504, Hil. 10 Ric. II, m. 156d.; 507, Mich. 11 Ric. II, m. 20d.

⁵ De Banco 506, Trin. 10-11 Ric. II, m. 23; 507, Mich. 11 Ric. II, m. 47d.; 508, Hil. 11 Ric. II, (1388), m. 22d.; 509, East. 11 Ric. II, m. 23; 510, Trin. 11-12 Ric. II, m. 23d.

⁶ De Banco 507, Mich. 11 Ric. II, m. 593d.; 508, Hil. 11 Ric. II, (1388), m. 359d.; Ingelton is in the parish of Low Bentham, near Kirkby Lonsdale.

⁷ De Banco 537, East. 18 Ric. II, m. 20; 538, Trin. 18-19 Ric. II, m. 77; 539, Mich. 19 Ric. II, m. 48.

1397, Michaelmas Term.—John de Oterburn claimed a debt of £10 from Simon de Baildon.¹

I believe that this Simon is identical with a contemporary Simon de Baildon who occurs in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, mostly on Roos property, but as the evidence is not conclusive I include these notes under "The Baidons of Lincolnshire" and "Waifs and Strays" *post*. He occurs at Orston, near Bingham, Notts, in 1383, 1384, 1388 and 1389; in connection with Wragby, near Lincoln, in 1391; at East Torrington, near Wragby, in 1392 and 1393; at Hatton, near Wragby, in 1395; and at Wragby in 1399. With the exception of Hatton, all these places were Roos manors.

I have no evidence as to his wife or family; he was possibly the ancestor of the later Baidons in Lincolnshire.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, milner, 8.N., otherwise called William Milner of Baildon, appears to belong to this generation; there is no clue to his parentage.

The William Milner who was a defendant in Hilary Term, 1345-6 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 561], is not described as "of Baildon," and I think he is not the same man.

1356, May 23, October 5.—Bradford Court Rolls. William Milner of Baildon complained that Thomas son of Roger de Manyngname had unjustly seized and detained a horse. The defendant said that he took the horse for certain moneys that he had paid, on behalf of the lord, to the plaintiff, to make a wheel at the lord's mill at Bradford, because the plaintiff had not made it. The plaintiff was amerced for a false claim.²

1356, December 13.—Bradford Court Rolls. Robert Lister of Bradford complained of William Milner of Baildon in a plea of trespass; no details. On February 6, 1356-7, it was ordered that Milner be attached. On April 17, 1357, the parties agreed, and Milner was amerced *2d*.³

1368, Easter Term.—William Mylnere of Baildon. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 563.

1369, Michaelmas Term.—William Milner of Baildon. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 338.

1375, October 3.—William Milner of Baildon. See *ante*, p. 128.

1375-6, Hilary Term.—William Milner and Elizabeth his wife. See *ante*, p. 128.

¹ De Banco 547, Mich. 21 Ric. II, m. 635.

² Duchy of Lancaster Court Rolls, bundle 129, no. 1957.

Ibid.

1376, Michaelmas Term.—William Milner of Baildon. See *ante*, p. 157.

1376-7, Hilary Term.—William Milnere of Baildon. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 518.

1378-9.—William Milner and his wife paid 4*d.* Poll Tax at Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 206].

1380, Trinity Term.—John Walker of Burley and John Wright of Ottelay sued William de Baildon, milner, for a debt of 6*os.*¹

1380, Trinity Term.—John Walker of Burley complained of William Baildon, milner, that—contrary to the ordinance of the Lord Edward, late King of England, that no servant, of whatever status or condition, should leave his service before the end of the agreed term without license or reasonable cause, under pain of imprisonment—William had so left John's service in which he was retained at Ottelay.²

1380, Michaelmas Term.—William Milner of Baildon. See *ante*, p. 133.

I have no further notes of this William; it is possible that he is identical with William de Baildon of Bingley, 8.O.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON of Bingley, lister [dyer], 8.O., appears to belong to this generation; there is no clue to his parentage.

1378, Michaelmas Term.—Robert de Howom, Citizen of York, sued John Smith of Forcett near Richmond and William de Baldon of Bingley, lister, for a debt of 4*os.*³

He may possibly be identical with the William Lyster who paid 4*d.* Poll Tax for himself and his wife at Bingley.⁴

1384, Easter Term.—Fine between William de Bayldon of Bynglay, plaintiff, and Thomas Rosell of Bynglay and Joan his wife, deforciant, of 2 messuages, 10 acres of land, and a rent of 5*s.*, in Bynglay. Release and warranty by Thomas and Joan, for themselves and the heirs of Joan, to William and his heirs; he gave 20 marks [*£*13, 6*s.* 8*d.*].⁵

1386, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 362.

1390, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 153.

1390, Michaelmas Term.—Master John de Clifford, clerk, complained that William de Bailedon of Byngelay, Walter Gravehare of Ottelay, William de Newall of Ottelay, William de Ledes of Kent, and nineteen others, had broken his close and houses at Bysshopwylton,⁶ carried off his goods and chattels to the value of *£*40, and so severely

¹ De Banco 479, Trin. 3-4 Ric. II, m. 66*d.*; 480, Mich. 4 Ric. II, m. 166.

² De Banco 479, Trin. 3-4 Ric. II, m. 134*d.*

³ De Banco 472, Mich. 2 Ric. II, m. 410; 473, Hil. 2 Ric. II, (1379), m. 87*d.*

⁴ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 6, p. 318.

⁵ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 278, file 143, no. 20; De Banco 493, East. 7 Ric. II, m. 281.

⁶ Bishop-Wilton, near Pocklington.

beaten, wounded and ill-treated his servants that he lost their services for a long time.¹

He was possibly the father of William de Baildon of Bingley, smith, 9.H. [*post*, p. 177].

It is possible that the William Baildon or even the William Lyster mentioned in the Fine of Michaelmas Term, 1406 [*ante*, p. 139], may refer to this William.

NICHOLAS DE BAILDON of Baildon, 9.A., eldest son of William, 8.A. [*ante*, p. 126], was probably born about 1365 to 1370; he was evidently under 16 at the date of the Poll Tax, 1378-9.

My notes on Nicholas range from 1402 to 1452, and the question arises whether these all relate to the same person. The evidence is not quite conclusive, but on the whole I think it points to two Nicholases, father and son.

On January 25, 1440, as we shall see presently [*post*, p. 180], Nicholas Baildon gave his age as 44; if we are to take this as correct, as I think we must, it means that this Nicholas was born between January 26, 1395, and January 25, 1396. William de Baildon, 8.A., the proved father of Nicholas, 9.A. (the elder Nicholas, if, in fact, there were two), was probably born between 1335 and 1340 [*ante*, p. 126], and there is nothing impossible or even improbable in a man of between 55 and 60 having a son by a young wife.² But we know that William was already married in 1378-9, since he and his wife, whose Christian name is unfortunately not recorded, paid Poll Tax at Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 205], and if, as seems probable, the Isabel de Baildon who also paid Poll Tax, was their daughter, she must have been over 16, that is, born in or before 1363. If, therefore, the Nicholas born in 1395-96 was the son of William, 8.A., it must have been by a second wife; the interval between 1363 and 1395 seems too long for both Isabel and Nicholas to have been the children of the same mother.

But if we assume that the Nicholas born in 1395-96 was the son of William, 8.A., we are at once faced with a serious difficulty.

¹ De Banco 519, Mich. 14 Ric. II, m. 499d.; 523, Mich. 15 Ric. II, (1391), m. 275d.

² A parallel case occurs in the Calverley family. Sir Walter de Calverley, born about 1340, married three times; by his first wife he had an only daughter; the second wife appears to have died childless; he married his third wife in 1401, and had a son and heir born in 1402. *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 6, pp. liii-lvii.

On December 3, 1402, Nicholas Baildon confirmed his father's grant to feoffees [*ante*, p. 138; *post*, p. 163], and on June 8, 1411, Nicholas de Baildon, son and heir of William de Baildon, released to William Graver certain lands in Menston that Graver had of the gift and feoffment of William de Baildon [*post*, p. 164]. Deeds of such a nature executed by an infant under 21 years of age were not void, but only voidable, that is, they could be repudiated on his attaining 21, or by his heir, if he died under age. But though this was undoubtedly the law, it could never have been common in practice, and the few cases that I have met with were where the infant was nearly approaching his majority, as, for example, Sir William de Stopham's deed, dated November 3, 1327, when he did not come of age until May 3, 1328 [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 474, 475]. In the case of the confirmation in 1402, mentioned above, it seems most unlikely that a boy of between 6 and 7 would be asked to execute a deed which affected a large part of the family property. The case of the 1411 deed seems even stronger; for it has every appearance of being a conveyance on sale, and, whatever risks family trustees might be prepared to run, a purchaser would hardly be likely to take a title depending on a release by a boy of 15 at the most, which might become waste parchment in 6 or 7 years' time. These two documents afford a strong argument that the Nicholas who executed them was of age, in which case he was born before December 3, 1381, and was not the Nicholas born in 1395-96.

In 1421 Nicholas de Baildon was appointed one of the Collectors of Lay Subsidies for the West Riding [*post*, p. 166]; it seems more likely that a middle-aged man would be appointed to such a responsible post than one of 25 or 26.¹ This argument is not very strong, but it has some weight.

In 1428 a Nicholas de Baildon is described as "of Bingley," and in 1434 a Nicholas de B. sues in respect of property at Huby in Galtres [*post*, pp. 177, 179]. These point to a second Nicholas living on outlying parts of the family property while his father was alive and presumably living at Baildon. In 1439 a Nicholas is described as "late of Huby" [*post*, p. 180], but that is, I suggest, after the death of the elder Nicholas.

In 1433 occurs the only document where two Nicholas

¹ Thomas de Hawksworth, Collector with Nicholas for Skyrack Wapentake, was about 50; *ante*, vol. 1, p. 400.

Baildons are found side by side; it is a jury panel, in which one Nicholas is marked as having been sworn, and the other is not so marked [*post*, p. 168]. If the suggestion that there were two Nicholases, father and son, cannot be accepted, then there are only two ways of getting over this piece of evidence: (1) by admitting the existence of another Nicholas altogether, of whom there is no further trace; or (2) by asserting that the occurrence of a second Nicholas is due to a clerical error, which, under the circumstances, seems hardly likely.

Lastly, there is some evidence that a Nicholas (presumably the father) died seised of property at Baildon before June 4, 1437, and that a Nicholas (presumably the son) and a William de Baildon succeeded to the property in question. I deal with this later.

The arguments in favour of there being only one Nicholas are: that the date of birth in 1395-96 is consistent with Nicholas being the son of William, 8.A.; there is no instance of either Nicholas, if we assume two, being called "the elder" or "the younger," or described as father or son to the other; and the only document in which two Nicholases occur is inconclusive, inasmuch as only one was sworn; there is no evidence of the existence of any Nicholas before 1395-96.

With regard to the last point, it must not be overlooked that the two most likely sources of information are wanting, the family deeds entirely, save for a few strays, and the Court Rolls of any Baildon manor before 1437.¹ The absence of these, and the unfortunate gap in the Register of Wills at York, involving the loss of the will of William de Baildon, 8.A., to a great extent account for the lack of information about the elder Nicholas; the argument, therefore, only amounts to this, that Nicholas, the son of William, does not appear to have been involved in any litigation in the Courts of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or to have been put on any jury, during his father's lifetime.

Judging the evidence as a whole, and making due allowance for the *lacune* mentioned above, I am satisfied that it can be explained most harmoniously on the footing of two Nicholases, and I have dealt with it accordingly.

1402, December 3, Sunday after St. Andrew's Day.—Nicholas Bayldon confirmed to Robert Passelow, Thomas de Hawksworth, John

¹ The one existing roll for October 23, 1427 [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 226, 227], does not mention any Baildons.

Mohoud [Maude] and Walter Graver, all his lands, etc., in the vills of Bayldon, Byngley and Menston. Witnesses: Sir John Ward, John Scott, Robert Mauliverer, and John de Rawdon. Copied by Roger Dodsworth from the Collections of Charles Fairfax of Menston.¹ This was a confirmation of his father's conveyance to the same feoffees, and executed on the same day [*ante*, p. 138].

1408, September 29.—Thomas de Thorner settled the manor of Baildon on William de Baildon and Margaret his wife for their lives, with remainder to Nicholas de Baildon and Joan his wife and the heirs of their bodies, and if they should die without heirs of their bodies, then to the heirs and assigns of William [*ante*, p. 139]. This is the first mention of Nicholas's wife; the question of her identity will be discussed later.

1411, June 8.—I, Nicholas de Bayldon, son and heir of William de Bayldon, have released and altogether quitclaimed, for myself and my heirs, to William Graver, his heirs and assigns, all my right and claim to those lands and tenements in the vill and fields of Menston which William Graver has of the gift and feoffment of William de Bayldon, my father. Witnesses: Thomas de Hawkesforth, John Rawdon, John Horseforth, Robert Cawderay, and Richard de Breragh. Dated at Menston, the feast of St. William the Confessor, 12 Henry IV. Seal lost.²

A duplicate of this deed is among the Hemmingway Charters, no. 45, which has a seal still attached; the design represents a pelican "in her piety," *i.e.* feeding her young from her breast with the legend, S. VKMANI



1411, November 16.—Alexander de Lound and his fellows [the Grand Jury], sworn, said that Nicholas son of William Baildon of Baildon, gentleman, on the Monday [Nov. 16] before St. Clement's day [Nov. 23] 13 Henry IV [1411], at Baildon, feloniously killed and murdered Joan his wife.³

1411-12, February 1.—Nicholas and his father witnessed two deeds relating to a messuage called Rhodes at Priestthorpe near Bingley [*ante*, p. 142].

1414, April 4.—Sir Robert de Plumpton, Thomas Hawkesworth, John Mawde, and others [the Grand Jury], sworn, said that Nicholas de Baildon, son of William Baildon of Baildon, gentleman, and John son of Hugh Walker of Baildon, husbandman, on the Wednesday [April 4] before Easter, 2 Henry V [1414], feloniously killed Robert Wade of Baildon.⁴

¹ Dodsworth MS. 155, fo. 110d.; Harley MS. 802, to. 21d.

² Bodleian Charters, no. 232. I do not find any St. William the Confessor in Nicolas's list of Saints' days; probably St. William, Archbishop of York, is meant; his day is June 8.

³ K. B. Ancient Indictments, bundle 205.

⁴ *Ibid.*

1414, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff was ordered to arrest Nicholas son of William Baildon of Baildon, gent., and John son of Hugh Walker of Baildon, husbandman, to answer for divers felonies. Over each of their names is written *Habet cartam alloc[acionis] Hill' secundo*.¹

1414-5, Hilary Term.—It is recorded that a jury had presented, before Robert Tirwhit and his Fellows, Keepers of the King's peace, that on the Monday before St. Clement's day, 1411, Nicholas son of William Baildon of Baildon, gentleman, had feloniously killed and murdered his wife Joan, at Baildon; and also that the said Nicholas, John son of Hugh Walker of Baildon, husbandman or yeoman, and others, on the Wednesday before Easter, 1414, had feloniously killed and murdered Robert Wade of Baildon, at Baildon. Warrants were issued for their arrest, which apparently both Nicholas and Walker managed to evade. In Hilary Term, 1414-15, these charges came on before the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, having been removed there by a writ of *certiorari*. Baildon and Walker then surrendered, on the Thursday after the Morrow of the Purification [Feb. 7], and each produced the King's pardon by Letters Patent, Baildon's dated January 25, 1414-15, and Walker's December 12, 1414; the prisoners were thereupon liberated. Baildon found four sureties for his good behaviour, namely, Alverey Manston, Thomas Fraunk, Robert Flemyng, and William Ledes, all of Yorkshire.² In the pardon Nicholas is called "Nicholas son of William Baildon of Baildon, gentleman, otherwise called Nicholas de Baildon, son of William de Baildon, gentleman."³

I have not been able to find any account of these two murders on the Coroner's Roll. In the absence of details, speculation is largely useless, but I cannot help thinking that there is some connection between the two. Apparently there was no difficulty in obtaining the pardon, and Nicholas's four sureties were men of good position, all of which points to some strong provocation. It will be remembered that William de Baildon sued Robert and John Wade for a serious assault in 1412 [*ante*, p. 142], after Joan's death, which suggests a feud of some sort, easily accounted for if Wade had been her lover. The status of Nicholas in the county does not seem to have been affected.

1416-7, January 10.—Nicholas de Baildon witnessed a charter by which Agnes Bishop granted lands in Hawksworth to John Thwaits.⁴

Nicholas and his step-mother, Isabel, were appointed executors of his father's will, and as such were sued in Trinity Term, 1417,

¹ Controlment Roll 53, m. 43d.

² Coram Rege 615, Hil. 2 Hen. V, m. 7d. Rex, and 6d. Rex.

³ Pardon Roll 668, 2-5 Hen. V, m. 48.

⁴ Harley MS. 802, fo. 61.

for debt [*ante*, p. 144]. The will, as already stated, cannot be found.

1420, June 6.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 401.

1421, December 29.—Nicholas de Baildon and fifteen others were appointed Collectors of the first half of the Subsidy of a Fifteenth and a Tenth in the West Riding; on October 1, 1422, the same persons were appointed Collectors of the second half. The full list is interesting as showing the general status of the Collectors. It is as follows, but the Wapentakes are not mentioned in the original:

Ralph de Anne of Hutton Paynel and Thomas Myssyn of Doncaster (for Strafforth and Tickhill), Richard Lely of Drax and William Sainpoule [St. Paul] of Byram (for Barkston Ash), Richard de Burton and William Dodesworth (for Staincross), Edmund Hameas [Amyas] and Henry Sawell [Saville] of Copley (for Agbrigg), Thomas de Hawkesworth and Nicholas de Baylton (for Skyrack), William de Mallom [Malham] and Lionel Dawetre [Dautry] (for Staincliff), William Tanfeld of Ripon and Richard de Thorpe of Stainley (for Claro), and William Davyll of Bilton and Thomas Russell of Wighill (for the Ainsty).¹

1421-2, March 12.—Nicholas de Baylton was on the jury panel for the West Riding at the Assizes held at York Castle on Thursday in the second week of Lent, 9 Henry V.²

1422, Trinity Term.—Sir Richard Redemanne sued Nicholas Baylton of Baylton and William Baylton of B., gentlemen, for a debt of £10.³

1422, August 3.—Nicholas Baildon was a recognitor at the Autumn Assizes at York.⁴

1424-5, March 1.—John Wandesford of Kyrtelington, esq., and Isabel his wife, and William Mauleverer, esq., and Joan his wife, complained that Robert Conyers and others had unjustly disseised them of their free teneement in Grysby [?] and Thornoure. The recognitors made default and were fined, including William Ledes of Ledes, 12*d.*; Robert Passelewe of the same, 12*d.*; Nicholas de Baildon, 12*d.*; John Mawde, 12*d.*; Walter Graver of Otley, 8*d.*; and William Graver of Menston, 8*d.*⁵

1426-7, February 9.—Nicholas Baylton witnessed Ralph Fitz-William's charter. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 367.

1427, Autumn.—Nicholas Baildon was on the jury at the Autumn Assizes held at York Castle.⁶

1427-8, Hilary.—The Sheriff was ordered to distrain Richard Thirns-cogh, Vicar of Sylkeston, John Beet, Rector of Smeton, John Brerehagh of

¹ Fine Roll, 9 Hen. V, m. 8; *ibid.*, 1 Hen. VI, m. 21; Exchequer, Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 68.

² Gaol Delivery Roll 82, sec. 6.

³ De Banco 646, Trin. 10 Hen. V, m. 375*d.*

⁴ Assize Roll 1530, m. 16.

⁵ Exchequer, K.R. Estreats, bundle 140, no. 3. I cannot identify Grysby.

⁶ Gaol Delivery Roll 82, sec. 8, mm. 13, 18.

Selby, gent., Elias Neusom of Neusom, gent., Edmund Birkyn of Campsall, gent., Nicholas Baidon of Baidon, gent., William Scotte of Neuton [Potter Newton], yeoman, Peter Rome of Catbeeston, gent., and a considerable number of others, all described as of the County and Province of York, to answer certain articles presented against them by William Scargill and others, the King's Commissioners in the said County. Nicholas was distrained to the amount of 12*d*.¹

There are no details of this presentment. On July 12, 1428, a Commission was issued to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and others, including William Scargill, empowering any two or more of them to hold inquisitions in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland, as to the alleged refusal of certain men of those parts, religious and others, to deliver to Robert FitzHugh, the Master, and the Brethren of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, one thrave of corn yearly from every plough working in those counties, which had been granted and confirmed to the Hospital by various Kings and Popes, and which had been paid until lately.² A thrave of corn was two stooks or shocks of twelve sheaves each. The payment was frequently resisted, and was a constantly recurring source of litigation in the fifteenth century. I think that the presentment against Baidon and the others was in connection with this (the reference to the Province of York seems conclusive), and that the commission to hold inquisitions was to get sworn evidence both as to the custom and the breach of it.

1429-30, March 16.—Nicholas Bayldon was on the jury panel for the West Riding at the Gaol Delivery of York Castle at the Lent Assizes.³

1431, August 30.—Nicholas was on the jury panel at the Assizes at York. He was one of the jury that acquitted Robert Hardhere of Heaton, who was charged with burgling the house of John Paslew at Huddersfield, and taking a chest and 40*s*. in money.⁴

1432, August 29.—Nicholas Bayldon was again a juror for the Gaol Delivery at York Castle in August, 1432. His name occurs on the panel of jurors to try Henry Cuke of Wistow [near Cawood], webster,

¹ *Coram Rege* 667, Hil. 6 Hen. VI, m. 6 Rex; 668, East. 6 Hen. VI, attorney roll, m. 1; *Controlment Roll* 61, m. 9.

² *Patent Roll*, 6 Hen. VI, part 2, m. 19*d*. In 1423 there was a Petition of the Hospital to Parliament, asking for additional powers of collection and recovery, which were granted; it is there stated that the payment was due in respect of every plough ploughing within the counties of York, &c., within the Province of York; *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. 4, pp. 249, 250.

³ *Gaol Delivery Roll* 82, sec. 11, m. 15.

⁴ *Ibid.*, sec. 12, m. 8, 9, 17.

but he was challenged. Cuke, who was charged with stealing cattle, was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.¹

1432, September 24.—Appointment of Collectors of a moiety of a Tenth and a Fifteenth in the West Riding; the Wapentakes are not given in the original.

Thomas Dylcok of Snaith [Osgoldcross].
 Nicholas Bayledon of Bayledon [Skyrack].
 William Byrton of Sutell [Agbrigg].
 Thomas Appilton of Knapton [Ainsty].
 Adam Scardebrugh of Gressyngton [Staincliff].
 John Whyxley of Rypon [Claro].
 John Rysworth of Pontfrayte [Osgoldcross].²

1432-3, March 19.—Nicholas de Bayldon was again on the Jury Panel at the Lent Assizes.³ This is the latest instance I have found of the use of the *de*.

1433, August.—At the Autumn Assizes *two* Nicholas Bayldons occur on the panel. In the case of Geoffrey Hargrave of Pendle, co. Lancaster, who was acquitted of a charge of sheep-stealing at Coates near Barnoldswick, one Nicholas was chosen, and the other not.

This list of jurors is worth printing in full; those in the left-hand column were sworn, and formed the jury.

SWORN

William Gargrave.
 Roger Tempest.
 Edward Normanville.
 Robert Passelewe.
 Richard Caterall.
 Robert Burn.
 Nicholas Clapham.
 Nicholas del More.
 Thomas Elys.
 Hugh Kyghlay.
 Nicholas Bayldon.
 John Westby.

NOT SWORN

Richard Hamirton.
 William Hertlyngton.
 William Ottour.
 Alexander Ledes.
 Henry Croft.
 John Ottour.
 Roger Salvayn.
 Nicholas Bayldon.
 Richard Bank.
 William Fayrefax.⁴

1434, Easter Term.—Nicholas Bayldon sued Nicholas Boucher *alias* Graunge of Byngley in Ayerdale, baker, for a debt of 40s.⁵

1434, Trinity Term.—Nicholas Bayledon and the other collectors of the Subsidy [appointed September 24, 1432, see above], rendered an account of £369, 5s. 6d. collected for the moiety of the Fifteenth and Tenth of moveable goods of the earls, barons, knights, and other men of the commonalty of the West Riding.⁶

¹ Gaol Delivery Roll 82, sec. 14, m. 8.

² Fine Roll 240, 11 Hen. VI, m. 27.

³ Gaol Delivery Roll 83, sec. 15, m. 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 14, 18.

⁵ De Banco 693, East. 12 Hen. VI, m. 97.

⁶ Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 78.

1434-5, March 7.—Nicholas Baildon was on the jury panel for the West Riding at the Lent Assizes at York.¹

1436, September 4.—Nicholas was again on the jury panel at the Autumn Assizes.²

Nicholas the elder appears to have died sometime before June 4, 1437. At a Court Baron held by the FitzWilliam trustees for the manor of Baildon on that day, it was presented by the jury that the tenants of the lands late belonging to Nicholas Baildon and William Stede owed suit to the lords, and had not appeared; they were therefore fined 2*d.* and 4*d.* respectively [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 207].

It will be noticed that the presentment is not made against Nicholas Baildon and William Stede personally, but against "the tenants of the lands late" of Nicholas and William. The word "tenant" in a court roll does not mean the person in actual occupation, which is the usual meaning now-a-days; it means the tenant on the roll, the tenant of the manor, whether freeholder or copyholder, owning the property and holding it of the lord of the manor. There was no relation, either by tenure or contract, between the lord and the occupier of a tenant's lands, and consequently, the latter, as such, could not owe suit of court. It will be remembered that John de Stapleton in his grant to William de Baildon in 1325 [*ante*, p. 70], imposed on William and his heirs "the suit of coming to our court of Baildon thrice in the year, if they shall be lawfully summoned," and the suit of grinding corn at Stapleton's mill, all other services and customs being waived in consideration of the rent of 12*s.*

It seems evident that the jury did not certainly know who were "the tenants of the lands late of William Stede and Nicholas Baildon," or they would have named them, and it follows from this that neither William nor Nicholas were the "tenants" referred to. The only explanation that I can suggest is that William and Nicholas were both dead, and if we had the record of the previous court, I am convinced that a presentment of their death would be found in it.

We can check this explanation with considerable certainty in the Stede case. On June 4, 1437, "the tenants of the lands late of William Stede" were not certainly known, but it was presented that they owed suit of court; on May 21, 1438, it was presented

¹ Gaol Delivery 83, sec. 1, m. 12.

² *Ibid.*, sec. 2, m. 6.

that John Stede and Agnes Stede owed suit of court [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 209]. In my opinion these two presentments are parts of the same matter, and I think it cannot be doubted that John and Agnes are the "tenants" referred to in the earlier entry; John was no doubt the heir and Agnes the widow.

The Baildon case is exactly on all fours; the presentment of June 4, 1437, against the unknown "tenants," is repeated on May 21, 1438, against Nicholas and William Baildon. The point is obscured by the occurrence of the second Nicholas; if instead of Nicholas and William we had found John and William, I do not see that there could have been any question. Nicholas was the heir, beyond any reasonable doubt, while William appears to have been a younger son, to whom Nicholas, 9.A., had given some land with the reservation of a life estate.

The wife of Nicholas was named Joan; she is first mentioned in the settlement of 1408 [*ante*, p. 139]. There is no positive evidence of her identity, but there are certain indications that she was the daughter of Sir Robert de Plumpton of Plumpton by his first wife, Isabel, daughter of Henry Scrope, first Lord Scrope of Masham, and sister of Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York. Sir Robert died on April 19, 1407; his feoffees were Sir William Gascoigne [of Harewood], Sir Nicholas de Middleton [of Middleton, near Ilkley], and others.¹ His eldest son, Sir William de Plumpton, was beheaded at York, June 8, 1405, for his share in the Archbishop's rebellion of that year,² leaving a son, another Robert, who was heir to his grandfather, and was aged 24 at the elder Robert's death in 1407;³ he would thus be 12 or 13 years older than his cousin (?), Nicholas de Baildon.

This Robert de Plumpton came over to Baildon to witness Thomas de Thorner's settlement of Baildon manor [*ante*, p. 140], and he and William de Baildon had been joint sureties for Robert de Lindley in 1407 [*ante*, p. 139]. He and his father's two feoffees, Sir William Gascoigne and Sir Nicholas de Middleton, witnessed William de Baildon's deed of November 16, 1411 [*ante*, p. 141]. Middleton was a near relative of the Plumptons, his grandfather, Sir Peter, having married Eustacia de Plumpton, aunt of Sir Robert who married Isabel Scrope. This may perhaps account for William

¹ *Plumpton Correspondence*, Camden Soc., p. xxxi.

² *Ibid.*, pp. xxiii, xxiv, xxv.

³ *Inq. post mortem*, Chancery, Hen. VI, file 37, no. 15.

de Baildon's property at Middleton and Stubham [*ante*, pp. 137, 138].

A more interesting piece of evidence is afforded by the seal used by Nicholas de Baildon to the charter of June 8, 1411 [*ante*, p. 164]. The seal is an early one, probably late 12th century, and has the inscription S. VKMANI. The only Ukman that I know of is Ukman or Huckman of Plumpton, who apparently is not recorded in his own person, but who is known from his son, Robert son of Ukman, to whom the first Neil de Plumpton granted lands in Plumpton (which his father, Ukman, had held), Scotton and Ribston.¹

He also had lands in Follifoot, near Plumpton, by an undated grant from Hugh son of Hippolite de Braham.²

He was living in 1208, when he took a lease for 60 years, at a rent of 3s., of two bovates of land in Follifoot from Maude daughter of Philip de Bramton, which she had recovered against him as heir to her father.³ The descendants of this Robert were styled "de Plumpton."

The line ended in an heiress, Cicely, daughter of William de Plumpton, who married Sir Henry Beaufitz about 1295.⁴ Sir Henry survived his wife, and died before May 6, 1325, leaving a daughter and heir, Alice, then aged 28 and more.⁵ She married, before April 14, 1322, Sir William de Plumpton, the head of the family. In Hilary Term, 1325-6, her property was settled on the heirs of her body, with remainder to Thomas son of Peter de Middleton, etc.⁶ She died without issue before 1328.⁷

All her personal property would belong to her husband, including her ancestor's seal, if she happened to possess it. This Sir William de Plumpton was the father (by his 2nd wife) of Sir Robert who married Isabel Scrope, and if Joan de Baildon were in fact the daughter of this Sir Robert, it provides an easy and probable explanation of his use of Ukman's seal.

There is another indication of some fairly near connection with the Scropes. In 1440 Nicholas Baildon (the younger) was one

¹ *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. xiii.

² *Middleton Charters*.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Before Martinmas, 1300, when the manor of Brackenthwaite and lands in Plumpton, Follifoot, Braham and Little Ribston were settled; Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 263, file 73, no. 61.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Edw. II, file 93, no. 15.

⁶ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 272, file 101, no. 28.

⁷ *Plumpton Correspondence*, pp. xx, xxi.

of the witnesses at the proof of age of Henry, eldest son of Richard, 3rd Lord Scrope of Bolton, as being one of those present at his christening in St. Oswald's Chapel within Bolton Castle, in July, 1418 [*post*, p. 180]. It is difficult to suggest any reason why Nicholas, who was not a near neighbour, should be asked to the christening ceremony unless he was in some way connected with the family, but on such an occasion we may suppose that fairly remote kinsfolk might well be invited.

We shall see also that Walter Baildon, grandson of this second Nicholas, was trustee for a later Sir Robert Plumpton in 1504.

On this evidence I feel little doubt that Joan was, as suggested, a daughter of Sir Robert Plumpton. It is true that she is not named in any of the pedigrees, but such omissions of daughters are frequent enough. Sir Robert is said to have had a large family by Isabel Scrope.¹ The arms of Plumpton are, Azure, 5 fusils in fess, gold, each charged with an escallop, gules.

Nicholas de Baildon had issue (1) Nicholas the younger, 10.A.; (2) William, 10.B.

Thomas de Baildon, 10.C., of Baildon in 1433, and subsequently of Earlsheaton in the parish of Dewsbury, was in all probability a younger son of Nicholas. See *post* The Baidons of Earlsheaton.

HENRY BAILDON, 9.C., was in all probability a younger son of William, 8.A. [*ante*, p. 126]; there is no direct evidence of his parentage.

He affords a fine example of variety of spelling; he had a good deal of litigation in which his name is spelt Baildon, Bayldon, Bailton, Balton, Baynton, and Belledon.

1405-6, January 25.—Thomas Bekingham, Archdeacon of Lincoln, by his will, appointed Thomas Wildbore, esq., William Barrow, Rector of Helmsden,² Henry Bayldon, Rector of Greetwell,³ and Robert Towre or Twyer, to be his executors. The will was proved June 5, 1407, by the two last-named.⁴

1406, Michaelmas Term.—*Lincolnshire*. The Prioress of Fosse⁵ sued Henry Bayldon, clerk, to give up certain chattels, value 60s., which he unjustly detained.⁶

¹ Nicolas, *Scrope and Grosvenor*, vol. 1, p. 270. Stapleton (*Plumpton Correspondence*, p. xxii), says that "Sir William was the only son, and there is no evidence as to female issue."

² Probably Helmsdon, near Brackley, Northants.

³ Greetwell, near Lincoln.

⁴ Gibbons, *Early Lincoln Will*, p. 111.

⁵ A house of Benedictine nuns in the parish of Torksey, near Gainsborough, co. Lincoln.

⁶ De Banco 583, Mich. 8 Hen. IV, m. 521d.

1407, Trinity Term.—*London*. Agnes Valence sued Henry Bailton, clerk, and Robert Twyer, or Tewyer, executors of the will of Master Thomas Bekyngham, for a debt of £40. In Michaelmas Term, 1408, all the parties appeared in person. Agnes stated that on the Morrow of All Saints, 1392, in the parish of St. Anne within Aldrichegate,¹ London, Thomas Bekyngham had executed a bond to her in the sum of £40, which had not been paid. She produced the bond in Court. The defendants pleaded *plene administraverunt*. The plaintiff replied that on the day the writ was issued, the executors had goods of Bekyngham's in their possession at Lincoln. The Sheriff of Lincoln was ordered to inquire if this was true, but up to Michaelmas Term, 1410, he had not done so.²

1408, Trinity Term.—*Rutland*. Robert Wyntryngham, clerk, sued Henry Baynton otherwise Belledon, clerk, and Robert Tawer, executors of the will of Thomas de Bekyngham, clerk, for a debt of £20.³

1408, Trinity Term.—*Lincolnshire*. The Prioress of Hampole⁴ sued Henry Baildon, parson of the church of Gretwell [Greetwell] to pay 100s., the arrears of a yearly rent of 40s. The Sheriff returned that Henry was a clerk, beneficed in the said church in the Diocese of Lincoln, and having no lay fee in the Sheriff's bailiwick by which he could be attached. A writ was issued to P[hilip de Repingdon], Bishop of Lincoln, to produce Henry.⁵

1408, Trinity Term.—*Lincolnshire*. Master John Curteys, Vicar of the church of Holbech [co. Lincoln], sued Henry Baildon and Robert Tower, executors of the will of Thomas Bekyngham, clerk, to give up a book, value £10, which they unjustly detained.⁶

1409, Michaelmas Term.—*Nottinghamshire*. Henry Bayldon and Robert Towere, executors of the will of Master Thomas Bekyngham, late Archdeacon of Lincoln, sued Robert son of John son of Parnell de Bekyngham-in-the-Clay,⁷ chaplain, for a debt of 66s.⁸

1409, Michaelmas Term.—*Wiltshire*. Walter Warde sued Henry Bayldon and Robert Tower, executors of the will of Thomas Bekyngham, for a debt of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.].⁹

1412, Trinity Term.—*Lincolnshire*. Henry Bayldon, chaplain, sued John West of Tiryngton,¹⁰ executor of the will of Richard West, clerk, son of John West of Tiryngton, for a debt of 40s.¹¹

¹ St. Anne, Aldersgate, now united with St. Agnes.

² De Banco 586, Trin. 8 Hen. IV, m. 240, 358d.; 587, Mich. 9 Hen. IV, m. 209d.; 589, East. 9 Hen. IV (1408), m. 379; 590, Trin. 9 Hen. IV, m. 64, 468; 591, Mich. 10 Hen. IV, m. 246d.; 592, Hil. 10 Hen. IV (1409), m. 239d.; 594, Trin. 10 Hen. IV, m. 479; 595, Mich. 11 Hen. IV, m. 551d.; 598, Trin. 11 Hen. IV (1410), m. 231d.; 599, Mich. 12 Hen. IV, m. 593d.

³ De Banco 590, Trin. 9 Hen. IV, m. 19d., 414d.; 591, Mich. 10 Hen. IV, m. 403d.

⁴ A house of Cistercian nuns, near Doncaster.

⁵ De Banco 590, Trin. 9 Hen. IV, m. 88, 382d.

⁶ De Banco 590, Trin. 9 Hen. IV, m. 433; 591, Mich. 10 Hen. IV, m. 666d.

⁷ Beckingham, co. Notts, near Gainsborough.

⁸ De Banco 595, Mich. 11 Hen. IV, m. 534d.

⁹ De Banco 595, Mich. 11 Hen. IV, m. 575; 598, Trin. 11 Hen. IV, (1410), m. 209d.

¹⁰ Probably East or West Torrington, co. Linc., near Wragby.

¹¹ De Banco 606, Trin. 13 Hen. IV, m. 380; 607, Mich. 14 Hen. IV, m. 71d.

1413, Michaelmas Term.—*Leicestershire*. The Prioress and Convent of Hanpole [Hampole] sued Henry Balton, parson of the church of Greetwell [Greetwell], for a debt of £12, the arrears of a yearly rent of 40s. The Sheriff returned that Henry was a clerk, beneficed in the Diocese of Lincoln, and had no lay fee in the Sheriff's bailiwick. A writ was issued to the Bishop of Lincoln to produce him.¹

1414, Trinity Term.—*City of Lincoln*. Henry Bayldon, chaplain, sued John Tiryngton [*sic*] of Lincoln, husbandman, and Robert, Chaplain of the parish church of St. Botolph, Lincoln, clerk, executors of the will of Richard West, clerk, son of John West of Tiryngton, for a debt of 40s.²

1414, Michaelmas Term.—William Bayldon, son of John Bayldon of Bayldon, sued Henry Bayldon of Bever [Belvoir], Lincolnshire, clerk, for a debt of £20. The defendant did not come, and the Sheriff returned that he had nothing in Yorkshire by which he could be attached; a writ of *capias* was accordingly issued, which was renewed in 1415.³

1415, Trinity Term.—*Lincolnshire*. Henry Baildon, Master of the Hospital of Bolton in Cokdale, Northumberland,⁴ sued John Olyve of Westby, co. Lincoln, shepherd, and John Blenkinsop of Harleston, co. Lincoln, labourer, for trespass.⁵

1415, Michaelmas Term.—William Baildon sued John Smertruid of Kelbroke,⁶ husbandman, Richard Whitwham of Kelbroke, yeoman, Thomas Wollour of Euyrby,⁷ husbandman, William Bolyngton of Euyrby, husbandman, and Henry Baildon of Bever [Belvoir], co. Lincoln, clerk, for trespass. In Trinity Term, 1416, the plaintiff, by William Ledes, his attorney, complained that the defendants had seized 8 oxen, 3 bullocks, and 10 cows, at Baildon, value £10, and carried them away.⁷

1419, Trinity Term.—*Lincolnshire*. John Medburne of Grantham, merchant, sued Henry Bayldon of Stoweston [Stroxtun],⁸ clerk, for a debt of 53s. 4d.⁹

1421, Michaelmas Term.—*Huntingdonshire*. 'The Abbat of Croyland sued Henry Bayldon, Parson of the church of Morburn, Huntingdon-

¹ De Banco 611, Mich. 1 Hen. V, m. 400, 500.

² De Banco 614, Trin. 2 Hen. V, m. 281.

³ De Banco 615, Mich. 2 Hen. V, m. 379d.; 618, Trin. 3 Hen. V, (1415), m. 287; 619, Mich. 3 Hen. V, m. 188.

⁴ Bolton in the parish of Edlingham and Ward of Coquetdale, near Alnwick. The Hospital was founded, before 1225, by Robert de Roos, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. It was placed under the supervision of the Abbat of Rievaulx and the Prior of Kirkham, who were jointly to appoint the Master. The church and vill of Stroxtun, near Grantham, were part of the endowment. There are no remains beyond some traces of foundations. *History of Northumberland*, vol. 7 (1904), p. 202; *Mon. Ang.*, vol. 6, p. 693.

⁵ Coram Rege 617, Trin. 3 Hen. V, m. 68d.; 618, Mich. 3 Hen. V, m. 53.

⁶ Kelbrook and Earby, in the parish of Thornton-in-Craven.

⁷ Coram Rege 618, Mich. 3 Hen. V, m. 53d.; 619, Hil. 3 Hen. V, (1416), m. 35; 620, East. 4 Hen. V, m. 43d.; 621, Trin. 4 Hen. V, m. 32d.

⁸ Henry Bayldon was probably Rector of Stroxtun, which belonged to Bolton Hospital.

⁹ De Banco 634, Trin. 7 Hen. V, m. 350; 635, Mich. 7 Hen. V, m. 167d.; 639, Mich. 8 Hen. V, (1420), m. 197.

shire,¹ for a debt of 106*s.* 8*d.*, [four years'] arrears of a yearly rent of 26*s.* 8*d.*, due to the Abbat.²

1422, Trinity Term.—*Lincolnshire*. Henry Bayldon, clerk, complained of Thomas None of Denton [near Grantham, co. Linc.], husbandman, for breaking his close and houses at Stroweston [Stroxtun], on the Monday after Michaelmas, 1419, and cutting and carrying away 40 ash trees, 20 elms, 20 oaks, 20 apple trees, 30 pear trees, and 20 cartloads of underwood, value 100*s.*; he claimed £20 damages. Thomas denied it. Jury.³

1422, Trinity Term.—The Prior of St. Oswald's [Nostell] sued Henry Baildon of Bolton, Northumberland, clerk, for a debt of 40*s.*⁴

1424, Trinity Term.—*Northumberland*. Henry Baildon, clerk, sued John Huntrodes and others, mostly of Bolton, for two debts of 100*s.* each.⁵

1429, Michaelmas Term.—*City of Lincoln*. Master Peter Pertrich, Canon and Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Blessed Mary of Lincoln [and others, named], executors of the will of William Blyton, late of Lincoln, son of John de Blyton, knt., sued Henry Bayldon of Stroxtun, clerk, and William son of Ralph de Southam, late citizen of Lincoln, otherwise called William S., son of Ralph S., late of Coynesburgh [Conisbrough], co. York, gentleman, for a debt of £11.⁶

1433, Michaelmas Term.—*Northumberland*. The Prior of Kirkham sued Henry Baildon, Master of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr at Bolton, Northumberland, for £28, the arrears of a yearly rent of 24*s.*⁷

1445, Easter Term.—*Northumberland*. John, Prior of Tynmouth, sued Henry Bailton of Bolton, clerk, for a debt of 100*s.*⁸

I have no further information about him.

WILLIAM DE BAILDON, 9.E., was the son of John, probably John, 8.G. [*ante*, p. 149].

1414, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 174.

1415, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 174.

1422, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 166.

¹ Near Stilton, in the Diocese of Lincoln. Croyland or Crowland is in the south or Lincolnshire, near Market Deeping.

² De Banco 643, Mich. 9 Hen. V, m. 249d., 494d.

³ De Banco 646, Trin. 10 Hen. V, m. 226.

⁴ De Banco 646, Trin. 10 Hen. V, m. 141d.; 647, Mich. 1 Hen. VI, m. 40; 648, Hil. 1 Hen. VI, (1423), m. 19d.; 649, East. 1 Hen. VI, m. 35; 651, Mich. 2 Hen. VI, m. 417d.

⁵ De Banco 654, Trin. 2 Hen. VI, m. 356; 655, Mich. 3 Hen. VI, m. 225.

⁶ De Banco 675, Mich. 8 Hen. VI, m. 151, 487, 512d.

⁷ De Banco 691, Mich. 12 Hen. VI, m. 185d., 423; 693, East. 12 Hen. VI, (1434), m. 185d.; 697, East. 13 Hen. VI, (1435), m. 190d.; 699, Mich. 14 Hen. VI, m. 366; 701, East. 14 Hen. VI, (1436), m. 217d.

⁸ De Banco 737, East. 23 Hen. VI, m. 291d.

I believe that this William is identical with the William who occurs in North Wales from 1391 to 1400 [*post*, The Baidons of Wales].

HENRY SON OF WILLIAM THE SMYTH OF BAILDON, 9.F., appears to have been the son of William de Baidlon otherwise Smith, 8.H. [*ante*, p. 150].

1359-60, Hilary Term.—Fine between William de Dewesbery, plaintiff, and Henry son of William the Smyth of Bayldon, and Maude his wife, deforciant, of a messuage, 14 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in Bayldon; to hold to William de Dewesbery and his heirs. Warrant by Henry and Maude for themselves and the heirs of Maude. William gave them 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.].¹

Henry cannot have been much over 21 years old at this date; the property dealt with by the Fine evidently belonged to his wife.

I have no further information about him, unless, which is possible, some of the notes I have assigned to his cousin [?], Henry Smith, 9.G., really refer to him.

HENRY DE BAILDON, 9.G., otherwise Henry Smith, was the son of John de Baidlon or Smith, 8.J. [*ante*, p. 151]. Some of the notes here printed may refer to the previous Henry, 9.F.

1382, April 8 and Michaelmas Term.—Henry Smyth of Baidlon. See *ante*, p. 125.

1391, Trinity Term.—Henry son of John Smyth of Baidlon. See *ante*, p. 134.

1403, Lent Assizes.—Stephen son of Richard Malkynson of Lelle [Lelley, in the parish of Preston, near Hedon] was found guilty of stealing a horse, worth 10s., at Lelle, from Henry de Baidlon of Baidlon on the Friday after St. John Baptist [June 24], 1401; he claimed benefit of clergy, which was allowed.²

The identity of this Henry is doubtful. John Baidlon of Lelley in 1401 was probably his son or brother [*post*, Waifs and Strays, Yorkshire].

1435, August 10.—William Calthorn, John Burton of Stanefery [Stoneferry, near Hull], and John Elwyn, granted to Thomas Funtans a

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 275, file 124, no. 26.

² Gaol Delivery Roll 191, m. 15.

message in Lelle [Lelley], lands in Thornedyke and at Scard and common of pasture at Lelle and Dyke formerly the property of Henry de Bayleton and Joan his wife.¹

WILLIAM BAILDON of Bingley, smith, 9.H., may have been the son of William de Baildon, lister, 8.O. [*ante*, p. 160].

1410, March 26.—See *ante*, p. 140. The William Smyth of Bingley may possibly be identical with this William.

1417, May 24.—Court Baron of Bingley, Thomas de Astelay, lord of the manor. William Bayldon, smith, was fined *1d.* for taking vert in the lord's wood.²

1433, July 16.—Will of Hugh Colyngworth of the parish of Byngley. My body to be buried in the church there; to the fabric of the church, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the monks of Ryvaux, 40*d.*; etc. I appoint Margaret, my wife, John Wady, William Baildon, smith, and Robert Colyngworth, executors. Proved December 18, 1433, by Margaret, the relict, power being reserved to the other executors.³

NICHOLAS BAILDON, of Baildon, 10.A., son of Nicholas, 9.A. [*ante*, p. 161], was born in 1395 or 1396, since in giving evidence on January 25, 1440, he stated that he was 44 years of age [*post*, p. 180]. I have not found any document in which he is described as "son of Nicholas," or as "Nicholas the younger"; nevertheless, as already stated [*ante*, p. 163], the evidence is sufficient, in my opinion, to justify the statement that he was son and heir of the elder Nicholas, and as such succeeded to the family property on his father's death.

The earliest note I have found concerning him is that in July, 1418, he attended the christening of Henry, the infant heir of Richard, 3rd Baron Scrope of Bolton. He seems to have been in attendance on Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who gave him a "Scoche geldinge" for the occasion. These facts appear on the proof of age of Henry Scrope [*post*, p. 180].

1428, Trinity Term.—William Scotte, esq., complained of John Passelewe of Rydlesden, esq., Nicholas Baildon of Byngley, gentleman, John Wade of Byngley, souter, John Leper of Baidon, husbandman, William Wayd of Baidon, husbandman, John Icheson of Byngley, yeoman, John del Wode of Morton in the parish of Byngley, husbandman, Robert Under-

¹ P. R. O., Ancient Deeds, B. 1956.

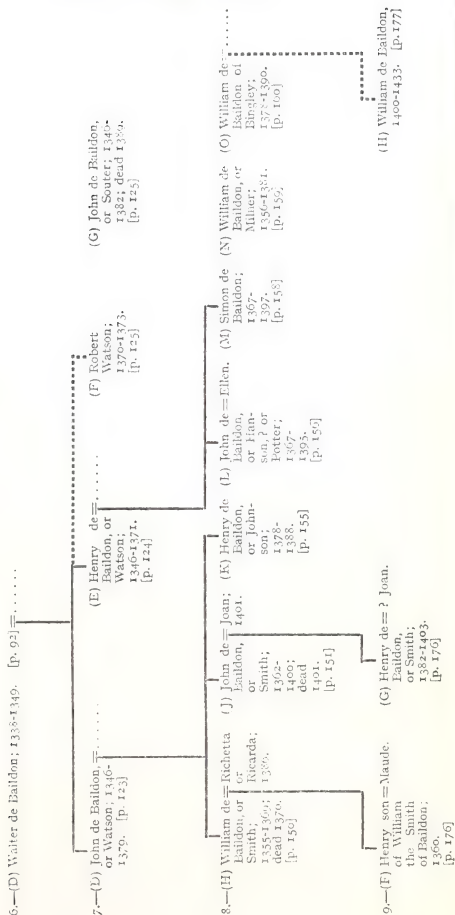
² P. R. O., Court Rolls, bundle 211, no. 18.

³ York Wills, vol. 3, fo. 368.

Baildon of Baildon.

SECTION II.

DESCENDANTS OF WALTER DE BAILDON, &c.



wode of Morton, husbandman, Robert Butteler of Morton, husbandman, William Litster of Bingley, "litster" [dyer], Richard Hawell of Kyghlay, husbandman, Thomas Graunge of Byngley, husbandman, John Toyng [Tonge] of Ekkycell [Eccleshill], yeoman, William Ricroft of Calverley, smith, and William Bank of Potterneuton, husbandman, for trespass at Potterneuton. He complained that they had broken his close there, cut down and carried away his hedges [*haies*] and underwood to the value of £10, and burned his fences [*sepes*] to the value of £5; while Paslew and three others had cut down trees, valued at £26, 13s. 4d.¹

It is not quite certain whether Nicholas the father or Nicholas the son is referred to; the residence at Bingley rather points to the son, since Nicholas the father would presumably be described as of Baildon.

1433, August.—Two Nicholas Baidons, probably father and son, were on the jury panel; only one, presumably the father, served [*ante*, p. 168].

1434, Trinity Term.—Nicholas Baildon sued Richard de Welles of Huby-in-Galtres, husbandman, for damage done to his corn and grass at Huby, to the amount of 40s., by the defendant's cattle.² Huby is in the parish of Sutton-on-the-Forest, near Easingwold.³

1436, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff had been ordered to distrain Elias Newsom of Newsom, Edmund Byrkyn of Campsall, Nicholas Baildon of Baildon, and Peter Rome of Catbeeston, all described of the County and Province of York, gentlemen, to answer certain articles presented against them, the details of which are not given. Nicholas had been distrained to the value of 2s.; his sureties were John Birton and John Grene.⁴ In Hilary Term, 1436-7, he was distrained to the value of 1s. 8d., his sureties being John Hopton, Richard Park, William Clay and John Polly. In Easter Term, 1437, he was again distrained to the value of 1s. 8d., his sureties being John Denton, Richard Clay, Richard Topcliff and John Ryssheworth. In Michaelmas Term, another 2s.; sureties John Simson, Richard Coton, William Fenton and Richard Topclyffe. In Hilary Term, 1437-8, he appeared, and paid a fine of 3s. 4d., for which William Stillyngton and John Shirwode, both of York, gentlemen, were pledges.⁵

No details are given of the charges presented against any of the defendants. I think that it was probably a revival of the earlier proceedings in 1428 relating to St. Leonard's Hospital [*ante*, pp. 166, 167].

¹ De Banco 670, Trin. 6 Hen. VI, m. 20.

² De Banco 694, Trin. 12 Hen. VI, m. 492.

³ See *post*, page 181, note 2.

⁴ Coram Rege 702, Mich. 15 Hen. VI, m. 126.

⁵ Coram Rege 703, Hil. 15 Hen. VI, m. 101; 704, East. 15 Hen. VI, m. 95d.; 706, Mich. 16 Hen. VI, m. 163d.; 707, Hil. 16 Hen. VI, (1438), m. 89d.

I have already dealt with the entries in the Baildon Court Rolls for June 4, 1437 and May 21, 1438 [*ante*, pp. 169, 170]. At the latter Court, Nicholas and William Baildon were presented as owing suit; they were fined 4*d.* and 3*d.* respectively [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 209].

1438, May 21.—Great Court at Baildon. The jury presented that the mill was ruinous, but they could not say by whose default. They also presented that the mill-dam was defective in the part belonging to Nicholas Baildon, and through his default. He was to be attached to answer for it [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 209]. Apparently the lords of the manors were each responsible for keeping a particular part of the dam in repair.

1438, June 11.—Nicholas Baildon obtained a grant of letters of administration to the personal estate of his son Richard, deceased. The marginal note describes him as "Richard son of Nicholas Baildon of York."¹

1439, Lent Assizes.—Nicholas Baildon was on the jury panel for the North Riding, at the Assizes held at York.² This may have been in respect of the Huby property [*ante*, p. 179].

1439, Trinity Term.—William Girlyngton, citizen and draper of York, sued Nicholas Bayldon, late of Hoby [Huby], co. York, gentleman, for a debt of £3, 5*s.* 11*d.*³

1439, August 4.—Nicholas Baildon was on the jury panel for the West Riding at the Autumn Assizes at York.⁴

1439-40, January 25.—An inquiry was held at York Castle, before Robert Ughtred, the Escheator for Yorkshire, to determine whether Henry le Scrope, son and heir of Sir Richard le Scrope of Bolton, had attained his full age of 21 years, as he claimed. Twelve witnesses attended, and made oath that the heir came of age on the Sunday before the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [July 5], 1439, and that he was born at Bolton Castle in the parish of Wensley, and baptised in St. Oswald's Chapel there. Each witness gave in detail the special fact which fixed the date in his memory, and from these we can get a vivid and interesting account of what must have been a very picturesque ceremony.

The first witness was Edmund Pole, esq., aged 60. He was present at the baptism, and carried a silver-gilt basin and ewer to the Chapel.

Alexander Lund, aged 43, saw Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who was one of the god-fathers, give as a christening present to the infant a gilt covered cup.

John FitzHenry, aged 42, saw Joan, Countess of Westmorland, one of the god-mothers, give a christening present of a covered cup of gold.

Nicholas Baildon, aged 44, rode with Henry, Earl of Northumberland, to Bolton Castle on the day of the baptism, on a "Scoche geldyng" which the Earl had given him.

¹ York Wills, vol. 3, fo. 521.

² Gaol Delivery Roll 83, sec. 6, m. 22.

³ De Banco 714, Trin. 17 Hen. VI, m. 292d.; 715, Mich. 18 Hen. VI, m. 20.

⁴ Gaol Delivery Roll 83, sec. 7, m. 26.

Ralph Featherstone, aged 60, and John Cliff, aged 66, carried torches to the Chapel; from this we may infer that the ceremony took place at night.

Ralph Wardroppe, aged 50, saw Margaret Langton, late servant of the Countess of Westmorland at the christening, she having been requested by Sir Richard le Scrope to wash and nurse the infant.

James Mettcalffe, aged 50, saw Ralph Euer, another godfather, give a christening present of ten marks of gold.

Brian Dayvell, aged 44, carried the Earl of Northumberland's sword to the Chapel and back from the Chapel to the Castle.

Thomas Hagthorpe, aged 50 [who appears to have been in attendance on the Countess of Westmorland], handed her a gold ring and 20s. in gold to give to the nurse [probably the above mentioned Margaret Langton].

George Palmes, aged 46, hunted in Bolton Park and killed a buck on the day of the baptism.

Robert Ryplay, aged 54, went with Sir Richard le Scrope on the day of the baptism to Middelham Castle to request the Countess of Westmorland to baptise Henry.¹

Sir Richard le Scrope, the father of Henry, was son of Sir Roger le Scrope, Lord Scrope of Bolton, who was summoned to Parliament in 1403. Sir Richard was never summoned; he died 1420, leaving (by his wife, Lady Margaret Neville, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland) two sons, Henry, born 5 July, 1418, and Richard, born 1419, Bishop of Carlisle, died 22 May, 1468.

Edmund Pole was probably a member of the Kingston-on-Hull family, and if so, was related to the Scropes. Sir Richard Scrope, 1st Lord Scrope of Bolton, married Blanche daughter of Sir William de la Pole; Richard le Scrope, Henry's father, was their grandson. Blanche had a brother Edmund, who may have been the witness's father.

Joan, Countess of Westmorland, godmother of Henry le Scrope, was Joan de Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt by Katherine Swynford. She was the 2nd wife of Ralph, 4th Lord Neville of Raby and 1st Earl of Westmorland. She was thus step-mother to Margaret, Henry Scrope's mother, who was a daughter of the Earl by his first wife, Lady Margaret Stafford.²

Henry, Earl of Northumberland, was the eldest son of the renowned Hotspur. He married Lady Eleanor Neville, daughter of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland, and the above mentioned

¹ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Hen. VI, file 101, no. 74.

² She was lady of the manor of Huby-in-Galtres (Gill, *Fallis Eboracensis*, p. 411), which may possibly account for the presence of Nicholas Baidon there; *ante*, pp. 179, 180.

Countess Joan. Henry's sister Elizabeth married his wife's half-brother, Ralph, 2nd Earl of Westmorland. He was at the Battle of Agincourt, and was killed at St. Alban's, May 23, 1455, *ex parte* Henry VI.

James Metcalfe was of Nappa in Wensleydale, which had been given to him by Sir Richard Scrope, the father of the infant Henry.¹

The details given by witnesses in proofs of age seem, in many cases, to have been merely "common form"; there were certain stock reasons for remembering the date of the birth or baptism, which apparently were supplied by the escheator when the witness could not give any sufficiently striking.² None of the reasons given above, with the exception perhaps of holding a torch, seem to me to come within the category of "common form," since they are all closely related to the baptism itself, while most of those criticised are extraneous happenings. I see no reason, therefore, for doubting that the statements made at Henry Scrope's proof of age record actual facts.

1445, July 28.—Nicholas Bayldon was on the jury panel for the West Riding at the Autumn Assizes at York in 1445,³ and for the North Riding on July 25, 1446.⁴

1445-46, January 10.—This Indentur made betwix Wauter Calverley, Squyer, on that one partie, and Nicholas Baildon, on that other partie, Witnes that the saide Nicholas hase graunted to the said Wauter the mariage of Robert, son and heire apparant to the said Nicholas, to be married and espouselx to be had betwix him and Amice, the doghter of the said Wauter, before the feste of the Purificacion of our Lady next comyng. And the said Nicholas shall make to be had a suere and sufficiante astate to the said Robert and Amice of landes and tenementes in Baildon, to the yerelie value of vij marcs [*£*4, 13s. 4*d.*] clerely over the reprise, To have to the same Robert and Amice, and to the heires of their two bodies lawfully begotyn; And for defaute of siche issue, the remayndre therof to the right heires of the said Nicholas. Also the same Nicholas shall make or make to be had to the same Robert a suere and sufficiant astate of landes and tenementes to the yerely value of tew marcs [*£*1, 6s. 8*d.*] clerely over the reprise, to have to the same Robert for terme of lyve of the said Robert; And if the said Robert die withouten issue gotten of the same Amice [short interlineation, indecipherable], then, after the decesse of the same Robert,

¹ *Metcalfe Records*, p. 6.

² *English Historical Review*, vol. 22, pp. 101, 526; vol. 29, p. 323.

³ *Gael Delivery Roll* 83, sec. 15, m. 9.

⁴ *Ibid.*, sec. 16, m. 18.

the same landes and tenementes to remayne to the said Nicholas for use of his lyve, and after his decesse, the remayndre therof to the said Amice for terme of hir lyve, the remayndre after hir decesse to the right heires of the said Nicholas. And if the said Robert die, and have issue gotyn of the bodie of the said Amice and being on lyve tyme of his deth, or and the said Nicholas die, lyvyng the said Robert, than immediately after the decesse of the said Robert the same landes and tenementes shall remayndre to the said Amice and to the heires of hir bodie gotyn by the said Robert; And for defaute of such issue, the remayndre thereof to the right heires of the said Nicholas. Also if the said Nicholas shal make the said Robert oner in fee of the reversion after the decesse of the said Nicholas of all the landes and tenementes within the Counte of Yorke in the whiche the said Nicholas is seised, or eny other persone or persones be seised to his behove, excepte landes and tenementes to the yerely value of vj marcs [$\text{£}4$], the whiche Jonet, the wife of the saide Nicholas, shall have and is agreed to take in the name of hir dower and jointour of all the landes and tenementz that were to the said Nicholas duryng their espouselx, so that after the decesse of the said Nicholas and Jonet the same landes and tenementz to the yerely value of vj marcs [$\text{£}4$] shall remayne to the said Robert and his heires. For the whiche mariage and astates to be had, the said Wauter shall pay to the said Nicholas xl marcs [$\text{£}26, 13s. 4d.$] of money in the forme and on condicions subsequentes, that is to say, xli. the day of the said espouselx, and v marcs [$\text{£}3, 6s. 8d.$] at the feste of the Nativite of Saynt John Baptiste then next suyng, and v marcs at the feste of Seynt Martyn then next suyng, and so yerely v marcs at ayther of the same festes unto the tyme the said somme of xl marcs be fully payd. And if it happe the said Amice die within a yere next suyng the said espouselx, withouten issue of hir body goten and beyng on lyve the tyme of hir deth, then the said Nicholas shall make repaiement of all the money resceyved by him for the said mariage excepte xli., and the paiement of the residue of the said xl marcs utterly to seise. And if it happe the said Amice to die before eny of terme of payement before assigned, then the payementes, after her deth payables, utterly to ceese and neight to be payd. And if it happe the issue goten by the said Robert of the bodie of the said Amice to die within a yere next after the decesse of the said Amice, as it is abounsaid, then the said Nicholas shall make repayment of all the said somme resceyved by him except xx marcs [$\text{£}13, 6s. 8d.$], the whiche shall remayne still in the handes of the said Nicholas, not to be repayed, and the payment of the remanent remaynyng unpaid utterly to ceese. Also the said Nicholas at the feste of Seynt Petir advinle shal have the rule and goidaunce of the said Robert and Amice, and the said feoffments, and them kepe and fynde competently in all thynges necessarie by two yere then next ensuyng. And he shall hold and fynd the said Robert at Courte at London two yere, at the costages of the same Nicholas and with ys said feoffments, excepte two marcs [$\text{£}26s. 8d.$] whiche the said Wauter shall pay to the expenses of fyndyng of the same Robert duryng the said two yere.

And to all thees covenantes, poyntes, and articles perteynyng to the partie of the said Wauter, and by him trewely and duely to be performed, he byndes him, his heires and his executours, by this present writyng, unto the said Nicholas in *Cli.*, to be payed to the same Nicholas if the said Wauter breke eny of ys covenantes on his partie abounsaid. And to all the covenantes, poyntes and articles aforesaid on the partie of the said Nicholas, and by him trewely and duely to be performed, he byndes him, his heires and his executours, by this present writyng, unto the forsaid Wauter in *Cli.*, to be payed to the same Wauter if the same Nicholas breke any of the covenantes on his partie abounsaid. And all the said covenantes, poyntes and articles shalbe ingrosse up and made in writyng after the discretion of William Bradford and John Shirwode, with addicion and subtracion in all poyntes and articles aforesaid after their advice and discretion. In witness here of the parties before said to thees indentures, ayther to other, hase sett to their seals. Gyven the x day of Januere, In the yere of the reign of Kynge Henry the sext after the Conqueste of England, xxiiij. Seal lost.¹

1448, Easter Term.—Ralph FitzWylliam complained of Nicholas Baildon of Bayldon, gent., for breaking his close and houses at Baildon and taking goods and chattels worth 100s.² The suggestion that Ralph FitzWilliam was dead in September, 1447 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 368], is evidently inaccurate; his gift of Baildon to his son Nicholas must therefore have been in his lifetime.

1448, July 23.—Nicholas Baildon was on the jury panel for the West Riding at the Summer Assizes at York.³

1448, Michaelmas Term.—Nicholas Bayldon sued Robert Walker of Bingley, walker [fuller], and John Huetson of Bayldon, husbandman, for forcibly breaking his house at Bingley, and for cutting and carrying away his trees at Bayldon to the value of £10.⁴

1452, Michaelmas Term.—William Stanes, citizen and lister of York, sued Nicholas Baildon of Bayldon, gentleman, and William Fyssshborn of Guiseley, husbandman, for a joint debt of 40s.⁵

This is the latest note I have of Nicholas; he appears to have died shortly afterwards.

Nicholas Baildon's wife was named Janet; the only reference to her is the agreement for the marriage of her son Robert, dated January 10, 1445-46 [*ante*, p. 182].

In 1589 Robert Baildon wrote out a short pedigree of the

¹ Brit. Mus., Additional Charter 16939.

² De Banco 749, East. 26 Hen. VI, m. 376d.

³ Gaol Delivery Roll 83, sec. 18, m. 10b.

⁴ De Banco 751, Mich. 27 Hen. VI, m. 203d.

⁵ De Banco 767, Mich. 31 Hen. VI, m. 97d., 485.

family at the request of Edward Baildon of London [*post*, Robert, 16.A.]. The first three generations are given thus:

Willi: Baidon was y^e first, & dwelled att Baidon in y^e second of Henery [IV].

Nicholas Baidon, his sone, married one of y^e S^{nt} William's daughters in Henry y^e sixt dayes.

Walter Baidon maried one of Calverleye's in Henry y^e seventh's dayes.

It will be seen that there are several inaccuracies here; only one Nicholas is given; Robert, son of Nicholas, is not mentioned, while his wife, Amice Calverley, is assigned to Walter, her son. Nicholas is said to have married "one of y^e S^{nt} William's daughters"; this must, beyond reasonable doubt, be a clerical error for FitzWilliam, and if so, the dates show that she was a daughter of Sir John FitzWilliam of Sprotborough, who died in 1417, by his wife Eleanor Green [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 364, 365]; Sir John's eldest son, John, was born on August 15, 1397, which fits very well with Nicholas Baidon's birth in 1395 or 1396. The arms of FitzWilliam are, Lozengy, silver and gules.

Their children were: (1) Richard, 11.A.; (2) Robert, 11.B.; (3) John, 11.C., of Newhall, near Otley [*post*, The Baidons of Newhall].

WILLIAM BAILDON, 10.B., was probably a younger son of Nicholas, 9.A. [*ante*, p. 161].

1432, Michaelmas Term.—Alice Greneacre of Beverley sued Thomas Coupland, Citizen and Merchant of York, for a debt of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.]. He did not appear, and a writ of exigent was issued, returnable in Trinity Term. On March 16, 1432-3, he came before William Babyngton, C.J.C.P., and found pledges for his appearance, namely William Bayldon of Bayldon, Richard Thornburgh of Ripon, gentlemen, Thomas Bayldon of Bayldon and John Marton of Hoby, yeomen, who undertook to produce him at the aforesaid term.¹

1437, June 4.—William Baidon was fined 1*l.* at the FitzWilliam's manor court at Baidon, for having three young pigs unringed [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 208].

1438, May 21.—Nicholas [the younger] and William Baidon are named in the Baidon Court Rolls as successors to Nicholas Baidon [the elder] in respect to certain property at Baidon held of Nicholas FitzWilliam's manor [*ante*, p. 170, and vol. 1, p. 209].

¹ De Banco 687, Mich. 11 Hen. VI, m. 174.

1442, November.—William Graver the elder of Menston granted to Sir Richard Graver, Dean of Chester, the messuage and premises in Menston which he had of the feoffment of William Bayldon.¹

There was no Dean of Chester until the creation of the Bishopric in 1541; Richard Graver was probably Rural Dean. This document possibly refers to the grant of William de Baildon mentioned in the confirmation by Nicholas de Baildon on June 8, 1411 [*ante*, p. 164], but it is equally possible that a later grant is referred to, and if so, the grantor was probably William, 10.B.

This William may be identical with William of Newton Kyme, who occurs in Easter Term, 1446 [*post*, Waifs and Strays].

THOMAS BAILDON, 10.C., was probably a younger son of Nicholas, 9.A. [*ante*, p. 161].

On March 16, 1432-3, William Bayldon of B., gentleman, and Thomas Bayldon of B., yeoman, were two of the sureties for Thomas Coupland of York [*ante*, p. 185].

Nothing further appears about him at Baildon, so far as I have discovered, and I believe him to be identical with the Thomas Baildon who turns up at Earlsheaton shortly afterwards [*post*, The Baidons of Earlsheaton, etc., where the question of identity is considered].

RICHARD BAILDON, 11.A., eldest son of Nicholas Baildon, 10.A. [*ante*, p. 177], was probably born about 1420. He died intestate before June 11, 1438, when letters of administration were granted to his father [*ante*, p. 180]. He is there described as "of York," where he was apparently living at the time of his death. He evidently died without issue, and was probably unmarried.

1442.—The Prioress of Essold [Esholt] held land in Hawsworth, late in the tenure of Richard Bayldon.²

ROBERT BAILDON of Baildon, 11.B., was the second, but eldest surviving son of Nicholas Baildon, 10.A. [*ante*, p. 177], and was probably born about 1427.

The settlement dated January 10, 1445-6, made prior to Robert's marriage with Amice, daughter of Walter Calverley of Calverley, has already been given in detail [*ante*, p. 182]. Lands in Baildon to

¹ Bodleian Charter, no. 239.

² Hawsworth Court Rolls, Fawkes MSS.

the clear yearly value of £4, 13s. 4d. were to be settled on Robert and Amice and the heirs of their bodies, and other lands worth £1, 6s. 8d. yearly were settled with special provisions for Amice's life if she survived Robert. Walter Calverley was to pay £26, 13s. 4d., £10 on the day of the marriage, and the balance by instalments; if Amice died within a year without issue, all moneys paid except £10 were to be repaid to Walter, and the unpaid instalments were to cease. The young couple were evidently to live at Calverley until St. Peter ad Vincula, August 1, after which day Nicholas was to have their "rule and goidaunce" and to find them in all necessities for two years. At the end of the two years I imagine they were to set up in a house of their own. Nicholas was also to find Robert at Court at London for two years, Walter Calverley making the remarkable contribution of £1, 6s. 8d. towards the expense. It is doubtful if this means at an Inn of Court or in some position in the royal household. In the marriage articles of another daughter of Walter's, Alice, to Gilbert, son and heir of Gilbert del Legh of Middleton, near Leeds, it was provided that the bridegroom was to be kept for six years at an Inn of Chancery at London.¹ On the analogy of this proviso it seems probable that Robert Baildon was to go to an Inn of Court; he did not enter at Lincoln's Inn, and there are no records at this date of the Temples or Gray's Inn.

1450, Trinity Term.—Robert Baildon complained of Robert Ollerede of Baildon, husbandman, for breaking his close at Baildon, and cutting down and carrying away trees worth 40s.² The property referred to was doubtless part of that settled on Robert by his father in pursuance of the marriage articles.

1451, Michaelmas Term.—Robert Bayldon, Henry Elys, John Rowdon, William Calverley, Henry Thornhill, and others, the jurors in a plea of debt between George Popeley and William Popeley of Popeley, gent., did not come. William Styllington, the Deputy-Sheriff, was ordered to have them at Westminster on the octave of Michaelmas.³

1456, Lent.—Robert Baldon was on the jury panel for the West Riding at the Lent Assizes at York.⁴

1457, Easter Term.—John Faukes sued Robert Bayldon of Bayldon, gentleman, Thomas Robynson of Denton, fuller, William Ingilsant of

¹ Brit. Mus., Additional Charter 16924; *Calverley Charters, Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 6, pp. 248, 249.

² De Banco 758, Trin. 28 Hen. VI, m. 152d.; 759, Mich. 29 Hen. VI, m. 212d.

³ De Banco 763, Mich. 30 Hen. VI, m. 137d.

⁴ Gaol Delivery Roll 84, sec. 10, m. 32.

Clynt, labourer, Richard Casse of Gyseley, yeoman, and John son of Robert Rowse of Farnley, labourer, for a debt of 40s.¹

1459, April 5.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 402.

1462, Michaelmas Term.—Robert Bayldon complained of William Sclater of Bayldon, husbandman, Bernard Threpeland of B., harper, John Tayllour of B., chaplain, Richard Aumbler of B., tailor, and Robert Olrede of B., husbandman, in a plea of trespass.²

1463, November 3.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 402.

1466, Michaelmas Term.—Robert Baildon, esq., claimed against Walter Graver a messuage, 30 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in Baildon, of which Walter had unjustly disseised him during the present reign [that is after March 4, 1461, when Edward IV's reign began]. Walter appeared by Thomas Beaumont, his attorney, and denied it, and said that on the day the writ was issued he was not the tenant of the property in question. In reply to this Robert said that he himself was in possession until Walter disseised him, and that Walter had since enfeoffed certain unknown persons, in order that Robert might not know against whom to issue his writ; moreover, Walter took the rents and profits from the time of the disseisin until the day of the issue of the writ, namely, February 6, 1465-6, and was still receiving them, so that he ought to be considered as tenant for the purposes of this action. Walter denied this, and demanded a jury, which was granted.³

1468, September 5.—Robert Baildon witnessed the settlement made on the marriage of William Clapham, son of Thomas Clapham of Beamsley, with Joan daughter of William Scargill. The property settled consisted of the manor of Lund and lands in Thornton and Burton-in-Lonsdale. The other witnesses were William Calverley, John Hopton of Armley, John Popeley, and James Radcliff.⁴

The bridegroom was a nephew of Amice Baildon, Robert's wife. William Calverley was the bridegroom's uncle, brother of Margaret, Thomas Clapham's wife, and William's mother.⁵

1469, December 5.—At the Court held for Ralph FitzWilliam's manor of Baildon, it was presented by the jury that Robert Baildon was a free tenant of the manor, holding lands and tenements by knight's service, and owing suit of Court. He did not come, and was fined 4*d.* It was also presented that Robert held an acre of land and meadow near the water-mill [roll damaged]. It was further presented that he ought to pay a yearly free rent of 9*s.* 3*d.*, as all his ancestors had done, time out of mind [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 210, 211].

1470, June 20.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 403.

¹ De Banco 785, East. 35 Hen. VI, m. 490*d.*; 787, Mich. 36 Hen. VI, m. 658.

² Coram Rege 806, Mich. 2 Edw. IV, m. 15*d.*

³ De Banco 821, Mich. 6 Edw. IV, m. 157*d.*

⁴ P. R. O., Ancient Deeds, A. 9414.

⁵ *Calverley Charters*, p. lxii.

Robert died late in 1472 or early in 1473. On January 11, 1472-3, letters of administration to the personal estate of Robert Baldon, late of Baldon in the parish of Otley, who died intestate, were granted to [his son] Walter Baldon of the same place.¹

Robert married in 1446 Amice, daughter of Walter Calverley of Calverley. The arms of Calverley were, Sable, an inescutcheon within an orle of 8 owls, silver.

His children were

- (1) Walter, 12.A.
- (2) Robert, 12.B.; query.
- (3) Thomas, 12.C.; query.

(1) Alice, 12.D., who married Nicholas FitzWilliam of Bentley [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 373]. The only authority for this match is Hopkinson's Pedigrees,² where Alice is stated to have been the daughter of a later Robert Baildon, 16.A., which is proved to be incorrect by the tombstone at Arksey [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 373]. She must have been about fifteen years younger than her brother Walter.

(2) Elizabeth, 12.E.; (3) Margaret, 12.F.; they are stated by Hopkinson to have been the sisters of Alice FitzWilliam.

WALTER BAILDON of Baildon, 12.A., son and heir of Robert Baildon, 11.B. [*ante*, p. 186], was probably born about 1448. He heads the pedigree entered by his great-great-grandson, Robert, 16.A., at the Visitation of 1584-5, and he is the third in the pedigree sent to Edward Baildon in 1589. Nothing is known of him previous to his father's death.

1472-3, January 11.—Letters of administration were granted to Walter of the personal estate of his father [*ante*, p. 189].

1476, Michaelmas Term.—Walter Baildon complained of Richard Wade of Scales near Askwith, husbandman, for cutting and carrying away his trees and underwood at Baildon to the value of 100*s.*, and for consuming and damaging his grass there by depasturing cattle therein.³

1476, Michaelmas Term.—Walter Baildon sued John Mortymer of Horton near Bradford, husbandman, and Thomas Jones of Heton in the parish of Bradford, husbandman, for a debt of 20 marks [£13, 6*s.* 8*d.*]. He also sued William Rogerson of Elom near Bingley, husbandman, to return certain chattels, worth 10 marks [£6, 13*s.* 4*d.*], which he unjustly detained.⁴

¹ York Wills, vol. 4, fo. 206.

² Harley MS. 4630; Additional MS. 26739.

³ De Banco 860, Mich. 16 Edw. IV, m. 171d.

⁴ *Ibid.*, m. 216.

1478, September 22.—Special Gaol Delivery at Pontefract, in connection with certain treasons, insurrections, riots, felonies, etc. Walter Baildon, esq., on the jury. There were several very interesting trials, showing the lawless and disturbed state of the country. Thomas Pylkyngton of Almondbury, late of Bery [Bury], Lancashire, gent., was convicted of stealing the sheep of Isabel Saville at Sowerby in 1461, and two horses of Elizabeth Fleming at Elland in 1472, besides other felonies of a similar kind. He claimed benefit of clergy.¹ Robert Pylkyngton of Sowerby, Yorks, bastard son of Sir John P., knt., was also convicted of felony, and claimed benefit of clergy. Robert Saville of Elland was convicted of stealing the goods of Thomas Merying at Tonge in 1472. He was sentenced to be hanged.²

1478, Michaelmas Term.—Walter Baildon sued John Utley of Ikley, yeoman, to return chattels value 5 marks [£3, 6s. 8d.]; also William Wade of Scaldis near Askwith, "whelewryght," and Alice his wife, to return chattels value 40s.; also William Beston of Fawedir, husbandman, to return chattels value 40s.³

1481, June 1.—Robert Hyppron, chaplain, son and heir of John Hyppron, deceased, granted to William Watson, Henry Soteshill, John Soteshill the elder, Amer Burdet, Robert Gairgrave and John Soteshill the younger, and the heirs of William Watson, all his messuages, lands, etc., in Lofthous, Methley, Folkerthorpe,⁴ and elsewhere in Yorkshire, and appointed William Hill and John Dyghton of Wakefield to give seisin. Witnesses: John Sayvelle, knt., John Nevelle, knt., William Calverley, John Ryssheworth, esquires, and Walter Bayldon. Dated at Lofthous.⁵

Some light is thrown on the above grant by a fine levied in Trinity Term, 1493, by which William Watson, described as kinsman and heir of Thomas Hipperon, conveyed lands in Folkerthorpe, Bubwith and Aghton [Aughton near Bubwith] to Sir John Sayvell and Richard Aikerode and the heirs of Aikerode, which lands Margaret, widow of John Hipperon, held for life by demise from John and Henry Soteshill.⁶ Kinsman [*consanguineus*] may

¹ It was objected by Richard Pygot, Serjeant-at-Law, for the prosecution, that Pylkyngton ought not to have benefit of clergy because he was a bigamist, having married Alice Bradley at Bury, Lanes., and after her death Joan Beaumont at Almondbury. He denied the marriage to Alice Bradley, and this question was referred to the Ecclesiastical Court. Bigamy, according to Canon Law, consisted in marrying two virgins successively, or once marrying a widow. Such were esteemed incapable of orders, and by a canon of the Council of Lyons, in 1274, were *omni privilegio clericali nudati, et coercioni fori secularis addicti*. This canon was adopted and explained in England by statute (4 Edw. I, st. 3, cap. 5), and bigamy thereupon became no uncommon counterplea to the claim of the benefit of clergy. Blackstone, *Commentaries*, 16th ed., vol. 4, p. 163.

² K.B. Ancient Indictments 349, m. 41, 164, 214, 230, 237.

³ De Banco 868, Mich. 18 Edw. IV, m. 74.

⁴ Lofthouse is near Rothwell and Methley near Leeds; Foggathorpe is in the parish of Bubwith, near Howden.

⁵ De Banco 880, East. 22 Edw. IV, m. 1, deeds.

⁶ Feet of Fines, Yorks., case 281, file 167.

mean any relationship more remote than son or brother, and is constantly used for grandson, which is probably its meaning here. There appears to have been some connection between this William Watson and Walter Baildon, probably through the Calverleys, Gargraves or Leghs. John Hipperon of Lofthouse was one of the sureties for Gilbert Legh of Middleton in the marriage articles of his son Gilbert Legh and Alice daughter of Walter Calverley.¹ There is a curious story of an attempt by Gilbert Legh to obtain the Hipperon property.²

1482, October 17.—Walter Bayldon was foreman of the jury at the Court of the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, held in and for the manor of Bingley, belonging to the Preceptory of Newland.³ This was probably in connection with the lands in Baildon which had formerly belonged to the Templars, Temple Ridding and Temple Croft.

1482-83, February 7.—See *ante*, vol. 1, pp. 403, 404.

1485, Michaelmas Term.—Thomas Calverley and Walter Bayldon complained that William Wilson of Headingley, yeoman, William Symson of Pudsey, yeoman, and Thomas Gels of Bradford, yeoman, had, on June 12, 1481, with force and arms, namely, with swords, clubs, bows and arrows, forcibly broken their close and houses at Bradford, and had put horses, oxen, cows, and sheep into their growing crops there, namely, wheat, barley, peas, beans, oats and grass, against the peace of King Edward IV and of Richard, late *de facto* but not *de jure* King of England; they claimed £13, 6s. 8d. for damages. The defendants denied the trespass, but asked for an adjournment in order to come to terms with the plaintiffs. This was granted, and the matter was probably settled out of Court.⁴ Thomas Calverley was the second son of Walter Calverley, and brother to Amice Baildon; he was consequently Walter Baildon's uncle.

1486, July 4.—Walter Bayldon was fined 2d. for not attending the Hospitallers' Court at Bingley.⁵

1486, October 2.—Walter Baildon, esq., was a juror at the Sessions held at Wetherby.⁶

1489, August 20.—At the Court held for Nicholas FitzWilliam's manor of Baildon, the jury presented that Walter Baildon, a tenant by knight service, had not appeared to do his suit; he was fined 4s. [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 211].

1489, Michaelmas Term.—Walter Bayldon, by Thomas Lister, his

¹ *Calverley Charters*, p. 248.

² *Loidis and Elmete*, pp. 243, 244.

³ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

⁴ De Banco 894, Mich. 1 Hen. VII, m. 69d.; 895, Hil. 1 Hen. VII, (1486), m. 230d., 264.

⁵ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

⁶ K.B. Ancient Indictments, bundle 429, m. 4.

attorney, complained of William Tonge of Bayldon, husbandman, Thomas Tonge of B., labourer, William Hudson of B., labourer, and Godfrey Fysshe of B., husbandman, for breaking his close at Bayldon, and doing other enormities, to his grave damage and against the King's peace.¹

1490, July 8.—Walter Baildon was again fined 4*d.* for not attending to suit at Nicholas FitzWilliam's manor Court at Baildon. The jury also presented that Walter held freely and ought of right to pay yearly 9*s.* 3*d.* to the lord for his principal messuage in which he lived and for certain lands and tenements in Baildon, and 8*s.* yearly for certain tenements in the occupation of Thomas and John Launde. The jury presented further that Walter unjustly detained a parcel of land at Jenett Eyng which is worth 1*s.* a year; no rent had been paid for twenty years, and it was ordered that the arrears be distrained for [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 212, 213].

1492, October 1.—Walter Bayldon, esq., was a juror at an inquiry held at Leeds.²

1494, November 5.—William Calverley, John Burton, Richard Pek, Walter Baildon and Thomas Gargrave, esquires, at the special request of William Watson³ of Lofthouse granted to Richard Watson and Joan his wife, daughter of George Box,⁴ esq., the manor or capital messuage in Lofthouse, near Rothwell, called Lofthouse Hall, and various lands there, all of which they had of the gift and feoffment of the said William Watson; To hold the same to Richard Watson and Joan and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the heirs of the body of Richard; remainder to Robert, Richard's brother, and the heirs of his body; remainder to the said William Watson his heirs and assigns.⁵ Five seals remain; Baildon's is broken, but shows about half a fleur-de-lis, evidently from a signet-ring.



1494, November 24.—The same five trustees, including Walter Baildon, at the request of William Watson, demised certain lands in Lofthouse to George Box, for six years, at a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.⁶

We gather some further particulars of this transaction from the Inquisition taken after the death of Richard Watson, William's son, on June 24, 1507. The conveyance previously mentioned is recited, and also another charter by which William Watson conveyed a part of the manor of Lofthouse to William Calverley,

¹ De Banco 910, Mich. 5 Hen. VII, m. 42.

² K.B. Ancient Indictments, bundle 396, m. 57.

³ See *ante*, p. 191.

⁴ George Box married, before March 11, 1471-2, a daughter of William Calverley, brother of Amice, Walter Baildon's mother; *Calverley Charters*, p. lxiiv.

⁵ Hailstone MSS., Chapter Library, York.

⁶ Bodleian Charters, no. 295.

Thomas Wentworth, Walter Baildon and John Baildon [probably Walter's son of that name] in order to secure a life estate to Elizabeth Watson, his wife, in lieu of dower.¹

1495, Easter Term.—Thomas Gargrave, Thomas Calverley and Walter Baildon, gentlemen, were three of the jurors sworn in an action brought by Sir John Savyle otherwise Savile against Sir John Hastynges of Fenwike [near Doncaster], to recover 200 marks [£133, 6s. 8d.] due on a bond, dated May 21, 1490, given by Hastynges and 27 others, to secure their obedience to an award of Sir Thomas Bourghchier and others, the arbitrators chosen between the parties to the bond of the one part and Sir John Savyle, Beatrice widow of John Coke, and Elys Coke, on the other part, relating to the death of John Coke and other disputes.²

1496, May 17.—Inquisition taken at Barnsley, before Thomas Fitz-William, knt., and others, Keepers of the Peace and Justices for the West Riding, by the oath of John Faukys, esq., Walter Bayldon, esq., Richard Kyghley, gent., William Lyndley, gent., and others, who say that William Thopham of Wyllesthorppe in the County of the City of York, yeoman, and others [named], with other malefactors to the number of 20 persons unknown, on April 11, 1496, arrayed in warlike manner, broke the close of Elizabeth Gare, Prioress of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Nonmunkton, at Kirkhamerton, and there burned and threw down a fulling-mill of the Prioress, by the order, maintenance and support of Miles Willesthorppe of W., esq.³

1499, September 21.—Sir Robert Plumpton, knt., and Walter Baildon, esq., entered into a bond of the sum of 100 marks [£66, 13s. 4d.] to Robert Hastings. The bond was to be void if Sir Robert P. and Walter Baildon "yerely pay and content to the aforesaid Robert Hastings 8 marks 6s. 8d. [£5, 13s. 4d.] of lawful money of England, at such feastes as appeares by the Indenture made betwixt the said Robert Hastings and Dame Margret his wife, of the one party, and Sir Robert Plumpton, knight, of th'other party."⁴

I have not found any further details, and there is nothing in the Plumpton Correspondence to throw any light on it. The bond may have been for the repayment of a loan by instalments. William Plumpton, Sir Robert's eldest son, married in 1496 Isabel, daughter of Robert Babthorpe, and heir to her cousin Isabel, daughter of Sir Ralph Babthorpe, and wife of Sir John Hastings of Fenwick.⁵ Sir John had a younger brother named

¹ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, Hen. VII, vol. 20, no. 91.

² De Banco 922, Mich. 8 Hen. VII, m. 403.

³ King's Bench, Ancient Indictments, bundle 410.

⁴ Dodsworth MS. 50, fo. 92.

⁵ *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. cii.

Robert, who is probably the person to whom the bond was given.¹ Apart from this connection, Sir Robert Plumpton's wife Anne or Agnes Gascoigne, was niece to Anne Gascoigne, mother of Sir John Hastings.

Sir Robert Plumpton was then plunged into the ruinous litigation with the notorious Richard Empson, which ended in reducing him to beggary; a graphic account of what can only be styled an impudent robbery on Empson's part is given by Mr. Stapleton.²

For Walter Baildon's probable relationship to the Plumptons, see *ante*, pp. 170-172.

The next note further illustrates the struggles of Sir Robert Plumpton while Empson's claim was in progress. He was trying to raise further money by the sale of property, but in the uncertain state of his title some security had to be given to the purchaser to guard against the sale being declared void.

1504, October 10.—John Slingsby the younger bought certain lands in Studley Roger, near Ripon, from Sir Robert Plumpton and William Plumpton, his eldest son and heir apparent, with a condition annexed that Richard Mauleverer, esq., and Walter Baildon, esq., should be at the same time enfeoffed by the vendors in lands in Wetton [Weeton] and Huby near Harewood, to be conveyed to the purchaser "if the said lands in Studley Roger be recovered from the possession of the said John Slingsby."³ This was carried out by a grant from the two Plumptons, on the same day, of all their lands in Wetton and Huby to Richard Mauleverer and Walter Baildon, esquires.⁴

Empson's claim was decided in favour of his nominees at the Assizes at York in the Autumn of 1502. Sir Robert appealed to the King, and it was no doubt in connection with this appeal that a very remarkable document was drawn up, showing the gross way in which Empson had intimidated the jury at York. This took the form of a certificate of certain events prior to and subsequent to the trial. It is too long to quote in full; it is printed in *Plumpton Correspondence*, pp. cvi-cix.

1504-5, January 18.—Forasmuch as it is meritorius to every Christian man to certyfy the trewth in such cawses as they shalbe required for the declaration of trewth to be had in the said causes, and that Sir Robert

¹ *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 145.

² *Ibid.*, pp. cii *et seq.*

³ *Ibid.*, p. 199 n.

⁴ Dodsworth MS. 148, fo. 42.

Plompton, knight, hath required us to certifie the demesner of Sir Richard Emson, knight, at the assise that Robert Bubwith and Richard Burgh, prestes, arained against the said Sir Robert, at York, of the maners of Plompton and Idill. . . . Therefore it is that we, whose names hereafter ensueth, upon our trewth testyfie that the foresaid Sir Richard Empson, accompened with Edward Stanhopp [and others], knights, and other gentlemen and yeomen to the number of 200 persons and moe [more], and divers of the garde of our Sovereigne Lord the King, arayed in the most honorable liverie of his said garde, came to Yorke to maintaine the foresaid Robert and Richard in the said assise, and theare abode, with the said companie at their costs and charges, to the time that the said assise passed against the foresaid Sir Robert.

The document goes on to allege that an exemplification of a Fine was produced by the plaintiffs in Court, purporting to settle the two manors on the heirs general of Sir William Plumpton, through whom the plaintiffs claimed, and that Sir Robert Plumpton's Counsel was refused when he asked to have it read; an account is also given of an attempted settlement of the case by four arbitrators who met "at the Chapel of Yorke Brigg." The certificate was executed by William Gascoigne and Christopher Warde, knights, 12 esquires, including Walter Baylton, 14 gentlemen, and 47 yeomen, including Thomas Bayldon.¹

After the execution of Empson in 1510 a compromise was arrived at, and the manor of Plumpton was restored to Sir Robert.

I have no further notes of Walter Baildon, nor can I say when he died; he appears to have been dead in Trinity Term, 1511.

The Christian name of his wife is not known; she is stated in the Visitation of 1584-5 to have been the daughter of Thomas Gargrave. There can be little doubt that she was the daughter of Thomas Gargrave of Wakefield, who married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Legh the elder, of Middleton, near Rothwell. Gilbert Legh the younger married in 1434 Alice, daughter of Walter Calverley of Calverley,² whose sister, Amice Calverley, married Robert Baildon, Walter's father, in 1446 [*ante*, p. 182]. Walter and his wife were thus closely connected, though not related, through the Calverleys and the Leghs. The arms of Gargrave are, Lozengy, silver and sable, on a bend, sable, 3 crescents, gold.

His children were:—

1. John, 13.A.
2. William of Baildon, 13.C.; query.
3. Richard of Swinefleet, 13.D.; query.

¹ Plumpton Chartulary, no. 824; Dodsworth MS. 148, fo. 43; *Ilkley, Ancient and Modern*, p. 108.

² *Calverley Charters*, p. 248.

1. Anne, 13.B., wife of William Threapland. She is mentioned in an action brought in Easter Term, 1586, by her great-grandson, Robert Threapland, to recover a messuage and lands in Allerton near Bradford, which Thomas Doughty and John Grenegate gave to William Threapland and Anne daughter of Walter Baildon and the heirs of their bodies.¹

ROBERT BAILDON of Baildon, 12.B., was probably a younger son of Robert, 11.B. [*ante*, p. 186].

1476, Easter Term.—Elizabeth widow of William FitzWilliam of Sprotteburgh, esq., Thomas Worteley of W., esq., Richard Ben, chaplain, and others, executors of the will of the said William FitzWilliam, sued Robert Baildon of B., gent., John Baildon of Otley the elder, gent., William Watson of Horsford, yeoman, and Robert Launde of Baildon, yeoman, for a debt of 10 marks [£6, 13s. 4d.] due on a joint and several bond, dated November 22, 1471, to secure the payment by Robert Baildon of 43s. 4d. on St. Andrew's Day [Nov. 30], 1472, and 43s. 4d. on St. Mary Magdalen's Day [July 22], 1473. The action sometimes proceeded against all the defendants and sometimes against Watson or John Baildon alone. In Michaelmas Term, 1476, Watson alleged that Robert Baildon had duly paid the moneys at the times specified, which the plaintiffs denied, and the Sheriff was ordered to summon a jury. The case had not been tried down to Michaelmas Term, 1480, when John Baildon was to be exacted.²

1489, Michaelmas Term.—Humfrey Peersall, esq., complained of Robert Baildon of Bingley, yeoman, for breaking his close at Bingley, and seizing and carrying off his goods and chattels there to the value of 100s.³ Notwithstanding the difference of description, "yeoman" instead of "gentleman," I think this must refer to the same Robert.

1493, July 4.—Inquest held at Otley, within the Liberty of Thomas [Scot], Archbishop of York, before William Dyncley, the Archbishop's Coroner, by the oath of Robert Baildon, Robert Inglande, Robert Pycard, [and others]. Richard Broune of Otley, husbandman, in June last, struck John Water of Otley, weaver, in the left breast, with a dagger [*gestrum*], price 4d., whereof he died on July 3.⁴

1505, Easter Term.—The Abbat of Ryvaux complained of Robert Baldon, yeoman, Richard Wodde, "sayer" [? sawyer], Otuell Hagh, dyer, James Wodde, "sayer," and William Huet, labourer, all of Byngley, for breaking his close at Harden, and cutting and carrying away his trees and underwood to the value of £10.⁵

¹ Recovery Roll, East. 28 Eliz., m. 5d.

² De Banco 858, East. 16 Edw. IV, m. 71d.; 860, Mich. 16 Edw. IV, m. 254d., 406; 862, East. 17 Edw. IV, (1477), m. 87d.; 864, Mich. 17 Edw. IV, m. 74d.; 866, East. 18 Edw. IV, (1478), m. 93; 868, Mich. 18 Edw. IV, m. 21; 874, Mich. 20 Edw. IV, (1480), m. 309.

³ De Banco 910, Mich. 5 Hen. VII, m. 519d.

⁴ King's Bench, Ancient Indictments, bundle 402.

⁵ De Banco 972, East. 20 Hen. VII, m. 42d.

Leonard Baildon, 13.E., who occurs in 1523 in connection with some property at Bingley [*post*, p. 202], may have been his son.

THOMAS BAILDON, 12.C., who executed the Plumpton Memorial in 1505 [*ante*, p. 195], may have been another son of Robert, 11.B. [*ante*, p. 186], and a brother of Walter, who also executed it. There is, however, no clue to Thomas's identity, and I have no other notes that can be assigned to him.

JOHN BAILDON of Baildon and Doncaster, 13.A., son and heir of Walter Baildon, 12.A. [*ante*, p. 189], was probably born about 1468 or 1469.

The first information I have about him is in 1487, when we learn that he had been placed in some office at Knaresborough by Sir Christopher Warde.

Sometime between June and November, 1487, William Calverley the elder of Calverley wrote to his cousin,¹ Sir Robert Plumpton of Plumpton, as follows:

To my right worshipfull cousin, Sir Rob^t Plumpton.
Right worshipfull Cousin,

After due recomendations, I comend me unto you, letting you wytt I am enformed you are good master² unto my cousin John Baylton, praying you of your good continuance therein for my sake. Sir, I understand my cousin Sir Christofer Ward,³ hath put him ther to an occupation of the Kyng's. Sir, if ther be any man that wold wrong him therin, I desire you therin that you will be his good master for my sake, as I may doe you any pleasure hereafter, which I shalbe redy, with grace of God, at altymes, who have you in his keeping.

Be your owne

WILLIAM CALVERLEY the elder.⁴

William Calverley was the eldest brother of Amice, wife of Robert Baildon [*ante*, p. 189], John Baildon's grandmother; his will was proved on July 5, 1489. Sir Robert Plumpton was Constable of Knaresborough Castle and Master Forester;⁵ the phrase "good master" suggests that John Baildon was under Sir Robert

¹ I cannot explain this relationship. Such expressions were often used to express very remote degrees of consanguinity or affinity. See *ante*, vol. 1, pp. 278, 279.

² As to sons of gentlemen being in "service" of some sort, see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 409.

³ Sir William Calverley's mother and Sir Christopher Warde's grandmother were sisters, Elizabeth and Joan Markenfield.

⁴ *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 56.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. xcix.

in some capacity or other. I have not been able to ascertain what office John held; he is not mentioned in the Ministers' Accounts for the period. Another John Baildon is mentioned several times in the Knaresborough Court Rolls, which is rather confusing [see *post*, Waifs and Strays]; the identity of the John mentioned above is shown by his relationship to William Calverley.

About two years later, he got into trouble over the purchase of some wine, which he had not paid for. The dispute was referred to Sir Robert Plumpton, which suggests that John was still under him in some capacity. The only reference to the matter is contained in the following letter, which is undated, but was probably written in 1489.

Undated; about 1489.—To the right worshipfull Sir in God, Sir Robert Plumpton, kt., be this byll delivered in hast.

Right worshipfull Sir, After due recomendations, pleaseth you to know that, after as I am enformed, one John Bailton of Knarsbrough of layt bought and received of my kinsman, the brynger, a ton of wyne, for the which he hath nought content; and now for his offence all his goods standeth under arrest and in your will. I wold, and hartely pray you, that my sayd kynsman myght, for my sake, either have his wyne againe or els contentation therefore, after there commaunds; and ye therfore shall have my good hart in any thing I may doe for you. So knoweth our Lord, who have you in his protection. From Fountayne, this same Tewesday.

Your owne

JOHN, ABBOT OF FOUNTAYNE.¹

1490, April 6.—John Baildon was one of the jurors at the Inquisition held at York Castle by Thomas Rythre, esq., the Escheator, after the death of Sir John Norton of Norton Conyers.²

Some time after 1494 John was one of the feoffees of the manor of Lofthouse; see *ante*, p. 193.

1496, April 29.—John Baildon is first on the jury at the Sheriff's Tourn held at Knaresborough.³

1497, October 7, Saturday before St. Wilfred.—John Baildon is first on the jury at the Sheriff's Tourn held at Knaresborough.⁴

1499, October 2.—John Baildon is the first on the jury at the Sheriff's Tourn held at Knaresborough.⁵

¹ *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 62. John Darnton was Abbat of Fountains from 1478 to 1494.

² *Inq. post mortem*, Chancery, ser. 2, vol. 5, no. 86.

³ Knaresborough Court Rolls, 11-12 Hen. VII, m. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 13-14 Hen. VII, m. 1.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 15-16 Hen. VII, m. 1.

1500, April 29.—John Baildon, gentleman, is the first on the jury at the Sheriff's Tourn held at Knaresborough.¹

1505-6, January 21.—Richard Beke appointed John Bailton, gent., as his general attorney in all pleas and complaints by or against him in the Knaresborough Manor Court.²

1507, July 27.—John Baildon of Knaresborough, gentleman, and Robert Slyngeby of the same, gentleman, were pledges for the fines of Christopher Braithwaite of Misys in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard, yeoman, and others, who were each fined 5s. for certain trespasses and riots.³ Robert Slingsby is not mentioned in the pedigrees of Slingsby of Scriven; he was probably a younger son of John, eldest son of John Slingsby, who married Isabel, daughter of Walter Calverley, before May 8, 1442,⁴ and, if so, was second cousin to John Baildon.

1508, Michaelmas Term.—Robert [Deping], Abbat of St. German's of Selby, parson of the church of Sneth [Snaith], sued John Baildon of Swynflete the elder, gentleman, for a debt of 40s.⁵

It is a far cry from Baildon to Swinefleet, nearly 40 miles as the crow flies, nevertheless I think this John is John of Baildon. His first wife, to whom he was married before 1496, was a daughter of John Haldenby of Haldenby, 4 miles from Swinefleet, where the Haldenbys had property. We shall see presently that John Baildon's son, Robert, 14.B., had property at Reedness, close to Swinefleet and also in the parish of Whitgift, where the Haldenbys also had property. John's marriage sufficiently explains the presence of himself and other Baidons in the neighbourhood. He may have had a grant of land with his wife, or he may have taken a lease from his father-in-law.

1508, October 5.—John Baildon, gent., is the first on the jury at the Sheriff's Tourn held at Knaresborough.⁶ He was still holding his office at Knaresborough, whatever it was. In the next note he is described as of Baildon, which probably implies that his father was then dead.

1511, Easter Term.—Nicholas FitzWilliam, esq., complained of John Baildon of Baildon, gent., William Baildon of B., gent., Thomas Lyster of B., yeoman, and Walter Lownde of B., yeoman, for breaking his close and houses at Baildon, and cutting and taking away his trees and underwood to the value of 100s.⁷

¹ Knaresborough Court Rolls, 15-16 Hen. VII, m. 1d.

² *Ibid.*, 21-22 Hen. VII, m. 1.

³ Exchequer, K.R. Estreates, bundle 49, no. 4.

⁴ *Calverley Charters*, p. 254; Clay's *Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire*, vol. 2, pp. 65, 66.

⁵ De Banco 986, Mich. 24 Hen. VII, m. 51d., 64. Swinefleet is in the parish of Whitgift, 10 miles east of Snaith.

⁶ Knaresborough Court Rolls, 24 Hen. VII, m. 1.

⁷ C. P. Plea Roll 995, East. 3 Hen. VIII, m. 278d.; 996, Trin. 3 Hen. VIII, m. 299.

1512, December 23.—John Bayldon was one of the Collectors of the Lay Subsidy in the East Riding.¹

1515, October 5.—Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, granted a license to the Curate of Doncaster to marry John Baildon of the parish of Otley and Mary Copley of the parish of Doncaster, publishing the banns of marriage twice only.²

It was doubtless in consequence of this marriage that John removed to Doncaster, where he appears to have lived for the rest of his life.

Undated; 1515, before December 22.³—

To the Ryght Worshipfull Father in God, William [Warham], th' arbischopp of Canterbury and Chauncellor of England, sheweth your dayly oratour, John Baledon of Doncaster, gentleman, and Marie his wife. After stating that they were seised of a messuage and 60 acres of land in Doncaster, they allege that "dyvers evidences, charters, and mynniments concerning the premises ben comen to thandys [the hands] and possession of oon Myles Boswell,"⁴ who refused to give them up; "and forasmuch as your seid oratours knoweth not the certainty of the seid evidences, charters, or miniments, or whether they be contained in bagge, box, chest, lokked or ensealed, they be therefore without remedy by cause [course] of the common law," they ask for a subpœna against Boswell.⁵

1515-6, Hilary Term.—Marmaduke [Huby], Abbat of Fountains, sued John Baildon, late of Knaresbrugh, gent., for a debt of 40s.⁶ It is possible that this claim relates back to the time when John was at Knaresborough, some 25 years before. There was no period of limitation for actions in those days.

1516, Easter Term.—William [Marshall], Abbat of Kirkstall, sued John Baildon of Doncaster, esq., for a debt of £6.⁷

1516, Michaelmas Term.—John Baildon, esq., complained of Richard Spyve of Bingley, yeoman, for breaking his close at Baildon, and cutting and carrying away trees and underwood to the value of £10.⁸

1516, Michaelmas Term.—John Clapam, administrator of the goods and chattels of Elizabeth late his wife, deceased, formerly wife and executrix of the will of Robert Haweden, which Elizabeth died intestate, sued

¹ Fine Roll 323. 4 Hen. VIII, m. 20.

² *Suttons Soc.*, vol. 45, p. 368. See Note on Edward Copley, *post*, p. 205.

³ When Cardinal Wolsey was appointed Chancellor.

⁴ Third son of John or Thomas Bosville of Ardsley, who married Isabel, daughter of Nicholas Wortley; her sister, Elizabeth, married Thomas Copley, and was the mother of Edward Copley, Mary Baildon's first husband; Visitation of 1563-4.

⁵ Early Chancery Proceedings, bundle 279, no. 50.

⁶ C. P. Plea Roll 1013, Hil. 7 Hen. VIII, m. 35; 1014, East. 8 Hen. VIII, m. 161d.; 1015, Trin. 8 Hen. VIII, m. 182d.

⁷ C. P. Plea Roll 1014, East. 8 Hen. VIII, m. 167; 1015, Trin. 8 Hen. VIII, m. 20d.

⁸ C. P. Plea Roll 1016, Mich. 8 Hen. VIII, m. 28d.

John Baidon of Doncaster, gentleman, and Mary his wife, administratrix of the goods and chattels of Edward Copley of Doncaster, esq., deceased, who died intestate, for a debt of £20, which they unjustly detain.¹

1517, after October 12.—Inquisition taken after the death of John Bradford the younger. He died seised of (*inter alia*) a messuage and premises in Baidon, which were held of John Baidon, esq., and were worth 13s. 4d. beyond outgoings. Joan wife of John Sheffield and Beatrice wife of Nicholas Tempest were his daughters and next heirs; Joan was aged 16. He died on October 12, 9 Henry VIII [1517].²

This document is in very bad condition, and parts of it are quite illegible. The top has been torn off, and with it the date, but the date of the death is quite clear, the year being written out in full, “*nono*”; the mutilation probably accounts for its being placed in the wrong file. His will is stated to have been proved on November 2, 1516, so that there is clearly a mistake in the date somewhere. [See note on the Bradfords, *post*, p. 204].

1517.—John Baidon was admitted a member of the Guild of Corpus Christi at York.³ The identity of this John is uncertain.

1518, Michaelmas Term.—John Baidon of Hedon, esq., sued Margaret Mirfeld of Tong, widow, Richard Lasey otherwise Layse of Halifax, gent., and Edward Bollyng of Bradford, gent., for a debt of 200 marks [£133, 6s. 8d.].⁴

The identity of this John seems reasonably certain. Robert Baidon, John's heir, was born in 1496, and he married Margaret Mirfield, daughter of Peter Mirfield of Tong. Margaret, the above-named defendant, was the widow of John Mirfield, Peter's father; she is said to have been a daughter of Robert Holt of Stubley, Lancashire. Richard Lacy was probably of Cromwellbottom, near Halifax. Edward Bolling was the son of Tristram Bolling of Chellow, near Bradford. The 200 marks must, I think, represent the marriage portion of Margaret the granddaughter, for the payment of which Margaret the grandmother appears to have given a bond with two sureties.

1520, Easter Term.—John Baidon, esq., complained of George Hudson of Doncaster, labourer, for breaking his close and house at

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1016, Mich. 8 Hen. VIII, m. 564d.

² Inq. post mortem, Chancery, ser. 2, vol. 27, no. 2.

³ *Sureties Soc.*, vol. 57, p. 189.

⁴ C. P. Plea Roll 1022, Mich. 10 Hen. VIII, m. 716d.

Doncaster, damaging and consuming his corn and grass there to the value of 100s., by depasturing cattle therein, and seizing and taking away his goods and chattels to the value of 40s.¹

John Baildon was Mayor of Doncaster in 1520 and 1521. He held the Court Leet there at frequent intervals during his year of office, and also the Manor Court at Rossington.²

1522, Michaelmas Term.—Walter Frost, Thomas Woderoff, Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth, esquires, and William Frost, gentleman, sued John Baildon of Doncaster, gentleman, and Robert Baildon, his son and heir apparent, for a debt of 40 marks [£26, 13s. 4d.].³

1523, Trinity Term.—John Baildon claimed from Leonard Baildon a messuage and 8 acres of land in Byngley, as his right, by a writ of *quare cessavit per biennium*. Leonard did not appear, and judgment was given for the plaintiff, by default, in Easter Term, 1524.⁴ I cannot say who this Leonard Baildon was; he may have been the son of Robert, 12.B. [*ante*, p. 196].

1524-5, Hilary Term.—William Grene complained of John Baildon of Doncaster, gent., for breaking his close at Doncaster, and cutting and taking away his trees and underwood to the value of 5 marks [£3, 6s. 8d.].⁵

1525, September 21.—John Baildon, gentleman, was one of the sureties for the appearance of John Burgess at the Borough Court of Doncaster.⁶

John Baildon died, presumably at Doncaster, on December 22, 1526.

1526-7, January 9.—Letters of administration of the goods of John Baildon of Doncaster, gent., who died intestate, were granted to Robert Baildon, his son and heir, and Edward Baildon of Doncaster.⁷

1527, May 1.—Writ to the Escheator of Yorkshire to hold an inquisition touching the lands and tenements which had belonged to John Baledon, esq.⁸

1527, June 21.—Inquisition held at Doncaster, before Thomas Green, esq., the Escheator for Yorkshire, after the death of John Baildon, esquire, James Rawson, esquire, being foreman of the jury, which included also Richard Baildon and Thomas Threpland, yeomen.⁹ The jury found that John died on December 22, 1526; and that on the day of his death he was

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1028, East. 12 Hen. VIII, m. 259; 1029, Trin. 12 Hen. VIII, m. 24.

² *Doncaster Records*, vol. 2, pp. 29-36, 243.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 1037, Mich. 14 Hen. VIII, m. 245.

⁴ C. P. Plea Roll 1040, Trin. 15 Hen. VIII, m. 595d.; 1043, East. 16 Hen. VIII, m. 20d.

⁵ C. P. Plea Roll 1046, Hil. 16 Hen. VIII, m. 466d.; 1048, Trin. 17 Hen. VIII, m. 78.

⁶ *Doncaster Records*, vol. 2, p. 48.

⁷ York Wills, vol. 9, fo. 358.

⁸ Fine Roll 337, m. 6.

⁹ He was the son of William Threpland and Anne his wife, daughter of Walter Baildon, and consequently John Baildon's nephew [*ante*, p. 196].

seised of the manor of Baildon, and 8 messuages, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 12 acres of wood at Baildon, held of Sir Edward Musgrave and Joan his wife [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 267], as of their manor of Gelyndale [Givendale], in socage, by the rent of a red rose for all service, and that the same were worth twenty marks and 2*d*. [*£*13, 8*s*. 8*d*.] a year, clear of all outgoings. Robert Baildon was the son and heir, and was aged thirty years and more.¹

John's first wife was "one of y^e Haldenbye's daughters in Holderneshe,"² to whom he was married about 1490 or a year or two later, their second son, Robert, having been born in 1496. She was dead in 1515, when John married again. Her Christian name does not appear. She is not mentioned in the Haldenby pedigrees, but a comparison of dates shows that she must have been a daughter of John Haldenby of Haldenby, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Hildyard of Winestead. Their eldest son, Robert Haldenby, had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married George Copley, son of Mary Copley, John Baildon's second wife. The Haldenbys had property in Swinefleet, Reedness and Snaith, in all of which places we find Baidons shortly afterwards. The arms of Haldenby are Vert, a fess between 3 covered cups, gold.

John married secondly, between October 5 and December 22, 1515, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer, and widow of Edward Copley. See Note on Edward Copley, *post*, p. 205.

His children, all by the first wife, were as follows:—

1. John, 14.A., his existence is only postulated from the fact that his father was called "the elder" in Michaelmas Term, 1508 [*ante*, p. 199]. I have no notes that can be assigned to him, and he evidently died before his father, without issue. He was dead in Michaelmas Term, 1522, when Robert is described as son and heir of John [*ante*, p. 202].
2. Robert, 14.B., heir to his father in 1526.
3. Thomas, 14.C.
4. Edward, 14.F.; query.
5. Richard, 14.G.; query.
1. Edith, 14.D.
2. Jennett, 14.E., mentioned in Edith's will, 1548 [*post*, p. 218].

¹ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 46, no. 27; Exchequer, series 2, file 229, no. 7.

² Robert Baildon's letter, 1589, *post*, Robert, 16.A.

NOTE ON THE BRADFORDS.

The Bradfords seem to have held two properties in Baildon, one of which was held of John Baildon and the other of the Fitz-Williams. The earliest note I have concerning the latter property is in 1469, when William Bradford is twice mentioned [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 210, 211]. William Bradford was of The Heath, in the parish of Warmfield, near Wakefield; he died in 1475 or 1476, and was succeeded by his son John, who is mentioned in the Baildon Court Rolls of 1489 and 1490 [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 211, 212]. This John, called "the elder," by his will dated April 1, 1495, and proved January 21, 1495-6, directed his feoffees to settle, *inter alia*, "a mese [messuage] with the landes and tenementes in Bayldone" on his son John and his heirs male.¹

This John the younger is the one referred to in the inquisition printed above. His will, dated June 20, and proved November 2, 1516, mentions a son John, who was either illegitimate, or died before his father.²

The property at Heath, near Wakefield, was bought by William Bradford,³ who seems to have divided it between his two sons, John and Brian. John's share descended to his son, John the younger, and then to his two daughters, Joan Sheffield and Beatrice Tempest. On the partition between them, the Heath property was divided.⁴ The Tempests' portion was settled by Nicholas and Beatrice Tempest on their daughter Beatrice, wife of Alexander Rishworth, who appear to have exchanged, or re-arranged in some way, their Heath lands with Charles Sheffield in 1565;⁵ he was apparently the second but eldest surviving son of John and Joan Sheffield. In 1562, John Kay of Oakenshaw bought the manor of Purston-Jaglin and lands at Heath and elsewhere from Robert Bradford,⁶ who was probably the Robert Bradford (born 1528), son of Brian (died 1558), son of George, son of Brian, son of William, the original purchaser of Heath [see above]. John Kay built the beautiful old house still standing, known as Heath Old Hall, about 1564,⁷ evidently on the property purchased from

¹ *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 4, p. 108n.

² *Ibid.*, p. 109n.

³ Early Chancery Proceedings, bundle 119, no. 35.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hen. VIII, bundle 49, file 340, no. 29.

⁵ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 7-8 Eliz.

⁶ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 4-5 Eliz.

⁷ Louis Ambler, *Old Halls and Manor Houses of Yorkshire*, p. 51.

Robert Bradford. In 1587 he bought property in Heath and Warmfield from Alexander Rishworth, Beatrice (Tempest) his wife, and Richard their son and heir apparent,¹ thus apparently acquiring the whole of the original Bradford estate there, except a small portion which was sold by Beatrice Rishworth and Richard, her son and heir apparent, to Martin Frobisher, the navigator, in 1591.²

1510, Michaelmas Term.—John Bradford, esq., complained of James Sharpe of Horton in Bradfordale, yeoman, John Lister of Hawksworth, wheelwright, Robert Lister of Baidon, potter, and Thomas Shakelton of Fethirston, husbandman, for breaking his close and houses at Willesden, Baidon and Preston Jakelyn, cutting his trees and underwood to the value of 40s., and threatening his tenants there of life and limb, so that they left their tenements, whereby the plaintiff lost their rents and services for a long time.³

NOTE ON EDWARD COPLEY.

Edward Copley was the only son of Thomas Copley of Doncaster, 7th son of Sir Richard Copley of Batley. William Copley, 2nd son of Sir Richard, was of the Middle Temple;⁴ he appears to have bought considerable property in Doncaster and the neighbourhood. He died without issue, and by his will, dated March 15, 1489-90, proved December 21, 1490 (see below), he devised the bulk of his real estate to feoffees, to the use of his nephew Edward, if he attained 25.⁵

Thomas Copley, Edward's father, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Wortley. His will, dated October 12, 1482, proved October 26, 1483, mentions his wife Elizabeth, his eldest son William, his bastard son William, his daughter Isabel, and certain unnamed sons and daughters.⁶

Thomas's widow married Walter Hawksworth of Hawksworth.⁷

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 29 Eliz.

² *Ibid.*, Mich. 33-4 Eliz.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 993, Mich. 2 Hen. VIII, m. 174.

⁴ Sheard, *Records of Batley*, p. 267.

⁵ *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 4, p. 46. See also an extract from his will, *ante*, vol. 1, p. 405, where he is wrongly stated to have been heir to his father; he was the eldest son of Sir Richard's second marriage.

⁶ *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 4, p. 47n.

⁷ See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 404.

Edward Copley married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer,¹ before January 10, 1508-9; she is not mentioned in the Mauleverer pedigrees.² She is probably the "nese Mary" to whom Robert Mauleverer, brother of Sir Thomas, bequeathed a pair of linen sheets.³

1514, October 20.—Inquisition taken after the death of Edward Copley of Doncaster. One William Copley was seised of the manors of Warmsworth and Wilsick, and of messuages and lands there and in Doncaster, Loversall, Wadworth and Wheatley, near Doncaster, all of which he gave to John Norton, knt., Thomas Copley, William Bollyng, [and others], to the uses of his will, which declared that the said Edward, when he attained 25, should have all the above property, to himself and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of William. When Edward attained 25, the said feoffees, by charter dated January 10, 1508-9, at his request, enfeofed him and Mary his wife of all the property in Wilsick, a messuage and lands in Loversall, and a messuage and rents of 13s. 4d. and 16s. from two messuages in Doncaster, one of them called The George, to hold to Edward and Mary and the heirs male of Edward. Mary is still living, and is now solely seised *per jus accrescendi*; etc., etc. Edward died on the Friday [September 9] after the Nativity of Blessed Mary, 1513. George is his son and heir, aged one year and more.⁴

George Copley married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Haldenby of Haldenby, brother of John Baildon's first wife.

WILLIAM BAILDON, 13.C., was probably a younger son of Walter, 12.A. [*ante*, p. 189].

1501, December 6.—Seisin of the manor of Baildon was given to Nicholas FitzWilliam's feoffees in the presence of William Baildon. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 372.

1507-8, Hilary Term.—Nicholas FitzWilliam of Bentley, esq., complained of William Baildon of Baildon, gent., for breaking his close at Baildon, and cutting and taking away his trees and underwood to the value of £10.⁵

1511, Easter Term.—See *ante*, p. 199.

¹ Visitations, 1563-4, 1612.

² Her sister Bridget, who married John Vavasour of Weston, [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 530], is also omitted.

³ *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 4, p. 182; will dated August 14, 1500; no probate.

⁴ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 79, no. 162; Exchequer, series 2, file 218, no. 15.

⁵ De Banco 983, Hil. 23 Hen. VII, m. 86.

1524, March 28.—William Bayldon was living at Baildon, and paid 12*d.* subsidy on his goods. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 214.

1532, Michaelmas Term.—Richard Brerehey sued Richard Pykkard of Bayldon, yeoman, William Bayldon of Bayldon, gent., and Christopher Pykkard of Menston, husbandman, for a debt of £6.¹

1535, Michaelmas Term.—William Stede sued Joan Stede or Steede of Baildon, widow, Leonard Stede of B., yeoman or husbandman, and William Baildon of B., gent., for a debt of £20.²

RICHARD BAILDON, 13.D., was probably a younger son of Walter, 12.A. [*ante*, p. 189].

1515, Michaelmas Term.—William Dobbyn of Gedney, Lincolnshire, yeoman, sued John Leke of York, haberdasher, Richard Baildon of Swynflete in Marsland, gent., and Richard Leke of Grastwyke [?], yeoman, for a debt of £10.³

John Baildon, Richard's presumed brother, was of Swinefleet in 1508 [*ante*, p. 199].

I have no other notes that I can definitely assign to this Richard, but there were several other Richards about this time, which makes it confusing. [See Richard of Heaton, 14.G., *post*, p. 218, and Richard of Otley, *post*, The Baidons of Newhall.] He was very probably the father of Richard Baildon of Goole, whose will was proved on January 22, 1549-50 [*post*, The Baidons of Whitgift, etc.].

ROBERT BAILDON of Baildon, 14.B., apparently second but eldest surviving son of John, 13.A. [*ante*, p. 197], was born in 1496 or 1497. In the inquisition taken after his father's death he was found to be thirty years old and more. The inquiry was held on June 21, 1527, but does not state whether Robert's age was computed on that day or on the day of his father's death, probably the latter [*ante*, p. 202].

His father's action against Margaret Mirfield in Michaelmas Term, 1518, probably indicates the date of Robert's marriage.

Robert was sent to Court as a young man, to complete his education. Among the Rutland Papers is a list of "The Names of divers persones of the Kingis Chambre, having wagies in the

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1075, Mich. 24 Hen. VIII, m. 662d.

² C. P. Plea Roll 1087, Mich. 27 Hen. VIII, m. 564d.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 1012, Mich. 7 Hen. VIII, m. 476d.

Baildon of Baildon.

SECTION III.

7.—(A) John de Baildon. [See Section I, *ante*, p. 127].

8.—(A) William de ¹Margaret = Isabel; (B) Elizabeth; (C) Robert de Baildon; (D) Richard de Baildon; (E) Adam de Baildon; (F) Mauger de Baildon; (G) John de Baildon; [? da. 1417. 1376. 1302-1415; died 1417. [p. 126] 1302-1369. [p. 144] 1370-1390. [p. 145] 1392; dead 1395. [p. 146] 1369-1400. [p. 146] 1377-1391. [p. 146] Carmelite Friar; 1369-1400. [p. 146]

9.—(A) Nicholas de Baildon; = Joan; died 1411. (B) Alice; (C) Henry de Baildon; (D) Isabel; 1402-1435; ? dead 1437. [p. 161] 1399. [p. 172] 1400-1445; 1378-9. (E) William de Baildon; 1414-1422. [p. 175]

10.—(A) Nicholas Baildon; = Janet; 1446. [? da. (B) William Baildon; (C) Thomas Baildon. 1433. born 1395-6; 1418- of Sir John Fitz- 1433-1442. [p. 185] 1433-1442. [p. 185] See the Bail- doms of Earlsheaton, etc.

11.—(A) Richard Baildon; (B) Robert Baildon; 1446-1470; = Amice, da. of Walter (C) John Baildon. See the 1438. [p. 186] died 1472-3. [p. 186] Calverley; mar. 1446. Baildons of Newhall, etc.

12.—(A) Walter Baildon; = da. (B) Robert Baildon; 1476-1505; = (C) Thomas Baildon; (D) Alice = Nicholas FitzWilliam. (E) Elizabeth. 1473-1505; dead of Thomas Gargrave. 1511. [p. 166] 1505. [p. 197]

13.—(A) John Baildon; = da. = Mary, da. of Sir Thomas (B) Anne; mar. (C) William Baildon; (D) Richard Bail- 1487-1525; of [John] Mauleverer, and widow 1501-1535. [p. 207] died 1526. Haldenby, Threapland. 1515. [p. 206] [p. 197] 1515. (E) Leonard Bail- don; 1523. [p. 202]

See Section IV.

Compting House and in the Escheker, which ought to be dayly wayters or quarter wayters." Here, among those "having the wages and profittes as yet as Gromes in the Counting House," we find the name of Robert Bayledon. Each was allowed one servant and one horse.¹ The list is dated by the editor as about 1516 to 1519.

1518-9, February 5.—Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and of France and Lord of Ireland, To the most Reverend Fader in God, Thomas [Wolsey], Cardinall Archebisshop of York, Primat of England, and of th^e Apostolique See Legate, oure Chancello^r, greting. We late you wite [let you know] that we, in consideracion of the true and faithfull service dailly doon unto us by o^r humble servaunt, Robert Bailedon, oon of the Gromes of o^r Pryve Chamber, and during his lif entendeth to doo, have geven and graunted unto hym the Corradye or sustentacion w^hin o^r Monastery of Ely, which John Sharp, decessed, late had, To have and enjoye the said Corradie or sustentacion to o^r said servaunt duryng his lyf, from the day of the decesse of the said John Sharp, w^hall maner rightes, dueties and emolumentes therunto belonging, in as large maner and fo^rme as the said John, or any othre personne or personnes hertofo^r having the said Corradie or sustentacion, have had and perceyved, or of right ought to have. Wherefo^re we woll and commaunde you that undre oure grete seale ye doo to be made heruppon o^r writtes in due and sufficient fo^rme. Yeven under our Pryve Seall at o^r Mano^r of Grenewiche, the Vth day of February, the Xth yere of oure Reigne.²

A corrody was an allowance of food and drink at a religious house, delivered to one who was not a member of the community; sometimes clothing was included. The granting of corrodies in consideration of a lump sum was a device frequently employed for raising capital; it was sometimes abused by the head of the house using the purchase money for his own ends, and censures for this are not uncommon in the records of Episcopal Visitations in the 15th century. The granting of corrodies by the Crown was an oppressive and dishonest way of providing annuities at some one else's expense; the unfortunate religious dared not refuse the burdens thus forced upon them. It is probable that in cases like Robert Baildon's the payment in kind was commuted to one in cash.

¹ *Rutland Papers, Camden Soc.*, vol. 21, p. 202. For the duties, etc., of Grooms of the Chamber, see Nicholas Carlisle, *An Inquiry into the Place and Quality of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber*, 1829.

² Privy Seals, February 5, 10 Hen. VIII.

1519, July 10.—King Henry VIII granted to Robert Bailldon, one of the Grooms of our Chamber, an annuity of £10 for life, to be paid by the Treasurer of the Chamber; the patent records that the grant was made of special favour, and of the King's own accord, in consideration of the good and faithful service that our well-beloved servant, Robert Bailldon, hath hitherto done and hereafter will do.¹

1520, April 17.—King Henry granted to Robert Litle, Groom of the Wardrobe of Beds, a corrody in the monastery of Ely, in place of Robert Bailldon.²

1520, June 4-25.—Names of those appointed to attend upon the King and Queen [Katherine of Aragon] at the interview with King Francis I of France.

Grooms of the Chamber: Robert Bailldon, and 18 others.³

Wages of Robert Bayldon, Groom of the Chamber, 50s. a quarter.⁴

This celebrated meeting, known as The Field of the Cloth of Gold, which took place near Guisnes in France, is too well known to need description here. The treaty then signed came to nothing, and in two years' time England and France were at war.

1522, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 202.

1524, June 8.—Will of John Beyn of Mershe [? Marsh, near Huddersfield]. To be buried in the Church of All Hallows, Byngley. "I witto John Beyne of Mikilwhaite [Micklethwaite] the lande in Baldon and iiij li. of money, that is to say, xl s. of dett and xl s. of gifte." Executor, Anthony Foster, son-in-law. Witnesses: Sir John Lang, Vicar of Byngley, "my curate," Sir John Hogeson, priest, Edward Bollyng, gent., Robert Baldon, gent., Robert Stede, Robert Kighley, Robert Biston and Richard Stansfeld, "with aide and mynde of Mr. Thomas Tempest, esquier, and the supervisor of this my will." Proved July 15, 1524.⁵

Edward Bolling was the son of Tristram Bolling of Bolling and Chellow, who married Beatrice, daughter of Walter Calverley and sister of Amice Bailldon. Tristram's daughter, Rosamund, married Richard Tempest of Bracewell, and being at that time the only child, Tristram settled the bulk of his estate on her. Edward was born subsequently, probably by a second wife, and his father gave him the estate at Chellow.⁶ Thomas Tempest was the second son of Richard and Rosamond.

¹ Patent Roll, 11 Hen. VIII, part 1, m. 2.

² Brewer, *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. 3, part 1, p. 273.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 244.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 408.

⁵ York Wills, vol. 9, fo. 288.

⁶ *Calverley Charters*, p. 261; Cudworth, *Bolton and Bowling*, pp. 144, 145.

1525-6, January.—Grooms of the Chamber and Wardrobe: (*inter alia*) Robert Baledon.¹

1526-7, January 9.—Robert took out letters of administration, jointly with Edward Baildon, to the personal estate of his father [*ante*, p. 202].

1526-7, March 20.—Indenture made between Sir Richard Tempest [of Bracewell], knt., of the one part, and Peter Mirfield of Tong and Christopher Mirfield, his son and heir apparent, of the other part. The Mirfields granted to Sir Richard the custody, wardship and marriage of Ellen Mirfield, daughter and heir apparent of Christopher, to be married to Henry Tempest, [8th] son of Sir Richard. They covenanted that before Whitsunday next they would enfeoff Thomas Suttell [Soothill], esq., Robert Baildon, gent., Henry Skelton, Nicholas Tempest the elder [of Bashall, Lancashire], esq., Thomas Lister, gent., and Roger Banister, gent., of and in all their manors, etc., in England, to the uses there set out. Certain property in Tong and Collynge [Cowling] of the clear yearly value of £10 was settled on Henry and Ellen and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Peter and his heirs; the remaining property was settled on Peter for life, then on Christopher for life, and then to Henry and Ellen and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Peter. Sir Richard was to pay £200 to Peter Mirfield.²

The first three of these six feoffees were evidently appointed by the Mirfields; Thomas Soothill was distantly connected through the FitzWilliams, Robert Baildon had married Margaret, daughter of Peter Mirfield; Henry Skelton was apparently the father of Peter Mirfield's wife, Elizabeth.

1527, May 12.—Conveyance by Peter and Christopher Mirfield to the six feoffees of all their lands lying within the realm of England.³

1527, Easter Term.—Thomas Suttell, Robert Baildon, [and the others], by Francis Frobyser, their attorney, claimed against Peter Mirfield, esq., the manors of Tonge, Collynghede and Gryndesthorpe [? Grimesthorpe, near Sheffield], and 65 messuages, 2 mills, and lands there and at Holme, and the advowson of the chantry chapel of St. James at Tonge. Common Recovery.⁴

1527, Easter Term.—Nicholas Rokesby, clerk, sued John Baldon of Doncaster, gent., otherwise called Robert Baldon, gent., in the County of York, for a debt of £10.⁵ This is probably a clerical error for "Robert son of John."

1527-8, Hilary Term.—Thomas Box, cutler, sued Robert Baildon

¹ Brewer, *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. 4, p. 867.

² Notes supplied by Mrs. Tempest of Broughton, from the muniments at Tong Hall.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ C. P. Plea Roll 1054, East. 19 Hen. VIII, m. 319.

⁵ *Ibid.*, m. 55d.

of Doncaster, husbandman, for a debt of £20.¹ Notwithstanding the description, I think this must refer to this Robert; "husbandman" may be a clerical error for "gentleman"; £20 would be a large sum for a husbandman to owe.

1528, Trinity Term.—Thomas Adyngton, Citizen and Skinner of London, and Katherine his wife, executrix of the will of Thomas Jenyn, sometime the King's Serjeant Skinner, her late husband, sued Robert Beldon, late of London, gent., for a debt of 40s.² This I think clearly refers to this Robert, who doubtless resigned his post at Court on the death of his father.

1528, Trinity Term.—John Syekkys or Siekkes, William Wylson and Simon Scola or Schola, sued Robert Bayledon of Doncaster, gent., for a debt of £20, due on a bond dated May 30, 1527, to secure the delivery of "xlti quarters barle which is able good, betwyxt this and the feast of Seynt Marten in Wynter next cumyng after the date herof." Baildon craved licence to imparl [*i.e.* an adjournment for settlement] until Michaelmas Term. Nothing further appears of the case, which was probably settled out of Court.³

1529, Easter Term.—Thomas Grene of Barmby-on-Don, gent., sued Robert Baldon of Doncaster, esq., for a debt of 80s.⁴

1529, Trinity Term.—John Popeley complained of Robert Bayldon of Bayldon, gent., for breaking his close at Bayldon, and cutting and carrying away his trees and underwood to the value of 100s.⁵ When sued in connection with Baildon, Robert is described as "of Baildon."

1529-30, March 22.—Robert Baildon, gentleman, was one of the jurors at the inquisition held at York Castle after the death of Elizabeth, widow of Edward Redmayn of Harewood.⁶

1532, Easter Term.—Robert Bayldon, esq., complained of Edward Schey or Shey of Baildon, shereman or yeoman, for breaking his close at Glovershey in Bayldon, and felling and taking his trees there, to the value of £10.⁷

1532-3, January 12.—Will of Thomas Midgeley of the parish of Byngley. To be buried in the Church of All Hallos of Byngley, and £20 to be laid out in land for upholding God's service, etc. "Also I gif and wittithe to Baildon Chapell vjs. viij*d.* in the handes of Maistres Baildon and Stephen Lister, hir surtie. Also I gif and witithe other vjs. viij*d.*, the whiche is in the handes of the said Maistres Baildon and Stephane Lister,

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1057, Hil. 19 Hen. VIII, m. 237.

² C. P. Plea Roll 1058, Trin. 20 Hen. VIII, m. 50.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 1058, Trin. 20 Hen. VIII, m. 581*d.*; 1059, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII, m. 299*d.*; 1062, Trin. 21 Hen. VIII, (1529), m. 165*d.*

⁴ C. P. Plea Roll 1061, East. 21 Hen. VIII, m. 218.

⁵ C. P. Plea Roll 1062, Trin. 21 Hen. VIII, m. 168*d.*; 1063, Mich. 21 Hen. VIII, m. 219.

⁶ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 49, no. 17.

⁷ C. P. Plea Roll 1073, East. 24 Hen. VIII, m. 495*d.*; 1074, Trin. 24 Hen. VIII, m. 270; 1075, Mich. 24 Hen. VIII, m. 274.

hir surtie, to the hamlett of Herden, my neighbors to agree with John of Barneley wif for the land that the said hamlett of Herden did bie of the said John Barneley to our Ladie's Altar of Byngley. Also I gif and wit-tithe a bull to the townshipe of Baildon for evermore." Alice, my wife, sole executrix, "and she to have for counsell, succour and aide, Edwarde Aikeroode, hir fader, and also Henry Aikeroode, her broder, to be her supervisors." Witnesses: Sir John Henryson, my curate, etc. Proved, April 9, 1533.¹ Mistress Baildon can only refer to Robert's wife, Margaret Mirfield.

1534, December 13.—The interesting letter from Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, to Thomas Cromwell, relating to the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts against "a Chanone named Sr John Scolaye" or Scollay, has already been printed [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 165]. Scolaye appears to have been the chantry priest at Baildon, and there had been some dispute between him and [Robert] Baildon,² who had put him out of the chantry.

Undated; probably 1538.³—To Sir Thomas Audeley, knt., Lord Chancellor, humbly complayneth your dayly Oratours, Peter Myrffelde and Cristofer Mirffelde. Reciting the agreement of March 20, 1526-7, for the marriage of Ellen Mirffelde, daughter and heir apparent of Christopher, to Henry, son of Sir Richard Tempest, and the covenant to enfeoff Thomas Sutell, Robert Bayldon, and others, in all the Mirfield's lands in England [*ante*, p. 211]; that Peter and Christopher Mirfield had each given a statute [bond] for £400 to secure the performance of the agreement; that the covenants had been fully performed; that Sir Richard Tempest made Dame Rosamond, his wife, his executrix, and died;⁴ and that after his death Rosamond "hath sued execucion uppon every of the seyd statutes of the manourz, londes and tenementes that belongyth unto the seid Peter and Cristofer, and hath execucion of the same, and left hym noe maner of lyvng." The plaintiffs ask for an injunction to Dame Rosamond, ordering her "to suffre your pore oratours to take the yssuez and proffyttes of the said londes and tenementes untill suche tyme that your good lordshipp hath taken a further ordre and direcsyon therin."

There was considerable delay in filing Dame Rosamond's Answer, probably on account of her health. On March 24, 1540-1, a commission was issued to Sir Robert Nevyll of Liversedge, knt., and Walter Paslewe of Riddlesden, esq., to take her Answer, since she is so weak [*adeo impotens*] that she cannot come

¹ York Wills, vol. 11, fo. 21.

² The Archbishop's letter does not mention Baildon's christian name, but from the date it can only have been Robert.

³ After August 20, 1537, when Sir Richard Tempest died, and before November 29, 1538, when Sir Thomas Audley was created Lord Audley.

⁴ He died August 20, 1537; extracts from his will will be found in *The Bradford Antiquary*, vol. 2, p. 247, and *Bolton and Bowling*, pp. 167, 168.

to the Chancery on the day appointed, without great danger. On April 30, 1541, Nevyll and Paslew took her Answer and examined her as to the "circumstance of the same, uppon a corporall othe by hyr before us made." The Answer of Dame Rosamond again sets out the marriage contract and the conveyance to the feoffees, including Robert Baildon, and states that "great somez of money" were paid by Sir Richard to the two Mirfields; the two "Statutes Merchaunt" given by the Mirfields were dated May 29, 1527, and October 8, 1528.

The Replication of Christopher Mirfield sets up a prior settlement, made on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Pylkinton, esq., of lands to the value of 100 marks [*£*66, 13*s.* 4*d.*] a year, and states that the statute was sealed by him under the compulsion of his father and Sir Richard Tempest, who came "manassyng and threttenyng hym."¹

Undated; 1538 to 1544.—To Sir Thomas Audeley, knt., Lord Audeley of Waldeyn, Lord Chancellor, Humbly compleyneth youre pore oratour and daly bedeman, Syr Rychard Cawdrey of Bayldon in the Countye of Yorke, preyst, that where the seide Towne of Bayldon is within the parysshe of Otley, and iij or iiij mylez dystaunt from the same, and that tyme out of mynde of man there haith been a Chapell buyldyd within the seide towne for suche purpose and entent to celebrate dyvyne servyce there for the easse of the Inhabitaunce, and accordyng to the same intent one John Vavasour, Robert Bayldon and Nycholes FitzWylliamz, esquyers, are seised of and in certeyn mesuages, cotages, lands, tenementes, closes, medowes and pastures, in Bayldon, to the yerely value of iiij *li.* xiijs. iiij*d.*, in there demesne as of fee, to th'entent that they and there heirez with the proffittes of the same shuld fynd a preyst to say devyne servyce in the seid Chapell, notwithstanding the seid Inhabitaunce of Bayldon haith alwayes payd, and yet doithe, there tithez and offerynges to the parsons of the Church of Otley; and the seid Vavasour, Bayldon and FitzWylliamz and there auncestours, tyme oute of mynd of man, by the assent of the Inhabitaunce, haith namyd a preyst to celebrate and say devyne servyce in the seid Chapell for terme of his lyff, and haith gyffen the seid preyst the issuez and proffettes of the seid messuages, etc.; by reason whereof the said Vavsour, Bayldon and FitzWylliamz haith nomynated your seid Oratour, for terme of his lyff to celebrate, etc., in the seid Chapell, and doith suffer your seid Oratour to receyve and take the revenuz of the seid mesuages, etc., accordyngly. One Syr John Scoley, late Chanon of Drax, pretending and surmysyng untruely that the Kyng is patron of the same, haith opteynyd under his greate seale a presentacion of the seid Chapell, by reason whereof the seid Scoley, without any tyle of ryght, doith daly vex

¹ Early Chancery Proceedings, bundle 855.

and dystourbe your seid Oratour to receyve and take the issuez and proffettz of the seid mesuages, etc. Prays eyther to commaunde the seid Scoley peasybly to suffer your seid Oratour to receyve and take the revenuz, etc., or elles personally to appere before your good Lordshipe to aunswere to the premysse. And your seid Oratour shall daly pray for your prosperous estate long to endure. [Abridged]. TANKERD.¹

1539, March 26.—Robert Bayldon, "gentylman," attended the Musters at Wyke, near Harewood; he is classified as an archer, horsed and harnessed, able person [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 214].

1540.—Robert Kyghley, Bailiff of the Bailiwick of Byngley in Eyerdale in Craven, accounts for the receipt of 4s. from Robert Bayldon for the farm of a tenement and 13 acres of land at Bayldon, called Temple Roode and Temple Crofte, formerly belonging to the Preceptory of Newlands.²

1540-41.—The accounts of Robert Baledon of Baledon, collector of a 15th and a 10th, Lay Subsidy, 32 Henry VIII, in the Wapentakes of Yewcrosse and Stayncliffe, the Liberties of Craven, Bradforthdale and Bowland, and the vills of Dent and Sedbergh. He collected £107, 18s. 10d., was allowed in "deductions" £24, 5s. 1d., and paid £83, 13s. 9d.³

1543, Trinity Term.—George Dobson, George Smyth and William Fether sued Peter Mirfeld of Tonge, esq., and Robert Bayldon of Bayldon, esq., for a debt of £20.⁴ Robert was apparently surety for his father-in-law in a joint bond.

1545-6.—Robert Bayldon paid subsidy on land assessed at £5 a year at Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 215].

1548, July 13.—Robert was sole executor and residuary legatee under the will of his sister Edith [*post*, p. 218].

1549, November 11.—Will of John Dobson of Marley. To be buried in the middle aisle of Bingley Church, near my brother Edmund. "I devise, bequeath and assign unto Stephen Dobson the younger, son unto John Dobson, my son, all suche termes of yeres as ar to spend in on close called The Hope Grene, being nyghe The Brakall Haull, takyn to me and my assignes of Maister Robert Baildon, esqyeor, as more playnly appereth by on lease thereof, maid, sealed and delyvered unto me by the handes of the said Roberte." Proved April 3, 1550.⁵

1550, November 4.—Robert Bayldon, esq., was one of the jury on an Inquisition taken at Bradford after the death of Anne Waterhouse of Thornes.⁶

¹ Early Chancery Proceedings, bundle 965. This document was not found until after the account of Scoley's expulsion from Baildon Chapel was printed [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 165]. Another document relating to the same matter will be found in the Addenda. The Counsel signing the Bill was probably William Tancard of Lincoln's Inn and Boroughbridge, afterwards Recorder of York.

² Ministers' Accounts, 31-32 Hen. VIII, no. 115, m. 23.

³ Exchequer, Lay Subsidies, bundle 207, no. 152.

⁴ C. P. Plea Roll 1118, Trin. 35 Hen. VIII, m. 202d.

⁵ York Wills, vol. 13, fo. 608.

⁶ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, *virtute officii*, Edw. VI, no. 53.

1552, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between William Steade, plaintiff, and Robert Bayldon, esquire, and Margaret his wife, and Nicholas Bayldon, and Sibel his wife, deforciant, of 2 messuages, 2 barns, 2 tofts, 5 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of moor, in Bayldon and Priesthorpe; To hold to Steade and his heirs.¹ Priesthorpe is a hamlet in the parish of Bingley. This may have been a sale, or perhaps a mortgage in connection with the building of Baildon Hall [*post*, p. 217].

1554, Easter Term.—Fine between William Steade and John Watson, plaintiffs, and Robert Bayldon and Margaret his wife, and Nicholas Bayldon and Sibel his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Baildon, with the appurtenances, and 5 messuages, 8 cottages, a watermill, 70 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 66 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, 100 acres of furze and heath, and 16s. rent in Baildon and Bingley; To hold to Steade and Watson and the heirs of Steade.² This was evidently preparatory to a re-settlement of the manor and other property.

1554, Easter Term.—Fine between John Hudson, Richard Whitacres, Stephen Hudson and William Hudson, plaintiffs, and Robert Bayldon and Margaret his wife, and Nicholas Bayldon and Sibel his wife, deforciant, of 3 messuages, 2 cottages, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 40 acres of wood, in Reedness and Bayldon; To hold to all the plaintiffs and the heirs of John Hudson.³ The purport of this is obscure. I am inclined to think that it was in someway connected with Richard Baildon of Reedness, who was probably a cousin of Robert's. The Reedness property probably came to Robert from his mother, . . . Haldenby.

1555, September 9.—Inquisition taken at Leeds, after the death of Christopher Mirfield of Tonge. The Common Recovery of Easter Term, 1527, to Thomas Suttell, Robert Baldon, and the other feoffees [*ante*, p. 211], is set out. Christopher died on January 26, 1554-5; Ellen Tempest was his daughter and next heir, aged 28 at her father's death.⁴

1558, April 2.—Grant by the King and Queen to the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and their successors, of (*inter alia*) a tenement and 13 acres of land in Balden otherwise Bayldon, now or late [in the occupation] of Robert Bayldon, and formerly belonging to the Preceptory of Newland.⁵

1558-9, March 6.—John Dobson of Merley [Marley], clothier, granted to William Dobson, his eldest son, a capital messuage called the Wodehouse, near Holynhall, in the township of Ilkley. Seisin was delivered in the presence of Roland Bakhous, chaplain, Robert Baildon, and others.⁶ It is not certain that this was Robert, 14.B., but I know of no other Robert in the neighbourhood at this time.

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 6 Edw. VI.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 1 Mary.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, ser. 2, vol. 105, no. 49; Exchequer, ser. 2, file 247, no. 4; Wards and Liveries, vol. 7, no. 40.

⁵ Patent Roll, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, part 14, m. 28.

⁶ Middleton MSS.

I have no evidence when Robert died, but it must have been shortly after the date of the above note, if it refers to him. There is neither will nor administration at York.

Assuming that the date 1553, formerly in existence on some part of Baildon Hall [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 38], records the date of the present building, then we can safely say that it must have been built by this Robert Baildon.

Robert Baildon married, about 1518 to 1520, Margaret, daughter of Peter Mirfield of Tonge, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir James Danby.¹ Mary Danby is not mentioned in the pedigrees of Danby of Thorpe-Perrow, in the parish of Well, near Bedale, and of Farnley, near Leeds, of which family her father was head. Sir James's will, proved June 28, 1497,² does not mention any children except his eldest son Christopher, from whom Christopher Mirfield may have got his name. William Calverley was one of his executors; Sir James was a near neighbour at Farnley, and witnessed two Calverley deeds in 1475 and 1485.³ The arms of Mirfield are, Vert, 2 lions passant guardant, silver.

Robert's children were:

1. Nicholas, 15.A.
2. Probably George of Methley, 15.B. See *post*, The Baidons of Kippax.

I have not found any full signature of his; the initials R.B. are from an inquisition. A seal, which I think there can be little doubt was his, occurs on a grant, dated June 6, 1550, by William Stede of Baildon, yeoman, to William Clapham of Beamsley, esq., of land at Middleton, near Ilkley.⁴

R.B.



THOMAS BAILDON, 14.C., was a younger son of John, 13.A. [*ante*, p. 197].

¹ Hopkinson, Harley MS. 4630.

² *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 4, p. 122.

³ *Calverley Charters*, pp. 275, 278.

⁴ Original in the author's collection, given by Marmaduke Francis Middleton of Middleton Lodge.

1530, Trinity Term.—Thomas son of John Baidon sued Robert Haldenby of Doncaster, esq., for a debt of £40.¹

This is the only reference I have to this Thomas, unless he is the Thomas Baidon who witnessed the will of Richard Baidon of Goole in 1549, which is quite possible [*post*, The Baidons of Whitgift, etc.].

EDITH BAILDON, 14.D., was a daughter of John, 13.A. [*ante*, p. 197].

1548, July 13.—In the name of God, Amen. The 13 daie of the moneth of Julii in the yere of o^r Lorde God a thousande, five hundrethe, fortie and eighte, that I, Edithe Baidon, of hoole mynde and good remembrance beinge, makithe this my laste will and testament in manner and forme following: First, I give and bequeathe my soule to God Almighty, my maker and Redemer, to our Blissid Ladie Sainte Marie Virgine, and to all the holie companie in heven, and my bodie to be buried within the Chapell of Sancte John Evangeliste at Baidon. I give and bequeathe to Sir Richarde Cawdrae, my gostelie father, iij*s.* iiij*d.*; to Elisabethe Leyke iij*s.* Item, I give and bequeathe to Jennett Baidon all my rayment. The residue of all my goods due unto me concernynge my childe's porcion, the whiche my brother, Robert Baidon, haithe in his kepinge and governance, my will fulfilled and I broughte furthe [buried], withe all other dueties discharged, I give it to my foresaide brother, Robert Baidon, his wif and his children. Also I maike my brother, Mr. Robert Baidon, my executor of this my laste will, to se that it be fulfilled. Thes beinge witnesses, Sir Richarde Cawdrae, Richarde Steid, and Lawrence Lister, withe other, as William Williamson, etc., etc. Proved, December 14, 1548.²

EDWARD BAILDON of Doncaster, 14.F., was in all reasonable certainty a younger son of John, 13.A. [*ante*, p. 197], though his parentage is nowhere stated. He appears to have had some property at Doncaster, where he lived. See *post*, The Baidons of Doncaster.

RICHARD BAILDON of Heaton, near Bradford, 14.G., was probably a younger son of John, 13.A. [*ante*, p. 197].

1521, August 22.—Inquisition held at Burton-in-Lonsdale after the death of Thomas [Stanley], Earl of Derby. Jurors, Robert Calverley,

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1066, Trin. 22 Hen. VIII, m. 262d.

² York Wills, vol. 13, fo. 448; *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 6, p. 276.

gent., Edward Bollyng, gent., Richard Bayldon, etc.¹ Burton-in-Lonsdale is in the parish of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, close to the Lancashire border. I cannot explain why three of the jurors should have been brought so far. Robert Calverley was probably the son of Sir William Calverley of Calverley [see *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9, p. 174]; Edward Bolling was of Chellow [see *ante*, p. 210, and below].

1523-4, January 2.—Heaton [in Bradforddale].

Richard Bayldon for 40s. lands 2s.

Edward Bollyng for 40s. lands 2s.²

1527, June 21.—Richard Baildon, yeoman, was one of the jury at the inquisition held after the death of John Baildon, ? his father [*ante*, p. 202].

1539, April.—Musters in the Liberty of Bradford.

Heyton [Heaton], Richard Baldon, ar[cher], horse and harnes.³

1542-3, February 7.—Richard Baildon was one of the witnesses to the will of Edward Bolling of Chellow, in the parish of Bradford, gent.⁴

1545-6.—Heaton in Bradford-dale. Richard Baildon paid 4*d.* subsidy on 40s. lands.⁵

NICHOLAS BAILDON of Baildon, 15.A., was the eldest son of Robert, 14.B. [*ante*, p. 207], and was born about 1519 or 1520. Very little is known about him, and it is even doubtful if he ever succeeded to the family property, owing to the uncertainty of the time of his father's death.

Nicholas Baildon was married at Halifax on May 6, 1539, to Sibel, daughter of Richard Waterhouse of Priestley, near Halifax; in the parish register he is called "*Nicholaus Beldon de Ottelay*," i.e., of Otley parish. The large number of Waterhouses living in the neighbourhood of Halifax at this period makes it very difficult to identify Richard; he was probably the son of Edward Waterhouse of Halifax, whose will was proved by his son Richard, May 15, 1536.⁶

Nicholas and his wife were both under 21 at the time of their marriage, and they evidently lived for a time with Sibel's parents. Their eldest son, Robert, was baptised at Halifax, July 19, 1541, as "*Robertus filius Nicholai Beldon de Sowthorom*."

1540, May 27.—Will of Richard Watterhouse of the parish of Halifax, clothier. To be buried in Christen sepulture within the parrishe

¹ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 36, no. 54.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 207, no. 130; *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 2, p. 45.

³ Chapter House Books, A. 2, no. 23; *Bradford Antiquary*, vol. 1, p. 220.

⁴ York Wills, vol. 11, fo. 734.

⁵ Lay Subsidies, bundle 208, no. 202.

⁶ York Wills, vol. 11, fo. 197; *Halifax Wills*, vol. 1, p. 105.

churche wher it shall please Allmightie God I to decese. To the highe altare wher it shall fortune me to be buried, for my prevy tithes negligently forgotten, 12*d.* To Richard, Agnes, Jennet, and Margaret, children of James Watterhouse, 5 marks [*£*3, 6*s.* 8*d.*] each. To the children of Richard Hanson, my brother-in-law, 20 marks [*£*13, 6*s.* 8*d.*] equally. To John Mawde, my kinsman, 20 marks.¹ To Elisabethe, my welbelovede wif, the thirde parte of all my goodes, after the laudable custome of this realme of Englande, and also the thirde part of all my landes, wher so ever they be, for terme of hir lif. To my sone in lawe, Nicholas Belden, and to Sibell his wif, one hundreth markes [*£*66, 13*s.* 4*d.*], whiche I will to remayne in the handes of one William Beamonte [Beaumont] to [*i.e.* until] the said Nicholas Belden come to th'age of xxj yeres; and if it shall forton the said Nicholas to die befor he shall come to th'age of xxj yeres, then my will is that my doughter Sibell to have and injoy the said hundreth markes to her owne behof. To my daughters, Agnes and Margaret, *£*100 each on their marriage. To Elizabeth Watterhous, my brother's daughter, *£*13, 6*s.* 8*d.* To Georgie Conyers of the cite of London, mercer, *£*13, 6*s.* 8*d.* The residue to James Watterhouse, my son, and he to be sole executor, and to dispose for my saull and all Cristen saules such parte as shall please hym, and no more. The said William Beaumont to be overseer. Witnesses: Thomas Cordale, *scriptor litere* [*sic*] *Curialis Civitatis London'*, Georgie Conyers, [and others]. Proved by James Watterhous, the son, July 12, 1540.² The will was apparently made in London, and the testator no doubt died there, since there is no entry in the register of burials at Halifax that can be referred to him.

1540, September 14.—Inquisition held after the death of Richard Waterhouse of Southowrom. He held a moiety of a messuage called Northbankhall, a messuage called Prestley, held of John Thornell, esq., messuages, lands and rents in Southowrom, Clifton, Brighouse, Thornhill, Lepton, Halifax and Warley. He died June 28 last. James Waterhouse is his son and heir, aged 21 and more.³

Nicholas appears to have lived at Southowram for some time after his marriage. In November, 1541, he paid *£*1, 10*s.* 4*d.* for the subsidy.⁴

1545, October 20.—Nicholas paid 8*d.* at Baildon in the second collection of the subsidy on *£*4 of land, and 8*s.* in the third collection on February 12, 1546 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 215].

1547, October 10.—Nicholas Bayldon witnessed the will of Thomas Sclater of Baildon, husbandman.⁵

¹ Edward Mawde of Shelf, in the parish of Halifax, in his will, proved March 27, 1515, mentions his uncle, Richard Waterhous; York Wills, vol. 9, fo. 10; *Halifax Willb.*, vol. 1, p. 43.

² York Wills, vol. 11, fo. 426; *Halifax Wills*, vol. 1, p. 130.

³ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 62, no. 46.

⁴ Exchequer, Lay Subsidies, bundle 207, no. 161.

⁵ York Wills, vol. 13, fo. 403.

1548, August 31.—Nicholas Baidon, gent., witnessed the will of Richard Hudson of Baidon.¹

1552, Easter Term.—Fine between William Stede, yeoman, plaintiff, and Nicholas Baidon, gentleman, deforciant, of a messuage, a garden, 3 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of pasture, in Baidon and Bingley; to hold to Stede and his heirs.²

1552, Michaelmas Term.—Nicholas Bayldon and Sibel his wife were parties to a Fine, jointly with his father and mother, relating to property in Baidon and Priesthorpe [*ante*, p. 216].

1554, Easter Term.—Nicholas Bayldon and Sibel his wife were parties to the Fine consequent on the re-settlement of the manor of Baidon [*ante*, p. 216].

1554, Easter Term.—Nicholas Bayldon and Sibel his wife were parties to the Fine levied of certain lands, etc., in Reedness and Baidon [*ante*, p. 216].

1556-7, March 16.—Will of Elizabeth Waterhous, widow. To be buried within the Chapell or Chapell yerd of Sancte John Evangelist at Bayldon. To the Chapell of Baidon, 10s. To the Parish Church of Hallifax, 10s. To my son-in-lawe Nicolas Baidon[*'s*] children, every on of them fyve markes [*£*3, 6s. 8d.] a peice, and if ther comme any thing at any of them being at under aige,³ then I will that the said parte or partes be equally dyvided emonge them being of live [*i.e.* alive]. To the mending of high ways about Baidon, 6s. 8d. To the mending of Raystricke Brige [Rastrick Bridge], 6s. 8d. To Margret Holling, 12d. To Agnes Waterhous, 12d. To Robert Raner[*'s*] children, *£*3, 6s. 8d. to be divided equally among them, whiche *£*3, 6s. 8d. I will it be paid when Marmaduke Raner paith the *£*18, 2s. 6d. to my executors whiche I lent unto him, and not unto [until] then. The residew of all my goodes, my dettes paid and I brought furth [buried], I give it to Nicolas Baidon, my son-in-lawe, and to Sibell his wif, whom I make my holl executors. Witnesses: Will^m Steid, John Hudson, John Steid, Ric. Yllingworth, and Sir Ric. Cawdrey, my ghostly father. Proved by the executors, April 13, 1557.⁴

1558, December 17.—Nicholas Baidon was one of the jurors at the inquisition held at Sherburn after the death of Nicholas Barkeston of Barkeston.⁵

Nicholas Baidon probably died in the autumn of 1560. On November 6, the Dean and Chapter (the Archbishopric being then vacant) sent a commission to Robert Wood, Vicar of Otley, and Richard Cawdra, Curate of Baidon, to grant adminis-

¹ York Wills, vol. 13, fo. 445.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 6 Edw. VI.

³ *i.e.*, if any of them die under age.

⁴ York Wills, vol. 15, part 1, fo. 207; *Hallifax Wills*, vol. 2, p. 132.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 116, no. 13.

tration of the goods of Nicholas Baildon of Baildon, deceased, intestate, to Sibel Baildon, his widow. The grant was dated November 21, 1560. Sibel produced an inventory, which cannot now be found, and paid 6*d.* only, as the debts exceeded the value of the goods. She was duly sworn, and entered into the customary bond, her sureties being Richard Illingworth and Thomas Fladder.¹

Nicholas married in 1539, Sibel, daughter of Richard Waterhouse of Priestley, who survived him and was living in 1577. The arms of Waterhouse are, Gold, a pile engrailed sable.

His children were:

1. Robert, 16.A., apparently the only son.
1. Ellen, 16.B.; married George Pollard; living 1585.
2. Rosamond, 16.C.; married Walter Hartley; living 1585.
3. Anne, 16.D.; married William Pulleyn of Hawksworth; living 1585.
4. Sibel, 16.E.; living unmarried in 1585.

None of the married daughters made good matches, and I cannot say much about them or their descendants.

Pollard is a very common West Riding name, and in the absence of any place of residence it seems impossible to identify Ellen Baildon's husband.

Walter Hartley was of Hawksworth. He was fined 8*d.* for not attending the Sheriff's Tourn at East Carlton [near Guiseley] on April 23, 1577, when he was described as gentleman.² Rosamond, wife of Walter Hartley of Hawksworth, was buried at Otley, November 15, 1608. Walter himself does not appear to have been buried at Otley. In his will, dated November 6, 1610, proved June 12, 1611, he describes himself as husbandman; he mentions his sons, John, William, Walter and Samuel, a daughter, Isabel, and his four youngest children, possibly those named other than John, but this is not certain.³

The father's name in entries of baptisms is often omitted in the early part of the Otley Register. John and William, the father's name not given, were baptised on June 24, 1584, and May 9, 1591, respectively. There are no entries for Walter, Samuel or

¹ York Wills, Dean and Chapter, Vacancy, fo. 85.

² Dodsworth MS. 92, fo. 66.

³ York Wills, vol. 31, fo. 623.

Isabel. Two daughters of Walter's, Margaret and Jane, were baptised on April 22, 1593, and December 23, 1599, respectively.

William Pulleyn of Hawsworth was buried at Otley on October 12, 1608; letters of administration were granted on December 13, 1608, to Anne Pullen, the relict, who was also granted the guardianship of Stephen, Robert, and James, the infant children.¹

There is no burial entry for Anne Pulleyn. There is the same difficulty with the baptisms. James son of William Pulleyn was baptised on July 15, 1597; William Pullan (baptised 1586), and Henry (baptised 1591, buried 1592), were probably also his sons, while Stephen (baptised 1596, but the father's name not given) is shown above to have been another son. There is no baptism at Otley for Robert.

ROBERT BAILDON of Baildon, 16.A., eldest son and heir of Nicholas, 15.A. [*ante*, p. 219], was baptised at Halifax, July 19, 1541. He was no doubt born in the house of James Waterhouse, his mother's brother, at Priestley, near Halifax.

1565, April 26.—Robert Baildon, gentleman, was one of the jury at the inquisition held at York Castle after the death of Lionel Roulston of Pontefract.²

1565, November 12.—Will of "Maude Malhome, daughter unto John Malhome of Over Bradley [near Skipton], laite decessed, dwelling nowe withe one Rob^t Bayllydon, gentelman, of Baildon in the Countie of Yorke, servaunt." "My bodie to be buried in the hollie moulde wheare it shall please God I do departe." To sister Lucy M. 20 marks [*£*13, 6s. 8d.] and all my best raiment; to brother Rauf M. 4 nobles [*£*1, 6s. 8d.]; to brother Edward 20s.; to brother Thomas all my household stuff, and one cow; to Henry Colthurste, my sister's son,³ 10s.; to Christopher Colthurste, Henry's brother, 13s. 4d.; to Leonard, son of John Houghton, lately deceased, 10s. Executors, brothers Edward and Thomas. Witnesses: Robert Baildon, Edward Bewis and Thomas Ellsworth. Proved October 3, 1566, by Thomas Malhom, power reserved to Edward.⁴

1565-6, January 9.—Robert Baildon, gentleman, was on the jury at two inquisitions held at Wakefield, after the deaths of Sir John Tempest and Thomas Swayle.⁵

¹ York, Ainsty Act Book.

² Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 142, no. 86.

³ Anne, dau. of John Malham, married Henry or William Colthurst of Edisforth; Visitations, 1563-4, 1584-5; Whitaker's *Craeven*, 3rd ed., p. 116.

⁴ York Wills, vol. 17, fo. 582.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 144, nos. 147, 191.

1565-6, February 18.—Thomas Vycars of Royds Hall and Thomas Gibson conveyed lands in Wibsey to Godfrey Bollynge of Wibsey [between Bradford and Halifax]. Witnesses: Robert Bayldon, Edward Bollynge, gentlemen, etc.¹

1567, Easter Term.—Robert Baldon [*sic*], esq., complained of John Dobson and Stephen Dobson of Marley, husbandmen, for breaking his close at Baildon, consuming and damaging his grass there, to the value of 40s., by depasturing cattle therein, and cutting and carrying away his trees there, to the value of 40s.²

1567, Michaelmas Term.—Francis Gascoigne, esq., and William Gascoigne, gent., executors of the will of William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, esq., sued Robert Rawson of Shipley, yeoman, to give up an indenture of lease, dated August 31, 1566, by which Robert Bayldon of Bayldon, gent., leased to the said William G., deceased, a close or meadow, formerly divided into two closes, called Great Eland and Armyttle, abutting on the water of Are in Bayldon, from the feast of the Purification then next for 21 years, at a rent of 16s. 8d., with a right of way over Bayldon's land there, then in the occupation of Richard Illingworth, to the water of Are, and with egress and regress by a way anciently used with cattle [*cum armentis averiorum*], and with a right to cut sufficient hedge-bote on the premises. The said William Gascoigne had delivered the lease to Rawson for safe custody, and he refused to give it up. The plaintiffs claimed £40 damages.³

1567, September 28.—Robert Bayldon, gentleman, was a juror at three inquisitions held at Tadcaster, after the deaths of William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, Robert Foster of Newton-in-Cleveland, and William Wilkinson of Bolton-on-Deerne.⁴

1568, Easter Term.—Fine between Anthony Batt and William Mason, plaintiffs, and Robert Bayldon, gentleman, deforciant, of a messuage, a cottage, 2 tofts, 2 gardens, an orchard, and 65 acres of land, meadow, pasture and moor in Baildon. To hold to Robert for one week, and thereafter to Sibel Bayldon, widow, Robert's mother, for life; remainder to Christopher Mytton and Robert Lawnde for 21 years, paying 40s. a year to Batt and Mason; and at the end of the term to Robert and his heirs.⁵ Batt gave 6s. 8d. for license of concord.⁶

1568-9, January 24.—Robert Baildon was a juror at the inquisition at Wakefield after the death of Thomas Nettleton.⁷

1569, April 25.—Westriding Ebor', Wapentake de Skyrack.

The Verдите and presentment of Mathew Redman of Harwood Castell, Esquier, and others his Fellowes of the Jurie, charged and sworne at Bradford the xxvth daie of Aprell, 1569, before St Thomas Gargrave, Knyght,

¹ Armytage Muniments, Kirklees, no. 302.

² C. P. Plea Roll 1256, East. 9 Eliz., m. 1296d.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 1261, Mich. 9-10 Eliz., m. 1165.

⁴ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 147, nos. 162, 166, 172.

⁵ Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 10 Eliz.

⁶ C. P. Plea Roll 1267, East. 10 Eliz., m. 276.

⁷ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 151, no. 41.

and John Vaughan, Esquier, Commissioners for the inquirie & survey of horse, armo^r & weapon, and for the conveyinge of horses & geldinges furthe of the Realm and the kepinge of maries [mares] in parkes, & of & for the defaultes therin, wth in the said Wapentacke of Skyracke in the West-riding in the Countie of Yorke, yeven and presentid by the said Jurie to us, the said Commissioners, the xjth daie of June, 1569.

Frauncis Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, esquier, is to be charged after the rate of xx *li.* in landes.

Mathew Redman of Harwood Castell, esquier, for xx *li.* landes.

Bryan Bayles of Potternewton, esquier, for xx *li.* landes.

Thomas Fawkinghame of Leedes, esquier, for xx *li.* landes.

Everie one of the aforesaid iiij persons are charged to be furnished with j corslet, j pyke, j longbowe, & j sheaf of arrowes, j scull, j harquebut, j murrion or sallet, w^{ch} they have well furnished.

Will^m Ellis of Kyddall, esquier, is to be charged after the rate of x *li.* in landes.

Richard Arthington of Arthington for x *li.* landes.

Uxor Wombwell of Otley for x *li.* landes.

Will^m Dineley of Bramhopp for x *li.* landes.

Will^m Hawkesworth of Hawkesworth for x *li.* landes.

Everie one of the abovesaid last recited v persons are to be charged with everie one of them j cote of plate furnished with sallettes & splentes or cheanes, j long bowe with a sheaf of arrowes, j harquebut, with a murian or scull, w^{ch} they have well furnished.

Will^m Atherton of Harwood is to be charged after the rate of v *li.* in landes.

Will^m Franke of Allwoodley for v *li.* landes.

Cuthbert Wythame of Garfurth for viij *li.* landes.

Clement Oglestorp of Shadwell for v *li.* landes.

Henrie Ambler of Leedes for vj *li.* landes.

Gabraell Grene of Horsfurth for v *li.* landes.

Richard Thompson of Hawkesworth for vij *li.* landes.

Edward Hoppey of Yeadon for v *li.* landes.

Thomas Mawde of Byngley for v *li.* landes.

John Killingbecke of Leedes for v *li.* landes.

Dorathie Skargell of the same for v *li.* landes.

Will^m Hall of the same for v *li.* landes.

Robert Bayldon of the same [sic. of Bayldon], v *li.* landes.

Everie one of the aforesaid last recited xiiij persons be furnished with everie one of them, j plate cote, j longbowe, j sheaf of arrowes, and a bill, w^{ch} they have shewed well furnished.

[Eighteen persons are named as charged after the rate of £10 in goods.]

Everie one of the aforesaid last recited xviiij persons have for their severall furnituries everie one of them one longbowe, one sheaf of arrowes, and one bill, w^{ch} their severall furnituries they have shewed before us the said Commissioners.

with Beatrice, daughter and coheir of John Bradford [*ante*, pp. 201, 204]; Beatrice's share seems to have been settled by Nicholas and Beatrice partly on their eldest son, Richard Tempest, and partly on their daughter Beatrice, who married Alexander, son and heir of John Rishworth of Coley.¹

1552-3, Hilary Term.—Fine between Alexander Rishworthe, gent., plaintiff, and Richard Tempest, gent., deforciant, of 18 messuages, 1 cottage, 600 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 40 acres of wood, and 200 acres of furze and heath, in Bradfurth, Bayldon and Great Horton; To hold to Rishworth and his heirs.²

Rishworth thus appears to have bought his brother-in-law's Baildon property, and in the following year he sold a messuage, a barn, a garden, 10 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood and 20 acres of furze and heath in Bayldon, to Robert Cravyn the elder and his heirs.³

1561, Trinity Term.—Fine between Nicholas Tempest, esq., plaintiff, and Alexander Rishworth, gent., and Beatrice his wife, deforciant, of 5 messuages, 2 cottages, 5 tofts, 5 barns, 5 gardens, 5 orchards, 50 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood, and 20 acres of furze and heath in Crofton [near Wakefield] and Baildon: To hold to Tempest and his heirs.⁴

Here apparently we have Nicholas Tempest buying back the remainder of the Baildon property sold by his eldest son Richard in 1552-3 [see above], and he apparently settled it on his second son Robert Tempest, who sold it to Robert Baildon in 1572. A more detailed account of "Tempest's lands" appears in some subsequent litigation [*post*, William Baildon, 17.A.].

1572, Michaelmas Term.—Robert Baildon, gent., was one of the jury in an action between John Haryson of Leeds, clothier, and Nicholas Hayworth of Blackburn, Lanes., chapman.⁵

1574-5, March 17.—Robert Baildon, gent., was a juror at the inquisition taken at York Castle after the death of William Stockdale.⁶

¹ Ante-nuptial settlement by John Rishworth, dated Oct. 1, 1546, *Yorkshire Deeds*, vol. 1, p. 85. See note on the Rishworths of East Riddlesden, *post*, William Baildon, 17.A.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 7-8 Edw. VI.

³ *Ibid.*, Hil. 1 Mary.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Trin. 3 Eliz.

⁵ C. P. Plea Roll 1306, Mich. 14-15 Eliz., m. 354d.

⁶ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 170, no. 43.

1575, July 19.—Robert Baledon, gent., was a juror at the inquisition taken at Otley after the death of William Siggesweke [Sidgewick].¹

1576, December 31.—Will of James Watterhouse of Prestley in the parish of Halifax. I make supervisors of this my said testament Robert Baildon of Baildon, gent., Richard Watterhouse, my son and heir, John Ramsden of Bowers [in Barkisland, near Halifax], and Robert Rayner of Ricrofte, desiring them to see that my executrix [his wife, Anne] so execute the same according to such trust as I have reposed in her.² The testator was brother of Sibel, Robert Baildon's mother.

1576-7, March 20.—Robert was a juror at the inquisition taken at York Castle after the death of Richard Welbore.³

1577, April 23.—Robert Baildon, gentleman, was fined 8*d.* for not appearing to do suit of Court at the Sheriff's Tourn held at East Carlton [near Guiseley].⁴

1577, Trinity Term.—Fine between Michael Waterhouse and Nicholas Talyer, plaintiffs, and Robert Baildon, gentleman, Nicholas Beeston, Richard Illyngworthe and Robert Illyngworthe, deforciant, of 2 messuages, a cottage, 3 tofts, 3 gardens, and 55 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Baildon, which Sibel Baildon held for life of Robert's inheritance. After the death of Robert [*sic*, query Sibel] the property was to remain to Waterhouse and Talyer and the heirs of Waterhouse, who granted it to Beeston and the two Illyngworthes for a term of 21 years after Sibel Baildon's death, they paying £3 a year to Waterhouse and Talyer; at the end of this term it was to revert to Robert Baildon and his heirs.⁵

Michael Waterhouse was probably the son of James Waterhouse of Priestley, who was Sibel Baildon's brother. John Waterhouse of Skircoat, who, in his will, proved August 19, 1546, mentions that he had a lease of "one tenement callid Grene house in Baildon," also had a son Michael.⁶

1579, May 11.—Robert Baildon, Marmaduke Vavasour and William Kendall, clerk, witnessed the will of Richard Whittecars of Baildon.⁷

1580, November 5.—Robert Bayldon was a juror at the inquisition held at Pontefract after the death of John Mawde of Ilkley.⁸

1582, Michaelmas Term.—Robert Baildon, gent., and William Kirshaie claimed a messuage and 7 acres of land in Clayton [near Bradford] from William Michell. He vouched to warranty Richard Tempest, esq.,

¹ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 170, no. 42.

² York Wills, vol. 21, fo. 12.

³ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 177, no. 71.

⁴ Dodsworth MS. 92, fo. 66.

⁵ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 19 Eliz.

⁶ *Halifax Wills*, vol. 1, p. 17.

⁷ York Wills, vol. 21, fo. 306.

⁸ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 189, no. 74.

who in turn vouched David Howell, the common vouchee. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs. Common Recovery.¹

Richard Tempest was probably of Bolling, the eldest son of Nicholas Tempest and Beatrice Bradford, and brother of Robert who sold Tempest lands to Robert Baildon [*ante*, p. 226].

1582, November 13.—Robert Bayldon, gent., was one of the jury at the inquisition taken after the death of Francis Pasley [Paslew] of Riddlesden.²

1583, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Thomas Baylye, plaintiff, and Robert Baildon, gent., and William his son and heir apparent, deforciant, of 1 acre of meadow, 1 acre of pasture and the moiety of a messuage, a cottage, a barn, a garden and 1 acre, 1 rood of land in Bradford; To hold to Thomas and his heirs. The warranty was against the heirs of William only,³ which suggests that it had come to him from his mother, and that she was then dead. William was just of age. Robert would be a necessary party in order to release his marital rights.

1584, Easter Term.—Fine between Robert Baildon, gent., and John Marshall, plaintiffs, and Roger Fitzakerley and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of a messuage and 131 acres of land, etc., at Swynden in Craven;⁴ To hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Baildon.⁵ This looks like a purchase by Baildon, but he may have been acting as trustee for the Fitzakerleys.

1584-5, January 7.—Robert Baildon, gent., witnessed the will of Robert Tailor [Tailor] of Baildon. The testator directed that Thomas Baildon of B. was to have the tuition and government of his daughter Agnes during her minority.⁶

I am unable to identify this Thomas Baildon as being nearly related to the main line of the family; he was probably the son Daniel Baildon [*post*, Waifs and Strays].

1585, June 30.—A commission was issued by the Court of Exchequer to Anthony Teyll, Robert Baildon and Henry Farrer, gentlemen, to take evidence in an action between Laurence Broadbent and Thomas Currer relating to lands at Farnley near Otley. The depositions were taken at Otley on August 16, and were signed by Robert.⁷

¹ Recovery Roll, Mich. 24-25 Eliz., m. 870; East. 26 Eliz. (1583), m. 20d.

² Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 199, no. 63.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 25-26 Eliz.

⁴ In the parish of Gisburn.

⁵ Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 26 Eliz.

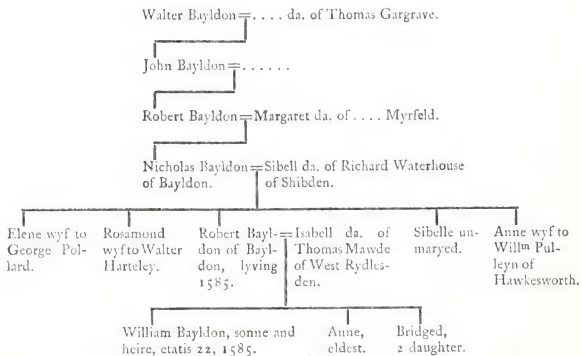
⁶ York Wills, vol. 22, fo. 681.

⁷ Exchequer Depositions, Yorks., Mich. 27-28 Eliz., no. 7.

In 1585, Robert entered his pedigree and arms at the Visitation of Yorkshire taken by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, as Deputy for William Flower, Norroy King of Arms. The original manuscript at the College of Arms is signed by Robert.

BAYLDON OF BAYLDON.¹

Argent, a fesse between 3 fleurs-de-lis sable.



1587, October 30.—Robert Baildon, gent., was on the jury at the inquisition held at York Castle after the death of William Vavasour of Westton and Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 534].

1588-9, January 1.—William Oglethorpe of Roundhay, esq., Elizabeth his wife, and Michael O. of R., gent., his brother, leased to Thomas Mason of Eastburne in the lordship of Steton, husbandman, their fourth part of a messuage in Eastburne, with the lands, etc., thereto belonging, for 21 years, at a yearly rent of 5s., Mason to do all suit of Court, "boynes" [boon-works] and services. Witnesses: Robert Baildon, Christofer Eastborne, Dionis Bearret and Alexander Smyth.²

1589, August 26.—Right deare & well beloued in y^e Lord,

In moste humble wise I Commende me vnto yow & to my Cozen y^e wife, Trusting in god y^e yow & all y^{rs} be in good health, as I & all mine was att y^e writeing heereof. Very glad was I to vnderstand of my Cozen Perslow his Comming doune to yow. Now for Certaine I perswade my selfe to know iustly how y^w doe, for I thinke my selfe y^e better when I doe

¹ Herald's College, MS. 2. D.5, fo. 172b.

² Original in the author's collection.

heare of yow. My earnest requeste & suite vnto y^e is y^e yow would be soe freindly vnto me as to send by my Cozen Perslow y^e Petigree & ours, & how they haue beene & arr matched, soe farre as yow may vntill this time. I haue veiwed the Harrold's [herald's] booke Concerning this matter, & as yett I cannott finde itt to be any further then from Watter Baildon. If I could I would haue it from y^e first of y^e name vntill this day. I will doe what I can to bring this to passe. The Harrold of Armes will doe whatt he can or may for me, I hope, theirefore I pray yow now putt to y^e helping hand as mutch as in yow lieth; then I doubt not but to bring itt to good passe. I hould my selfe to be y^e nearest kinsman, &, although poore, yett I hope to giue honnor & Creditt to my house & kindred, rather then otherwise. I speake in the praise of god, & not in pride of my owne flesh. Thus haisted, in y^e Lord I bidd yow farewell, from my poore house in Th'old Jury in London, this 26: of August, 1589.

Y^e poor Louing Cozen
euer to Command,

EDWARD BAILDON.

My harty Commendations to my Cozen Willi: Baildon, & his wife, & to all my young Cozens, wheresoeuer, & if my purse were vnto my hart, yow should all know y^e yow had a loveing Cozen Southwards, but y^e will of god must be done. I pray yow to send me word in what Parish y^e house of Baildon is of, & in what hundred.

The Answer.

Willi: Baildon was y^e first, & dwelled att Baildon in y^e second of Henery [IV].

Nicholas Baildon, his sone, married one of y^e S^m William's daughters, in Henry y^e sixt dayes.

Walter Baildon married one of Caluerleye's, in Henry y^e seuenth's dayes.

John Baildon married one of y^e Haldenbye's daughters in Holdernesse, in Henry y^e seuenth dayes.

Robert Baildon married Merfeild's daughter, in Henry y^e eight dayes.

Nicolas Baildon, my father, married one of the Waterhouse's daughters, in King Henr: the eight's dayes.

& I married one of Maude's daughter's in this queen's dayes.

I pray yow to take paines to make me a letter according to this instructions & letter sent to me of the other side, & I shall pay yow for y^e paines.

Y^e freind to Command,

ROBERT BAILDON.¹

The letter of Edward Baildon and Robert's answer are both written in the same hand on one sheet of paper. The writing seems to be about the date of Edward's letter, 1589. The volume containing it is a collection of coats of arms of the 17th century,

¹ Brit. Mus., Stowe MS. 713, fo. 175d.

which belonged to William Brack of York in 1735, and to "Thomas Beckwith of York, painter and F.A.S.," in 1783. At the end are inserted a number of sheets which have nothing really to do with the volume, and among these is the sheet printed above.

Some notes on Edward Baildon will be found *post*, The Baidons of London. I have no information as to his parentage, and cannot explain the statement that he was Robert Baildon's nearest kinsman. "Cozen Perslow" was probably one of the Paslews of Riddlesden.

1591.—Bill in the Court of Star Chamber. Edward Cage, Citizen and Grocer of London, states that he had a lease of certain parcels of land near Shiplaie, in Yorkshire, called Barncrofte and Henbanke, whereon he had a heap of charcoal worth £200. Hither was wont to resort one Robert Swayne of Idle, "wth certen of his comodyties w^{ch} he sould unto yo^r said subject [Cage] or some of his servants." Swayne's conduct was so evil "as that he or any of his coales were not to be liked," and he had been forbidden by Cage's agents to come there again "wth any more charcoales." Swayne was naturally indignant, and, with the help of George Waterhouse, Christopher Lyllie, and others, "in moste unlawful, lewde, violent and riotous sorte and manner," proceeded to pull down the fence inclosing Cage's land. This done, they drove out Randall Wright, Cage's "principall servant, factor, deputie and officer," and certain labourers and workmen, and took forcible possession of the land and the chattels thereon. Swayne then brought "dyvers horse loades of charcoale but newlie taken from the pytt where they were burnt," and put them down near the "greate heape." The new charcoal had not been properly quenched, and so took fire again, "by meanes whereof the greate heape of charcoales was sett on fyre, and had there not bene verie greate helpe in a readynes, not onlie all the said greate heape had been consumed, but all the buyldinges latelie erected, w^{ch} coste a greate some of mony." Swayne's next proceeding was to hire a bravo, one John Patrimo *alias* Sampson *alias* Fortune, "whoe then a little before was discharged oute of yo^r Ma^{ty} comon gaole of Stafford." This person was "procured, as it is crediblie thoughte, by Swayne to come into Yorkeshire for the doing of some hurte" unto Cage or his servants, and in particular "violently to assaulte the said Randall Wright." Wright, however, got wind of this, and complained to a magistrate, Patrimo fled for fear of imprisonment, "and for that tyme the foresaid wicked practize toke none effect." But Swayne "still persisted in his said wicked mallice." He did "conferre and consulte" with one Robert Baildon of Baildon, and others, including David Patrimo, a brother of the erstwhile prisoner John, all "lewed and wicked persons, whoe agreed and conspired together to dampnesye" Cage or his servants. Cage had sent from London one William Watts to re-inforce Randall Wright. Some of their workmen were in "a greate wood called Idle Woode," cutting and felling "sundrie underwoodes and busshes" which Cage had bought of Christopher Bateson. Watts, on one

occasion, was returning to his lodging through the wood, "in the usual comon waie thereof and therein, wthout any manner of weapon," when Swayne, "havage a large pyked staffe, contrarie to yo^r Ma^{ty}s lawes, did sodenlye sett uppon him, offering to strike and beate him, not sufferinge him to goe or passe one waie or other." Watts, "suspectinge that there did then lurke and reste in a secrete place verie nere unto them, the aforesaid David Patrimo and other evill disposed persons, and remembreinge that it was comonlie reported that one of the unckles of the said Swayne there in the saide woode, a little then before, murdered or killed one of yo^r Ma^{ty}s lawfull subjects," therefore demanded—"Wouldst thou murder me as thine uncle murdered Stillingfleet?" These words "somethinge astonyshe the said Swayne, the w^{ch} beinge then perceyved by the said Watts, he did sodenlie run and escape awaye from the daunger." Some seven or eight days afterwards, Swayne, David Patrimo, and "dyvers other disordered persons, weaponed wth staves, axes and other weapons," drove Cage's workmen out of the wood, cut down some of his trees, and marked them as their own.

The next ground of complaint seems rather remote. William Kyng and Thomas Warren *alias* Capper, two "lewde and evill-condicioned persons, by the procurement of David Patrimo, Baidon and Swayne, did, in the tyme of Lente nowe last past, take uppon them to be Justices of Peace, repaired in the daie tyme unto the house of one Alice Kirbie, widdowe, in Shiplaie aforesaid, and entered in under pretence to searche for fleashe, and there in violent manner did breake open her cheste, and ransacked dyvers places of her house, intendinge therebie to fynd some good store of yo^r said subject's money, w^{ch} they supposed that Randall Wrichte had a little before broughte into the said house," as he often did. Apparently they found nothing, for "aboute twoe, three or fowre daies after," David Patrimo and Kyng came again, still on the hunt for Wright's goods. "Aboute twelve of the clocke in the night tyme, the said Widdowe Kirbie and her famylie beinge in their beds and at quiet rest, they did there forceblye enter into the said pore widdowe's house, and wth greate violence did breake downe the dore, and then entered, wth their weapons drawne, and the said Kyng then threateninge to kill the saide pore widdowe wth his dagger if so be that she sturred or made any noyes; and they then ransacked the howse, and overturned the cheste and bedds, but, not beinge able to fynd any money, they departed."

[We should have felt more satisfied if poor Widow Kirby had been joined as a co-plaintiff; as it is, how all this, supposing it to be true, in any way concerned Cage, is difficult to see.]

Cage goes on to say that the parcel of wood referred to was sometime part of Idle Wood, and adjoined the great wood before mentioned, belonging to the present "Earle of Comerlande,"¹ and that he ought to have free access thereto. Swayne, "by and with the help, aide and assistance of the said Robert Baidon, William Rawson of Shiplaie, and others their confederates,"

¹ George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland.

has stopped and enclosed the common high way through the Earl's great wood, so that Cage's "carriages by horse and carte" could not go through. They have also "constrayned the said carriages to be carryed by other by-waies and over other men's groundes, wherebie the pore carters wth carried yo^r said subject's goods are made subject to many troublesome accions and sutes, wth the said Robert Swaine, of a verry malicious and wicked mynde, doth prosecute, as well by himself as others, before the Counsaile in the North Partes and in the Exchequer at Yorke." "Robert Baildon, being whollie compacted and in full league and confederacie wth the said Swayne, pretendinge some authoritye under St Anthony Thorrell [Thorald], knyghte,¹ unto whome some parte of the greате woode called Idle Woode belongeth, . . . hath comensed sute or entendeth to comense sute against dyvers pore men, . . . pretendinge matter of trespassse." "Havinge cawsed proces to be served uppon them, besides the greате charges he putteth them to in paieinge of extraordinarie fees unto the bailiffes, he, the said Baildon, under pretence of ease unto the said pore men, wth some shewe of consyence will seme to compounde wth them, nevertheles constrayninge them to paie the charges and to make recompence at his pleasure, makinge unto him a greате gaynes by such extorte." Baildon and the others have also "conspired greatlye to injure and dampnyfie yo^r said subject; and the said Robert Baildon, beinge a man of more abilitie than the rest, threteneth to raise up in armes the strength and power of a whole Lordship to wthstand yo^r said subject in his lawfull proceedinge, if so be that the said Robert Baildon be not bribed or rewarded." About October 2nd last, some of them preferred an indictment at the Quarter Sessions at Bradford, against Randall Wrighte, charging him to be "a comon barrettor, a contynewall breake of the peace, and a perturber of yo^r Highnes' liedge people." Robert Baildon was foreman of the Grand Jury, which found a true bill. William Rawson, "not havinge the feare of God before his eies, did uppon his corporall oath moste falselie and purjuriouslye give in evidence that Wrighte did usuallie goe wth a pistoll charged aboute him, and that the said Wrighte had not onelie arrested him, the said Rawson, but alsoe fortie others of his tennautes in Shiplaie." Wrighte was bound over for his good behaviour "wth good suerties in great somes of money." There were other indictments against Wrighte; "and among them one charginge him wth takinge awaie the top pole or boale end of a tree, value viijs., of the goodes of the said Swayne." The Grand Jury found true bills as to all of them. Swayne swore that "the said top pole or boale end of the tree was his, wherebie he has comytted wilfull perjurye, of wth the said Baildon could not be ignorant, by whose conspiracie the indictment was framed." Cage goes on to say that the whole tree did at one time belong to Swayne, who, "by waie of free gift, or

¹ Sir Anthony Thorald of Marston, Lines., near Grantham, married, as his second wife, Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir John Constable of Kinalton, Notts., by his wife, Joan, daughter and coheir of Henry Soothill, whose mother, Elizabeth, wife of John Soothill, was the daughter and coheir of William Plumpton of Plumpton. The manor of Idle had belonged to the Plumptons, and Lady Thorald's interest in it came from her great-grandmother. See *Plumpton Correspondence, pass.*

rather bribe," gave it to Baildon, and he sold it to Randall Wrighte for 12s., who had it cut down. The Bill winds up in the usual way by asking for subpœnas against Swayne, Baildon, and the others, so that they may receive "due and condigne punyshment, in example of all such lewde and wicked persons."

The Answer of Robert Baildon begins in the common form: the Bill is very uncertain, slanderous, and insufficient in law.¹ Cage's statements are "moste slaunderous and untrue, and more aptlie to be determinede before the Counsell in the Northe Parts." He then goes through all the items in the Bill, and specifically denies each one. It was drawn by John Saville. Swayne and Warren filed Answers in similar form.² Cage's Replication, dated May 8, 1592, is merely formal.³

1591, December 2.—Robert Swayne of Idle, yeoman, was examined on Cage's interrogatories. He has known Robert Bayldon for thirty years. He knows Christopher Baitson of Wyndell [Windhill], yeoman, who about a year ago was seised of three parts of two parcels of wood ground, parcel of Idle Wood. He has known John Sampson for one year; "one Randle Wright first brought Sampson to come into those partes, about Shiplay"; "the conversacion, usage and behavior of the said Sampson was not that of a comon ruffian or some lewde and evill lyver." "The s^d Compl^t hath certen iron workes in or neere unto Shiplaye, viz: a forge or hamer scyttuatt in a place called Shiplaye Hurste, and a furnace or frame of a furnace scyttuatt in another place called Brucrofte, neere unto Shiplay." "There is in and aboute the grounds of Will^m Rawson in or neere Shiplay, a myne or ewer⁴ of iron-stone, comenly called crackers, and he hath hard say that the same myne or ewer was so named by Tho. Proctor by reason that in the burning the same used to make greate crackings." "Abowte Lamas was xij monthes, he dyd franckly gyve and bestowe uppon Rob^t Bayldon the roote ende of a greate tree, being in length viij yards and one foote, for the good will and love w^{ch} he dyd beare to the s^d M^r Bayldon; the same tree was his owne tree, and yt was roughe, unhewen and unwroughte when he gave the same to M^r Bayldon, who had it squared into tymber."⁵ The "top boale of a tree," in respect of which Wright was indicted, was not part of the tree that he gave to Baildon. "He doth not knowe that Cage might have had the goodwill and frendship of Baildon if he would have labored and made a meanes unto him by bribes and rewards to have gott his good will. Neyther dothe he knowe that the s^d M^r Bayldon is a comon juryor and a man that wilbe sone wonne wth a reward, nor that it is the common practize of the said Baildon to deale betwene man and man in cawses of controversie therebie to procure somme gayne to himself, or such a one as many people in Yorkeshire have complayned of."

¹ I think the pleading is right in this case; the charges against him are of the vaguest description.

² Star Chamber, Eliz., bundle C. 14, no. 5.

³ *Ibid.*, bundle C. 56, no. 33.

⁴ *I.e.* ewer, ore.

⁵ It is possible that this was used in building the Nether Hall. See *ante*, vol. 1, pp. 49, 50.

The last interrogatory is very mysterious.

"Doe yow knowe that aboute Halloutide laste the said Robert Baildon became sicke of bodie or otherwise diseased, wherebie he is not in case able to ride or travell uppon horsbacke or otherwise? This deponent refuseth to answer."

Thomas Warren of Shipley, feltmaker, was examined at the same time. He has known Robert Baildon for twenty years. "Bayldon, Rawson, Kinge and Baylie, did att dyvers tymes meete together in an alehowse in Shipley; but he doth denye that there was at any tyme any devise or conspiracye to disquyet, dampnyfie or annoye Cage, his servantes, workes and workmen, or to stop up all waies and passages usuall in Idle Woode; neyther did he heare Rob^{te} Bayldon openly say that he would rayse up the whole force and power of a lordship to wthstande Cage in the erecting of the damme."¹ Several of Warren's answers merely confirm the statements made by Swayne.²

1591-2, January 17.—Cage furnished interrogatories to Baildon, and his depositions were taken at Shipley before William Currer and Thomas Tayler.

"Robert Baïldon of Baildon, gentleman, of th'age of fiftie yeres or thereabouts, sworne and examinede upon his othe, depose the and saithe as foloweth:

"That at the cuttinge and framyng of the grownde for the said worke, this exam^{te}, fyndinge certen waste grownde cuted, (of the fourth part whereof S^r Anthonic Thorrell, knight, his master, and Dame Anne his wiefte, as in right of the said Dame Anne, is and was seised), dide shewe himeselfe therewth greved, for that the same was donne wthowte the knowledge and consent of the said S^r Anthonic or of this deponant, beinge his or theyr officer; and saithe that he dide threaten or saye that he would procure the workmen thereof to be indicted yf he might knowe theym, for that they hade so cut his said master his soile wthowte licenc." The other answers are not of importance.³

1591-2, February 9.—William Rawson of Shipley, gentleman, was examined.

He has leased certain land in Shipley to Cage, at a rental of £3, 6s. 8d., and Cage has an iron work or forge there. "He hath heard Robert Baïlden saie that Cage or his servantes shoulde not wth their carriages come over S^r Anthonye Tyrrell [*sic*] his master's groundes, otherwyse then throughe the highe waies." "He did exhibit an indictment of comon barratrie at the Quarter Sessions againste Randall Wrighte, and exhibited the same by the advyse of divers Justices of Peace, who were well acquainted wth the said Wrighte his comon disturbinge of divers and sondrye of her Ma^{ty}s subjectes wthout just cause, and that he did usually preferre, mainteine and lewdly prosecute suites, onely for vexacion, in other men's names; Wright did challenge Rawson [who was] att that tyme verye

¹ No dam is mentioned in the Bill.

² Star Chamber, Eliz., bundle C. 36, no. 16.

³ *Ibid.*, bundle C. 14, no. 5.

sicke and weak." "He hath seene Wright carrie a dagge or pistoll, w^{ch} he verelye thinketh was charged; and he hath sene several gonnies and dagges in Wrighte's house; and hath divers and sundrye tymes heard gonnies and dagges or pistolles shott of, w^{thin} or neere the saide howse; and he thinketh the same were shott of by Wright or his servauntes, for Wrighte's dwelling howse standeth in the side of Shipley Wood, called the Hyrst, allmost a myle distant from anye howse of habitacion."¹

1592, April 27.—Bill in the Star Chamber. Complaint of Robert Murrowes of Baildon, collier, and Christopher and William Baitson of Windhill, husbandmen. They were "heretofore ymployed and sett on worke . . . for the use of one Edward Gage, [*sic, sc.* Cage] concerninge certen his workes and buyldinges at or neare unto a place called Shiplaye . . . beinge men hired to worke by daie . . . Yet so it is, one Rob^{te} Baildon of Baildon, gentleman, secreatlie confederatinge wth one Will^m Williamson *alias* Longe of Baildon, a man of very evill and lewde conversacion, everie way fittinge the malicious qualitie and wicked disposicion of the said Rob^{te} Baildon." Baildon had "dyvers and sundri tymes in most grevous manner thretened Murrowes to hange him, and that he would make him run his countrie w^{thin} few daies ensewinge." To effectuate this "mischevous devise," Williamson, who was "maliciouslie bent, and, as is moste likelie, to effecte the wicked purpose of the said Baildon, in secrete sorte did steale or take a sheepe or weather, beinge the proper goodes of one Robert Lister, then the servant of the said Rob^{te} Baildon." He then hid the carcasse in "a heape or stacke of turffe" near Murrowes' house in Baildon. Williamson next "repaired unto Will^m Hudson, then beinge yo^r Ma^{ty} Constable for the towne of Baildon, and after many opprobrious, lewde and infamous speches by him used against Murrowes," told the Constable that Murrowes had stolen a sheep, and offered to show him where it was hidden. They accordingly went to the house, and Williamson did "verie redelie and quicklie discover and laie open the same ded sheepe." The official mind of the Constable at once suspected "some notable practize or devize," and he "did earnestlie perswade Williamson to declare the perfect truthe of the matter." Williamson was much moved, and "the guyltynes of his owne conscience" led him to make a full confession. Whereupon he was promptly taken before "the right worshipfull S^r Thomas Fairfax [of Denton], knighte, Justice of yo^r Highnes' Peace and Quorum, and of yo^r Ma^{ty} Counsaile established in the Northe Partes," before whom the confession was repeated. The prisoner was asked "to declare the value of the same sheepe;" to which he replied, "that it was a good one and a fatt, and could not be lesse worth than fyve shillinges or sixtene groates [*5s. 4d.*] betwene twoe brothers." He declined to admit, however, that he had any "setter on." Sir Thomas Fairfax committed him for trial, and he was sent to York Castle, while Lister and Murrowes were bound over to give evidence.

Robert Baildon ("who as it should seeme was the platter and deviser

¹ Star Chamber, Eliz., bundle C. 44, no. 17.

of this practize") declared himself "much aggrieved and abused," because the Constable had "so rashlie and unadvisedlie gone unto S^r Thomas Fairfax, not havinge before hand acquaynted and made knowne the same" unto him. He declared that Williamson was an honest man, "honeste then the Constable or yo^r said subject," and that he should not be hanged; and "he did performe his word accordinglie." An unnamed kinsman of Williamson's was "verie loath that the death of the said Williamson should remayne as any ympeache^t or stayne unto his stock and kindred," and requested Baildon to help him, "wth to doe the saide Rob^t Baildon was verie readie and willinge, accordinge as he had before determined." Satisfaction was first made for the sheep, though Robert Lister, the owner, "was onlie lefte to make his benfytt of the ded sheep."

"Rob^t Baildon is and hath beene of longe tyme a comon and contynuall juror, for the wth he maketh contynuall sute, and by meanes whereof he maketh unto him self greate gaynes and profite." He contrived to be put on the jury to try Williamson, and was appointed foreman. Robert Lister, Baildon's servant, gave evidence, and stated that the sheep was his; "beinge demanded to what valewe he did estymate his said sheepe to be worthe, the said Rob^t Lister, beinge before hand by the said Rob^t Baildon suffieyentlie instructed what to saie to that poynte if he were demanded any such question, did therefore denye to sett any price or value uppon the said stolne sheepe, but did referre the valuation and the fyndnge thereof unto the jurie . . . Yet the said Rob^t Baildon, of a malicious and wicked mynde towards yo^r said pore subject Rob^t Murrowes, . . . not onlie concealed and did kepe secrete the examynacion of the said Williamson taken before S^r Thomas Faifax, but also of a moste vile and corrupt consyence, not havinge the feare of God before his eyes, contynuyng in his malicious practize, did so insynuate and labor wth the rest of the same jurie . . . that they did fynd and value the same sheepe so stolne to be worth but tenne pence, therbie acquytinge the said Williamson of the manyfest and open felony, and brought him onlie wthin the compasse of pettie larzenye, whereof the said Rob^t Baildon made small reconnyng, but used great bragges and vauntes that as he had beene the meanes to acqute him of the felony comytted, so he could and would excuse him from any punyshment that for the same should be inflicted uppon him." Williamson was further bound with sureties to be of good behaviour towards the plaintiff. Baildon "hath sithence by sundry pollicies and practizes sought the enlargin^t of the said Williamson, by offeringe of sewerities such as are men of no valew, worthe or abidinge."

Murrowes then goes on to complain that "one Rob^t Swayne of Idle, instigated as it wold seme by the prenamed Rob^t Baildon, and uppon a secrete conspiracie had and contrived betwene them to worke and practize yo^r pore subject's overthrowe and undoinge, assocyatinge and combyninge wth [twenty-nine named persons], beinge weaponed wth staves, swords and daggers, and other weapons aswell invasive as defensyve, about the thirteenth daie of January last past, assembling and gathering themselves

together in moste riotus, lewd, and disordered manner, takinge uppon them a secrete and pryvie searche for semynarie preistes, to make some shoue of justice, in forceable and comaunding manner beginge and compellinge one George Walker, then Constable of Idle, and the above named William Hudson, then Constable of Baildon, about eleaven or twelve of the clocke in the night tyme, came unto the severall howses of Christofer Baitson and William Baitson in Windell; and wth great force, wth knockinge and bounsing at the dores and windowes, threatened violentlie to breake downe the dores, and forceable to enter, if they did not presentlie open their dores, and suffer them to come in."

The Baitsons perceived that Robert Swayne was the chief leader, "a man well knowne, contentious, troublesome, and whollie geven to movinge of strife and debate, who for his lewd behaviour is comonlie reputed and called by the name of Robyn Hoode." They were "terrefied with the hideous clamours and rigorus maneres of the said riotus persons wthout their dores, and amased with the pitious outcries and complaints of their pore distressed wyves and children wthin their dores." Being thus "dryven to their witts end, and in dispaire and feare of their lyves, they did sett open their dores, wherewth the said riotus persons suddenlie rushed in. Robert Swayne, as cheif captain, comaunded certen of the said riotus persons to laie hold on yo^r said pore subjects, wth was done accordingle, they beinge almoste naked in their shertes, they not sufferinge them to appaile themselves. With great luggingge and pullingge they were carried into Idle, and their comytted into duraunse under the custodie of severall persons, as if they had been either semynaries or such other notable malefactors. Swayne openlie protested and did affirme that he wold presentlie give fortie marks if so be at that tyme he had the above-named Edward Cage [*sic*] in such case."

The Baitsons thus disposed "under sure garde," Swayne and the others hastened "wth as much expedicion as they could convenientlie" to Murrowes' house in Baildon. They greeted him with cries of "Open thy dore, or else we will beate thy howse about thy eares"; they called him a villain, a traitor, and a felon, and threatened to hang him. Murrowes was greatly alarmed, and chiefly "by reason that his wief then laie in childbed, and but latelie or a few daies before beinge delyvered of a child." He therefore opened the door, "thinkinge in peaceable manner to conferre and talke wth the said riotus persons." He was forcibly seized, and led away towards Idle. His wife, hoping "by her speeches if it might be to move them unto some compassion, takinge up her younge infant in her armes, and her self risinge out of her bed, came forth and followed these riotus and lewde persons, pitifullie crieinge, and entreatinge that they wold tell her the cause whie they toke awaie her husband, and that they wold lett him tarrie in his howse untill the nexte mornynge." Swayne and the others took no notice of her "pitifull cries and wordes," but left her, "she beinge wthout hoes and shoes," and with her infant in her arms, "in the wide open felδες, either there to sterve for colde, or to return whome [home] where was as little comforte."

Having put Murrowes "under sauße custodie," Swaine and his party "did take their ease untill the nexte daie followinge," when the prisoners were conducted "unto the mansion howse of M^r John Savile, Esquire, dwellinge at Howlie, beinge Custos Rotulorum, a Justice of Peace and Quorum, and of yo^r Ma^{ty}s said Counsaile established for the North Partes." When questions were asked on the journey, Swayne told some that the prisoners were felons and others that they were "semynaires," "and the best terme he cold or wold afford was that they were notable prisoners for specyall cawses sent to come before the said M^r Savile." When the party arrived at Howley and were taken before the Justice, it appeared that Swayne "had no sure warrant, precepte or comaundm^t" for what had been done, and Mr. Savile ordered him "to open and laie forth" his charges. Instead of alleging treason or felony, as the plaintiffs fully expected, Swayne complained that Murrowes "had coled certen of his woade [wood],¹ and that the Baitsons had cut downe, coled and carried awaie certen of his wood and tymber." The prisoners did not admit the truth of this, and moreover stated that they were Cage's servants, and that they had simply obeyed orders. Mr. Savile, on being informed that Swayne had indicted Murrowes and others for the same offences, and had also exhibited a bill of complaint before the Council in the North, dismissed the plaintiffs to their own houses, after admonishing Swayne "to become more quyett and to be of a better behavior towards pore men." This was a cause of great grief to Swayne, "and is such a stomakinge and cause of hart burnynge unto the said Roberte Baidon to see all their fraudelent and myschevous devises so overthrowne," that the plaintiffs "greatlie feare and doubte their malicious and wicked practizes, if spedie order be not had and provyded for the provencion thereof."²

In February, 1592-3, Cage filed a Bill of Complaint in the Court of Requests against Robert Swaine of Thorpe in the parish of Calverley, with regard to the purchase of timber for his buildings at Shipley.³

1593, July 30.—Bill of Complaint in the Court of Exchequer; Stephen Proctor, Elias Proctor and George or Gregory Pormorte, plaintiffs, Edward Cage, William Watts and Francis Wright, defendants.

Depositions taken at Bradford, July 30, 1593, on behalf of the defendant Cage.

Robert Baidon of Baidon, esq., aged 52 or thereabouts. He stated that a certain furnace for smelting ironstone, built by Thomas [*sic*] Proctor's masons and carpenters, "was never used nor fitt to be occupied, neyther coulde the same have bine used or occupied unles it had bine newe amended and repared"; the masons and carpenters who built it "were bothe unskillfull and unexpert for the erecting of such manner of worckes"; the stone work "did want both breadth, space, hight and wydnes, for lack of skylfull workmanshippe"; the stones were so badly laid that he "did thrust in his

¹ *I.e.* made it into charcoal.

² Star Chamber, Eliz., bundle B. 112, no. 8.

³ Court of Requests, bundle 39, no. 48.

and betwixt stone and stones, and a walking rodd thorough the stone forcke thereof"; if the furnace had been used for smelting, "he verelie hinceth the tymber worck would have bine in daunger of burning, and he stone worck of falling in sounder"; "the gotes¹ and ditches, w^{ch} were made for the said worckes, were in some parte of them unlawfully digged uppon the waste groundes of other menne."²

1594-5. See *ante*, vol. I, p. 413.



Signatures of Robert Baildon.

Robert Baildon died intestate, probably in 1599, being then 57 or 58 years old.

1599, July 31.—Letters of administration were granted to William Hartly.³ His relationship to Robert is not stated.

Robert Baildon married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Maude of West Riddlesden (by his wife Katherine, daughter of Roger Tempest of Broughton), and had issue (1) William, 17.A.; (2) Anne, 17.B., and (3) Bridget, 17.C.

Anne and Bridget were both unmarried at the date of the Visitation of 1585 [*ante*, p. 230], and I have no record of their subsequent marriage.

Robert is said to have married, as his second wife, Isabel daughter of Walter Paslew of Riddlesden, who is said to have survived, and married as her second husband John Brerhaugh or Brearey of Menston.⁴

I have no evidence for this marriage other than the MS. cited, which is not a good authority and has several obvious errors. The dates will not fit in at all on the assumption that this Isabel was a daughter of either of the two Walter Paslews, but will suit admirably if Isabel was a daughter of Francis and *sister* of the younger Walter.

¹ Goits, artificial water-courses, for working a water-power hammer; the hammer and the dam are mentioned in the Star Chamber proceedings, *ante*, pp. 235, 236.

² Exchequer, Depositions, Yorks., Mich. 35-36 Eliz., no. 34.

³ York, Ainsty Act Book.

⁴ Harley MS. 4630. The wills of John Brearey junior of Otley, 1613, (York Wills, vol. 32, fo. 523), Walter B. of Otley, 1614, (vol. 33, fo. 677), and John B. of Menston, 1618, (vol. 35, fo. 310), throw no light on the question.

The arms of Maude are, Silver, three bars gemelles, sable, over all a lion rampant gules, charged with a cross crosslet fitchy, gold.

The arms of Paslew are, Silver, a fess between three pierced mullets, sable.

In 1607 and 1615 Temple Rood and Temple Croft were described as being late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 67].

There is no really good account of the Paslews and their dealings with the Riddlesden property, I therefore give some account of the generations immediately concerned. This also helps to clear up the history of the Rishworths, who subsequently acquired Riddlesden, and with whom the Baidons were also connected.

NOTE ON THE PASLEWS OF EAST RIDDLEDSEN.

Walter Paslew of East Riddlesden, son and heir of Alexander, who died in 1513, made his will on March 15, 1543-4, being then about to set out for the Scotch War.¹ He mentions his wife Jane (who was a daughter of Richard Clapham), his eldest son Francis, four younger sons (their names, not mentioned in the will, were Richard, Alexander, Walter and Thomas), and four unmarried daughters, Agnes, Julian, Mary and Jane. The will was proved June 3, 1545.² The inquisition taken after his death states that he died on April 20, 1545. It sets out a jointure settlement, dated April 29, 1540, made on the marriage of his son Francis and Isabel [Calverley], four life interests given to his four younger sons, and a deed, dated April 27, 1540, made between William Calverley and Walter, entailing the manor of Riddlesden and other property on the marriage of Francis, the eldest son. Francis was the heir, aged 26[?].³

Francis Paslew, son and heir of Walter, was born about 1519. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Calverley of Calverley, before April 29, 1540. On June 20, 1560, he enfeoffed Walter Calverley, Richard Tempest, Robert Beyston and Richard Lacy, in a messuage in Ekisley [Exley Head] near Keighley, etc., to the use of his eldest son Walter and his wife Ellen [Lacy] to secure a jointure for Ellen, with remainders over in tail.⁴

By a deed dated March 17, 1565-6, Francis settled Riddlesden and the bulk of his other property on Walter in tail male, and made provision for Edmund, Alexander and William, younger sons of Walter, and for such of his [Walter's] daughters as should be unmarried at the time of his death.⁵ This was completed by a Fine, levied in Hilary Term, 1566-7, to

¹ In May, 1544, Edinburgh and Leith were burnt by the English army.

² *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 6, p. 222.

³ *Inq. post mortem*, Chancery, series 2, vol. 74, no. 147.

⁴ Recited in the inquisition of 1637, below.

⁵ Recited in the inquisition of 1582, *post*, p. 244.

Walter Calverley, John Lacye, William Hawksworth and Thomas Wentworth, the trustees of the settlement.¹

Shortly after this the family got into difficulties, and from 1568 onwards the Feet of Fines show a constant succession of sales, so that before the death of Francis in 1582, he and Walter had parted with most of their property. This note deals only with Riddlesden; the transactions are complicated, and in order to make the story clear it is necessary to take them in chronological order, though Francis was not concerned in all of them.

1571, October 19.—Walter Paslew, son and heir apparent of Francis, leased to Robert Rishworth² of Greenfield, Lancashire, gent., the capital messuage called East Riddlesden, and all messuages, lands, etc., appurtenant thereto, and two mills in Riddlesden and Morton, for a term of 40 years to begin at the Candlemas Day [February 2] next after the death of Francis Paslew, at a rent of £13, 6s. 8d. By another indenture, dated January 13, 1571-2, Walter granted a further term of 80 years, to begin at the end of the 40 years, at the same rent. Walter Paslew and his distant kinsman John Paslew of Wiswall,³ Lancashire, gave a bond for 300 marks [£200] to secure the covenants in the lease.⁴

1571-2, February 27.—Walter Paslew conveyed to John Paslew of Wiswall the reversion in the Riddlesden property after his father's death, on condition that he paid Walter £40 a year for life.⁵ A Fine was levied on this sale in Easter Term, 1572, in which there was a first tenendum to John Paslew and Robert Hall and the heirs of John, and a second tenendum to Walter Paslew and his heirs.⁶ The object of this was probably to secure the payment of the annuity. John Paslew altered the date of the conveyance by substituting "13th" for "14th" year of Elizabeth, thus making it anterior to Rishworth's leases. On February 20, 1572-3, Rishworth filed a Bill in Chancery in which these facts are stated, and the sworn Answer of Richard Greneacars of the Inner Temple, who drew the conveyance, and Robert Caley, one of the witnesses, proved the original date.⁷

After this little episode, Rishworth negotiated with John Paslew for the purchase of his interest in Riddlesden, which was conveyed to Henry Townley of Barnside, Lancashire, Rishworth's brother-in-law, and Thomas

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 9 Eliz.

² See Note on the Rishworths, *post*.

³ A very sketchy pedigree of the Paslews of Wiswall is given in Whitaker's *Whalley*, 1876 ed., vol. 2, p. 31. They bore the arms of Paslew with a crescent for difference. Their exact descent from the Riddlesden house has not been established. In 1416 John Mauleverer sued Joan widow of Robert Paslewe of Barneby [-on-Don], "gentilwoman," John de Barneby, Vicar of Barneby, John Lasyng of Barneby, chaplain, and Franco Paslewe of Wyswall, co. Lanc., esq., executors of the will of Robert Paslewe, for a debt of £20; De Banco 621, East. 4 Hen. V, m. 273d. Franco was probably a younger son of this Robert.

⁴ Close Roll, 14 Eliz., part 14.

⁵ Recited in the Chancery proceedings of 1572-3 and 1600, below.

⁶ Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 14 Eliz. In the printed Calendar Walter's name is wrongly spelt Plaslewe.

⁷ Chancery Proceedings, Eliz., bundle R. 8, no. 18.

Maule of West Riddlesden, his kinsman, on June 10, 1573;¹ a Fine was levied (in which the manor is not mentioned by name) in Michaelmas Term, 1573.² The object of taking the conveyance to trustees was to preserve Rishworth's two leases, which would have merged if the freehold reversion had been conveyed direct to him.

Francis Paslew married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Calverley, by whom he had issue, Walter (see below), Edmund (*ob. s.p.*), Alexander (*ob. s.p.*), and William (*ob. s.p.m.*). He appears also to have had several daughters [*ante*, p. 242]; Isabel, wife of Robert Baildon, and Ellen, wife of John Rishworth, were probably two of them.

He was buried at Bingley, September 14, 1582. An inquisition was taken on November 13, 1582, after the death of Francis "Pasley," Robert Baildon being one of the jury. The conveyance to John Paslew seems to have been suppressed, for it was found that Francis died seised of the manor of Riddlesden and other property. The settlement of March 17, 1565-6, [*ante*, p. 242] was set out. Francis Paslew, son and heir of Walter, son of Francis, was the heir, then aged 14.³

Walter Paslew, eldest son of the elder Francis, married, probably early in 1566, Ellen, daughter of John Lacy of Cromwellbottom and Leventhorpe. His dealings with Riddlesden have been noted above.

He was imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1569 and 1570; an inscription cut by him may still be seen in the Beauchamp Tower, of which



the annexed illustration is a reduced facsimile.⁴ The cause of his imprisonment was his complicity, or a suspicion of it, in the Rebellion of 1569, known as the Rising of the North, which was organised by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland for the restoration of the Roman Catholic faith and the recognition of Mary, Queen of Scots, as successor to the throne. It does not appear that Paslew took any active part in the Rebellion; his name does not occur in the State Papers or other documents relating to it,⁵ nor apparently was he attainted with the other

¹ Recited in the Chancery Proceedings of 1600, *post*, p. 246.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 15-16 Eliz.

³ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 199, no. 63.

⁴ The inscription is difficult to photograph, owing to its position on the wall and the bad light. Mr. H. V. Hopwood, son of my old friend Mr. Charles Henry Hopwood, F.S.A., has very kindly made a special photograph for me. The block is made from a tracing of this.

⁵ He is not mentioned in Sharp's *Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569*, the State Papers, or the Acts of the Privy Council.

1590, November 6.—Thomas Leighe of Thornton, co. York, gent., and John Thompson of Wakefield, clothier, conveyed to Francis Paslowe of Thornton in Bradford-dale, gent., the manor of East Riddlesden, etc., then occupied by Paslew, Robert Rishworth, gent., and others.¹

1591, May 19.—Nicholas Hanson of Elland and William Cartwright of Stainland conveyed to Francis Paslowe of Methley, gent., the manor of East Riddlesden, etc., which Paslew had conveyed to them on April 30 last.²

1591, December 2.—Francis Paslowe, now of Riddlesden and late of Methley, gent., conveyed to Henry Banaster of York, merchant, William Cowper of the Deane House, yeoman, and John his son, the manor of East Riddlesden, etc., and "all hys clossetts, queares, stalls and seats wythin the parrishe church of Byngley," belonging to the Hall, free from incumbrances, except a lease made by Walter Paslew, father of Francis, to Robert Rishworth of Riddlesden, gent.³

Certain other property was conveyed to Bernard Parker and Laurence Townley, who, together with Banaster and the two Cowpers, were trustees for Robert Rishworth. A Fine was levied on these two conveyances in Hilary Term, 1591-2, between Henry Bannester, William Cowper, John Cowper, Bernard Parker and Laurence Townley, plaintiffs, and Francis Paslowe *alias* Paslewe, gent., and Bridget his wife, deforciant, of 7 messuages, 2 mills and lands in East Riddlesden, Morton and Bingley, to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Bannester.⁴

In 1600 John Paslew of Wiswall filed a Bill in Chancery against Robert Rishworth and Henry Townley (who was the survivor of the feoffees in the deed of June 10, 1573, *ante* p. 244, Thomas Maude having died in 1576), in a vain endeavour to upset these conveyances on the ground that Townley and Maude were really trustees for him, and not for Rishworth.⁵

Francis "Pasley" married at Methley, September 28, 1589, Bridget, daughter of Robert Webster of Methley,⁶ by whom he had a son, William, buried at Methley, December 13, 1593, apparently the only child. Francis died on August 20, 1603; his widow remarried John Medcalf or Metcalfe of Leeds, and had a daughter, Bridget, baptised there on April 8, 1609.

An inquisition was taken after his death on October 13, 1612; William Baidon, a juror. The conveyance of December 2, 1591, [above] is set out. He died without [surviving] issue; Ellen Paslew, aged 26 at the death, and Rosamond Paslew, aged 24, were his sisters and heirs.⁷ As they are both called Paslew, we must take it that they were then unmarried. Ellen is said

¹ Close Roll, 32 Eliz., part 16.

² *Ibid.*, 33 Eliz., part 13.

³ *Ibid.*, 34 Eliz., part 2.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 34 Eliz.

⁵ Chancery Proceedings, Eliz., bundle P. 2, no. 62, from which many of the above particulars are taken.

⁶ See wills of Margery widow of Andrew Younge of Methley, 1589, and Robert Webster of M., gent., 1609, both extracted in *Methley Registers*, Thoresby Soc., vol. 12, pp. 63ⁿ, 71ⁿ.

⁷ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 330, no. 52; see also *ibid.*, vol. 344, no. 18, and vol. 354, no. 124; Court of Wards, bundle 46, no. 135, bundle 55, no. 128.

to have married John Rishworth, which is certainly not correct; Rosamond is said to have had two husbands, but no authority is given, and I am unable to supply it.

In 1637 an inquisition was taken after the death of a third Francis Paslew, son and heir of Alexander, third son of Walter the elder [*ante*, p. 242]. He had been living at Bordeaux, and only returned to England in 1631. As heir male to Walter the elder he was found to be entitled to certain property at Exley Head, etc., which had been settled in 1560 [*ante*, p. 242] on the marriage of Walter Paslew the younger and Ellen Lacy, as a jointure for Ellen (who died April 28, 1617), with remainders over in tail male. The deaths of Edmund, Alexander and William, younger sons of Francis the elder, and of Richard, second son of Walter the elder, without male issue, are set out. Francis son of Alexander died without issue on October 29, 1631, leaving his brother Henry as his heir, aged 53(?)¹

WILLIAM BAILDON of Baidon, 17.A., was the son and heir of Robert, 16.A. [*ante*, p. 223]. He was of age in Michaelmas Term, 1583, and was aged 22 at the Visitation of 1585.² He was evidently born shortly before Michaelmas, 1562. He was unmarried in 1585.

1583, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 229. William's mother, Isabel Maude, was apparently dead, and William warranted as her heir.

The following note shows that William Baidon took some interest in local history, and even suggests that he had some local reputation as an antiquary. For this reason, and also because it contains some interesting details about Priesthorpe, I give it at some length.

1593, May 4.—Examination of witnesses before the Barons of the Exchequer in London, in a suit between William Balle, gent., and Robert Wade.

Robert Wade of Hallyfaxe, clothier, aged three score and four, deposed that "He knoweth not the Rectory of Byngley, but knoweth one house called the Manno^r place of Prestthorpe, . . . wth . . . by somme men hath bein callyd the Vicaridge, by reason that a vicar sometymes dwelled in the said house. . . . He hath not receyved any deedes or eydences wth any wyse concernyng the said Rectory, but he sayeth that Kinge Henry the Eight by his lettres patentes graunted the said Manno^r place of Prestthorpe . . . [etc.] unto one Rychard Wylkynson and Thomas Drakes, [who] solde the said Manno^r place to Edmond Eltoftes, Esquier, now deceased, wth remaynders over, . . . And afterwarde the saide

¹ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 554, no. 70.

² In Joseph Foster's edition his age is misprinted as 21.

premysses came to the handes of one Henry Eltoftes . . . [who], together wth one Edmond Eltoftes [his] brother,¹ . . . solde the said Manno^r place of Prestthorpe . . . to this deponent, being nowe def^t, wth saide conveyances, together wth the said lettres p^{at}entes he this depon^t hath in his custody. . . . He sayeth that this examine, understandyng by the report of one Anthony Walker² that Wylliam Webster . . . had dyvers wrytynges and evidences w^{ch} concerned the Manno^r place of Prestthorpe and the landes thereto belongyng, and that the said Walker pretendyd a tittle to the said evydences, . . . requested the saide Webster . . . that this examine's Councell might see the said wrytynges. . . . Whereuppon the said Webster delyvered such wrytynges . . . to this examine's Councell. . . . And he sayeth that amongst the said wrytynges there was not any Composicion to his knowlidge as is specyfied in this Interrogatory [*i.e.*, made betweene the Prior of Drax, beinge person [parson] in persone of the same Rectory, and the Vicar of the same] . . .

Wylliam Webster, Vycar of Calverley, of th'age of forty eight yeares . . . He hath twelve severall wrytynges or deedes w^{ch} concerne Prestthorpe and Byngley and fyve other wrytynges or deedes w^{ch} concerne Wilsdene. [He found them when] perusyng over his father's evydences . . . [He] did shew unto Anthony Walker the severall wrytynges or deedes before mencioned, . . . and there was presente at the shewyng of the said deedes to the said Walker, one Wyll^m Bayldon, gent., and Will^m Burneley, and the cause that moved this deponent to shew the said wrytynges unto the said Walker was partly at the request of the said Bayldon and Burneley, and partly for that the said Walker pretendyd a tittle to the said wrytynges.³

Mr. Webster was further examined on May 16, 1593, and made the following deposition:

He understandeth the latyne tonge and that he is able of himselfe to reade the deedes and evydences, . . . the effect of w^{ch} said wrytynges and evidences to his knowlidge doe concerne dyvers parcells of lande graunted by severall persons to the Cannons of Drakes [Drax] Abbey. . . . That he shewed to Wyll^m Baylden, gent., Anthony Walker and Wyll^m Burneley seaventene peyces of evydences. . . . That he this examine having all the saide wrytynges before mencioned bound up together in his custody, the said Baylden, Walker and Burneley requested of this deponent that they might see and peruse the said wrytynges only for that the said

¹ Edmund Eltoftes or Eltoft of Farnhill, near Skipton, was the eldest son of Anthony. Edmund and Henry were his sons. Anthony's daughter, Jane, married Arthur Maude, and was the mother of Margaret, wife of William Baildon, who was thus first cousin to Edmund and Henry Eltoftes.

² Anthony Walker appears to have purchased 8 messuages and lands in Priesthorpe and Bingley in 1588 (Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 30 Eliz.). In 1597 he bought the manor of Bingley from Thomas Astley (*Ibid.*, Mich. 39-40 Eliz.; Speight, *Old Bingley*, pp. 113, 294). He built the interesting old house near Bingley, known as Gawthorpe Hall (Speight, *op. cit.*, p. 294; Ambler, *Old Halls and Manor Houses of Yorkshire*, p. 57).

³ Exchequer, Barons' Depositions, no. 1099.

Walker did pretend a tittle to the saide deedes; whereunto this examine did agree to shewe them all suche wrytynges . . . as this examine had in his custody, . . . w^{ch} were the xvij^{ten} wrytynges or deedes before mencioned. . . . That this examine's owne father, sellynge certein landes unto this deponent, reservynge unto hym selfe an estate for terme of lyfe, did afterwards deliver unto this deponent certeyn wrytynges and evidences concernynge his said landes, amongstest w^{ch} wrytynges this examine fownde the saide seaventene deedes or wrytynges. . . . And sayeth that this deponent's father-in-lawe was called Robert Haleyley, whoe dyed about a yere agoe now laste paste.¹

1594, Easter Term.—Fine between George Rawden, gent., and seven others, plaintiffs, and William Baildon, gent., and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of common of pasture for all animals and of one sixth part of 13 messuages, 6 cottages, 13 gardens, 6 orchards, 100 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood and 40 acres of turbary in Rawden, Yeadon and Guyseley, (which Arthur Mawde, gent.,² held for life, with reversion to Margaret and the heirs of her body), To hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of George Rawden. William and Margaret warranted against themselves and the heirs of Margaret, and against Arthur Mawde and Christopher Mawde, Arthur's brother.³ This appears to have been a sale to Rawden of Margaret's share of the unentailed property of Arthur Mawde.

1598, March 31.—William Baildon was a juror at the Inquisition post mortem of Robert Waterhouse of Halifax, held at York Castle.⁴

1599, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between John Longe and George Kighley, plaintiffs, and William Baildon, gent., and Margaret his wife and Anthony Walker and Isabel his wife, deforciant, of one messuage, 10 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, one acre of wood, 10 acres of turbary, and common of pasture for all animals, in Bingley; To hold to John and George and the heirs of John. William Baildon warranted against himself and Margaret and his heirs, and against the heirs of Robert Baildon, gent., deceased, his father, and of Nicholas Baildon, gent., deceased, his grandfather, and of Robert Baildon, gent., deceased, his great-grandfather.⁵ This looks like a sale. The Walkers had not, so far as I know, any connection with the Baidons or Maudes; it was probably a case of two purchases being dealt with by one Fine, see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 281.⁶

¹ Exchequer, Barons' Depositions, no. 1104.

² Margaret's father. See note on the Maudes, *post*, p. 267.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 36 Eliz., part 2.

⁴ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 254, no. 11.

⁵ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 41-2 Eliz., part 1.

⁶ This Anthony Walker seems clearly identified as of Gawthorpe, but a contemporary of the same name appears in the Bingley Registers. Anthony (of Gawthorpe) married Agnes Woller, May 2, 1580; she was buried July 12 of the same year. He subsequently married Isabel, not at Bingley. Anthony Walker of Gawthroppe, gent., was buried September 1, 1629, and Isabel Walker of Gawthroppe, widow, on May 12, 1635. See *ante*, p. 248, n. 2.

1599, October.—William Baildon paid subsidy on 40s. lands [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 215].

1599-1600, February 7.—William Bayldon of Bayldon, gent., filed a Bill in Chancery addressed to Sir Thomas Egerton, the Lord Keeper. About three or four years ago he became bound in the sum of £6, 13s. 4d. to secure the payment of £3, 6s. 8d. to Edmond Eltoftes of Farnhill, esq., on a certain day; which sum the plaintiff duly paid before it was due, "wthout taking againe his said obligacion or any acquaintance or other discharge for the same, haveinge speciall trust and confidence in the said Edmonde Eltoftes, verely thinking the said Edmonde Eltoftes (then beinge his freind, neighbo^r, and a Justice of Peace in the said Countye) woulde not deny the deliverye of the said obligacion, beinge of so small a value, when the same should be demanded, or at anie tyme after denye the receipte of the said money." Since then, however, Eltoftes, "conceyvinge some matter of displeasure against yo^r said Orator (wthout anie just cause given him) and sekinge his troble, vexacion & hinderance by all meanes possible, hath of late comensed an accion at the Comon Lawe upon the said obligacion, supposinge yo^r said Orator hathe no witnesses to prove payment of the same, as it is saide, for that, as yo^r Orator nowe remembreth, there were none present at the payment therof, except one person wth then attended the said Edmond Eltoftes, who, as yo^r Orator verely thinketh is nowe eyther deade or else sent by the said Edmonde out of the contrye, so that yo^r Lordship's said Orator cannott mete wth him, & is therefore verely likelye to be overthrowne at the Comen Lawe upon the said obligacion, & so not onelye paye the said iij li. vj s. viij d. so formerlye paid, but also vj li. xiiij s. iiij d. more, beinge the penalty of the said bonde." He "verely thinketh that the said Edmonde Eltoftes will upon his othe confesse the receipt of the said iij li. vj s. viij d. if he may be therunto called by yo^r Lo^d into this honorable Court." He asks for a writ of subpoena, and an injunction to restrain the Common Law action. "And yo^r said Orator shall daylie praye to god for yo^r honor in health & honor longe to continuwe."¹

1600, October 14.—William Baildon was one of the jury at the Court Baron and View of Frank Pledge held at Crossley Hall.²

1601, May 25.—Indenture made between Thomas Walmisley of Bolton-juxta-Bolland, mason, of the one part, and William Tomson of Eshall [Esholt], Robert Oglethorpe of Rawden, and Hugh Shereburne of Over Eshall [Esholt], esquires, George Rawden, William Baildon, Edward Oldfeld, and Richard Thornton, gentlemen, William Swayne, Christopher Cave, and William Warde, yeomen, Overseers for the repair of Apperley Bridge,³ of the other part. Walmisley covenanted that before August 1, 1602, he would "make, frame, erect, builde and finish one

¹ Chancery Proceedings, series 2, bundle 259, no. 95.

² Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

³ Across the Aire, a little below Baildon. The present bridge was erected after the great flood of 1776; Speight, *Airedale*, p. 109.

good and sufficient stone bridge at Apperley, in the place where the bridge now standeth, conteyninge and to be erected of two lanstalles or heades and of one pillar and two archies"; to get and dress all the stone; to provide all lime; to make all necessary wood-frames and woodwork; to pave and "battle" the bridge throughout on both sides; and to "make, worke, builde and finishe the same as sufficientlie in all pointes and respectes and of such breadth, height, and in such good sufficient and substanciall sort, maner and forme as the stone bridge at Ealand [Elland] nowe ys or last was builded." The Overseers covenanted to carry all timber, stone and lime; at Walmisley's request, to procure a sufficient number of people to help him "to sett the ground worke," and "to make a goite, sowghe or rundell to drawe away the water from under the said bridge to a lowe water or lesse depnes"; and to pay to Walmisley £99, "at the nowe dwellinge house of Robert Gascoigne nere Apperley brigg," viz., £20 on September 29 next, £20 on May 1, 1602, £20 on June 24, 1602, and £39 when the bridge was fully finished. They were to provide all necessary timber and wood for the frame of the bridge, which Walmisley was to leave "whoallie to and for their use and the benefit and comodity of the Contrey." Walmisley was to put in "as much lyme and as many through achlers [ashlars] into the stone work" as the Overseers, "or such of them as shall oversee the settinge and workmansshippe of the said brigg, shall thinke mete, nedefull and convenient." Walmisley further undertook to "repaire, mainteyne and uphold all the said brigg with all thinges nedefull," during his life, for a payment of 5s. a year.

1602.—In "a Rentall of Gervis Fitzwilliam, gentleman, of his Mannor of Baildon, 1602," William Baildon is entered as owing two items of free rent, viz., 8s. "for his Over Hall," and 5s. "for certeine lands lait Tempest's" [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 376].

1603, October 13.—William Baildon was on the jury at the View of Frank Pledge and Court Baron held at Cottingley.²

1606, October 22.—At the King's Court Baron and View of Frank Pledge held at Bingley, William Baildon was ordered to bring in his evidences and do his reliefs and services at the next Court, on pain of 10s.³ This would be consequent on his succession after his father's death in 1599.

1606-7, January 20.—Grant to Henry Stanley and Robert Morgan, gentlemen, of [*inter alia*] all that tenement and 13 acres of land, called Temple Roode and Temple Crofte, in Bayldon, late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Bayldon or his assigns, of the annual rent or value of 4s., which were part of the lands and possessions of the late Hospital or Priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England near Clerkenwell; to hold to Stanley and Morgan, their heirs and assigns, paying yearly 4s.⁴

1607, Easter Term.—William Baildon sued Edmund Sheffield of

¹ Original lent me by Mr. W. E. Preston, with the consent of the owner.

² Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Patent Roll, 4 James I, part 22.

Epworth, co. Lincoln, knight, administrator of the goods and chattels of Henry Frodson of Rednisse [Reedness], co. York., gent., deceased, for £20 due on a bond (produced) dated May 4, 1605, at London, in the parish of St. Mary *de Arcubus* in the Ward of Cheap. The defendant pleaded *plene administravit*, but subsequently admitted assets. Judgment for the plaintiff for £20 and 40s. damages.¹

1607, April 7.—At the Court Baron held at Cottingley, the jury found that Robert Baildon, deceased, held 13 acres of land, meadow and pasture [in Baildon], called Temple Rode [Royd] and Temple Croft, which were held of the King by a yearly rent of 4s., suit of Court and fealty, but whether copyhold or freehold they do not know. William Baildon is his son and next heir, and is of full age.²

1607, October 16.—At the Court Baron held at Cottingley, the jury presented that William Baildon had not appeared to do his relief and service, as ordered, and had therefore broken the pain of 20s. laid upon him.³

1607, November 6.—At the Court Baron held at Cottingley, appeared William Baildon, son and heir of Robert, deceased (who while he lived had held a toft and 13 acres of land in Baildon freely in socage by a rent of 4s. a year and an obit of 10s. on a death) and paid the obit and his relief with the King, and gave 10s. for the same, and did fealty, and was admitted tenant.⁴

1607-8, Hilary Term.—William Baildon, gent., appeared by William Slater, his attorney, and exhibited to the Justices a bill against John Wormall or Woormall of Clement's Inn, one of the attorneys of our Lord the King *de Banco*, in a plea of debt of £400 due on a bond (produced) given at Keighley, January 12, 1601-2. The defendant, present in Court, admitted it. Judgment for the plaintiff for £400 and 20s. damages.⁵

1609, Trinity Term.—Writ to the Sheriff of Yorkshire to warn William Baildon of Baildon, gent., to appear at Westminster on Friday after the Octave of Trinity, to show cause why William Wentworth, late Sheriff of Yorkshire, should not proceed to levy execution on a judgment for £200 for debt and 20s. for damages and costs, recovered by him in the Court of King's Bench by bill without writ.⁶

1609.—John Wormall of Fareburn, gent., filed a Bill of Complaint in the Court of Exchequer. In Michaelmas Term, 1601, William Wentworth of Woodhouse, esq., was appointed Sheriff of Yorkshire, and he, by deed dated December 12, 1601, appointed Wormall to be Under-Sheriff, in consideration of a certain sum of money. Wormall gave five bonds of £200 each to ensure the due performance of his office, in each of which there was joined one surety, namely Richard Tempest of Tonge, esq.,

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1777, East. 5 James I, m. 610.

² Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ C. P. Plea Roll 1795, Hil. 5 James I, m. 1854d.

⁶ Coram Rege 1416, Trin. 7 James I, m. 1581d.

gent., Francis Killingbecke of York, gent., and Robert Kaye of Wakefield, William Bailedon of Bailedon, gent., William Willson of Monkfryston, gent. Wormall also executed a bond to each of his sureties in £400 to indemnify them against any loss. Wormall duly executed the office of Under-Sheriff, and collected all moneys due to the late Queen or the present King, and paid them into the Receipt at Westminster, and paid or accounted for certain other sums which he has not yet collected; and he procured Wentworth's discharge on his accounts in Trinity Term last. Wentworth, however, has forbidden him to collect such last mentioned sums, and, pretending that the five bonds are forfeited, he brought actions in the King's Bench in Hilary Term, 1607, against Wormall and his sureties. Wormall, being assured of Wentworth's good will, confessed the actions, and suffered judgment to be entered against himself and his sureties. Thereupon Wentworth proceeded to levy execution, and the sureties commenced actions against Wormall on their counter-bonds. In his Answer, Wentworth states that Wormall was largely in arrear, and that he, Wentworth, had been arrested and imprisoned in consequence thereof, and he gives a long list of moneys which Wormall has not accounted for.¹

I have not found the date of the death of Margaret Maude, William's first wife. He married his second wife in 1609 or 1610. She is described in the license as "Anne Hadock, widow"; her identity is considered later, *post*, p. 265.

1610, April 30.—Will of Thomas Lister of Morton in the parish of Bingley. "Whereas I have of the demise of William Baildon of Baildon, gentleman, twoe messuages or tenements and certeine grounds thereunto belonging in Baildon, and certeine grounds and woodes called Baildon Gill, for certeine years to come and undetermyne[d], as by the said Indenture of Lease thereof, made by the said William Baildon more att large ytt doeth and may appeare; my true will and meaninge is, for good consideracions me spetyally moveinge, that Richard Butterfeild, my brother-in-lawe, shall have and enjoy all my interest, tytle and tearme of years yett to indure of, in and to the moyty or one halfe of all the said messuages, landes and groundes, together with the groundes and woodes called Baildon Gill, with the appurtenances, to him, the said Richard Butterfeild, and his assignes, payeing and discharging the moyty of all rents and charges yearely yssueinge out of the same. Item, my further will is that the said Richard Butterfeild shall have and enjoy all my interest and terme of yeares yett to indure of, in and to the [other] moytye of the foresaid twoe messuages and groundes called Baildon Gill, with th'appurtenances in Baildon aforesaid, to him, the said Richard, and his assignes, payeing and discharging yearely unto me or to my assignes, hereafter mentyoned, the yearly rent of iiij *li.* at the feast of Saint Michael

¹ Exchequer Bills and Answers, James I, Yorks., no. 1069.

th' Archangell, and all other rents, dueties and customes to the lord thereof. . . . Item, I give and bequeath the moyty of the said tenements and groundes with the said woodes and groundes called Baildon Gill, or the rent of iiij *li.* reserved of the same yearly to be paide to me or my assignes, unto Thomas Lister, my sonne, dureing the lease and demise I have of Mr. Baildon." Etc. Proved September 16, 1610.¹

1612, October 13.—William Baildon was one of the jurors at two inquisitions held at Skipton after the deaths of Francis Paslew of Riddlesden and Richard Whitacres of Ellercar. In the latter, his name is spelled *Baldon*.²

1613, August 14.—Grant to John Cooke and James Soroghan, of a cottage and toft and croft in Baildon now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Baildon, esq., and formerly given for the perpetual maintenance of a priest in the Chapel of Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 174].

1613, August 28.—Cooke and Soroghan conveyed (*inter alia*) the above property, by the same description, to Henry Chapman of London, gent., and Thomas Harrison of Great Broughton, co. York, yeoman, their heirs and assigns, to hold of the King and his successors as of the manor of East Greenwich, reserving to the grantors a yearly rent of 11*s.*³

1613, October 15.—Administration of the goods of Anne Baildon, late wife of William Baildon of Baildon, gent. (having while she lived *bona notabilia*, etc.), was granted to the said William Baildon. An inventory was filed, the total being under £40; it has not been preserved.⁴

1616, September 30.—William Bayldon was fined 20*s.* for not appearing at the Court Baron of Richard Sunderland, esq., held at Cottingley. The fine was afterwards reduced to 10*s.*⁵

1617, April 21.—William Baildon was on the jury at the Court Baron of Richard Sunderland held at Cottingley, and signed the roll.⁶

William Baildon married his third wife, Jane, daughter of Robert Rishworth of Riddlesden, and widow of John Popeley of Woolley, probably early in 1617.

1616-7, Hilary Term.—Thomas Farrand, gent., and George Tempest, gent., claimed against William Baildon, esq., and John Midgley, gent., 3 messuages, 200 acres of land, etc, in West Riddlesden, Morton, Braythwaite and Kighley. The defendants vouched to warranty Thomas Mawde, gent., who warranted, and vouched to warranty Edward Howse, the common vouchee. Judgment that the plaintiffs do recover.⁷

¹ York Wills, vol. 31, fo. 422.

² Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 330, nos. 52, 59.

³ Land Revenue Records, Enrolments, vol. 199, fo. 184.

⁴ York Wills, City Act Book.

⁵ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Recovery Roll, Hil. 14 James I, in. 5.

This was a Common Recovery, to bar the entail in Thomas Maude's property. Thomas Ferrand was probably his father-in-law. George Tempest was a near connection through the Eltoftes; his father, Stephen Tempest of Broughton, married as his first wife Anne, daughter of Edmund Eltoftes, brother of Jane, Thomas Maude's mother. William Baildon was the widower of Margaret, Thomas Maude's half-sister.¹

1618, Michaelmas Term.—William Baildon, gent., and Jane his wife, executrix of the will of Thomas Savile, gent., sued Francis and Jervase Popeley of Wolley, gent., for a debt of £20.² The defendants were two of the younger sons of John Popeley, Jane's second husband. Thomas Saville was her first husband; the description of Jane as executrix appears to be an error.

1618, October 23.—William Baildon was fined 12*d.* for not attending Richard Sunderland's Court Baron at Bingley.³

1619, Easter Term.—Fine between Robert Popeley, gent., plaintiff, and William Baildon, esq., and Jane his wife, deforciant, of 15 messuages, 5 cottages, 780 acres of land, meadow, pasture, wood, and moorland, and 20*s.* rent in Moorhouse, Woolley, Notton, Royston, Preisthorpe, Birstall, Gomersall, Heaton and Heckmondwike.⁴ William and Jane warranted against the heirs of Jane; the transaction probably relates to Jane's dower in the property of John Popeley, her second husband. Robert P. was his eldest son.

1619, Easter Term.—Fine between Edward Armitage, gent., plaintiff, and Robert Popeley and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, of a messuage and lands in Birstall and Gomersall. The Popeleys warranted against themselves and their heirs, and against William Bayldon, gent., and Jane his wife, and against the heirs of John Popeley, deceased, Robert's father.⁵

1619, April 17.—The jury at the Court Baron at Bingley ordered that "Will^m Baildon shall come in at the next Courte, and shewe by what tenure, rentt and service he houldeth certaine lande in Baildon of the lord of this mannor, upon paine of xx*s.*"⁶

1619.—Roger Dodsworth was collecting his Yorkshire notes about this time. Describing the course of the Aire, he says: "To Baildon, where Mr. Baildon liveth, as his ancestors of long time have done, in good repute." After mentioning certain neighbouring manors, he records some items about the Wardes, Constables and Musgraves, on Mr. Baildon's authority,⁷ and then continues: "Nere adjoyning is East Esholt, some-

¹ See Note on the Maudes, *post*, p. 267.

² C. P. Plea Roll 2022, Mich. 16 James I, m. 78.

³ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 17 James I.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

⁷ See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 271.

tymes a nunry, most neatly seated. Mr. Bayldon, 1619, saith that Dame Margret Martiall, sometime a nun at Esheholt, liv'd at Faweather adjoyning, and had a pension of 4 *li.* or 5 *li.* a yere during her lief, and dyed some 12 yeres since, and was a good church woman."¹

1620, April 22.—William Bayldon duly appeared at the Cottingley Court held on this date, but it is not stated that he then complied with the order previously made.²

1620, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Stephen Hudson and Thomas Hudson, plaintiffs, William Bayldon, esq., and Jane his wife, and William Bayldon the younger, deforciant, of the moiety of a messuage, 3 barns and a garden, and 32 acres of land, meadow and pasture, common of turbary and common of pasture for all animals, in Bayldon; To hold to Stephen and Thomas and the heirs of Stephen Hudson. The deforciant warranted against themselves and the heirs of William Baildon the elder.³

1621, September 21.—At Richard Sunderland's Court Baron held at Cottingley it was ordered "that Will^m Baildon, gent., or some for him, shall come in at the nexte Courte, and shewe such evidences as he haith whether his landes called Temple Royd alias Temple Riden and Temple Crofte be holden frehould or copiehould, in paine of xx s."⁴

1621-2, February 26.—William Baildon paid 5s. 4d. Subsidy at Baildon, being 1s. 4d. in the £ on lands rated at £4 a year, *ante*, vol. 1, p. 216.

1622, Pentecost.—"A Rentall of the rents of Baildonn dew unto Walter Hawkesworth, esquire, at Pentecost," has the following: "Fre Rents. Imprimis, Mr. William Baildon, iijs.; John Tailer, yssuing out of the land late Mr. Tempest's, ijs. vjd.," *ante*, vol. 1, p. 415. These are evidently half-yearly payments, due at Pentecost and Martinmas respectively.

1623.—Sir Richard Hawksworth of Hawksworth, knight, commenced proceedings in the Court of Chancery against William Baildon, Robert Taylor and John Taylor. Unfortunately I have been unable to find either the Bill of Complaint or the Answer, but the details of the claim are denied categorically in Baildon's Rejoinder.

It appears that Hawksworth demanded a rent of 5s. a year from certain lands in Baildon called "Tempest Lands," as a free rent due to his manor of Baildon. William Baildon denied that any rent or service was due. He stated that he had held two thirds of the lands in question for sixteen years, and had never paid any rent or done any service for them, nor had any been demanded until about eighteen months ago. The lands never formed part of Hawksworth's manor, but were held of the Baildon's manor of Baildon, until they were bought by his ancestors, when they became part of the demesnes of that manor. The Tempests, and before

¹ Harley MS. 804, m. 13d.; *Yorkshire Church Notes*, p. 42.

² Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 18 James I.

⁴ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

them the Bradfords,¹ formerly did service and paid rent to his ancestors for those lands. Hawksworth had practised with one [John] Maude, Baildon's tenant of part of Tempest Lands, and by arrangement with him had distrained for the rent now claimed; but Hawksworth had not ventured to distrain on Baildon's part, for the reason that he knew Baildon "would have stoode out tryall against them." Sir Richard and his father had threatened that they would make Baildon spend £500.²

1623, April 17.—The Depositions in this suit were taken at Wakefield, before Edmund Cundy, clerk, John Wright, Abraham Lister and Lewis Sheffield.

Eight witnesses were called on behalf of the plaintiff, viz: "Garvis Fitzwilliams" of Bentley, esq., aged 80; Robert Tayler of Baildon, yeoman, aged 66; Robert Esh of B., yeoman, aged 70; Elizabeth Cowling of B., widow, aged 70; William Tayler of B., carpenter, aged 44; John Mawde of B., yeoman, aged 47; Nicholas Bailey of B., yeoman, aged 63; and Thomas Rodes of Hawksworth, yeoman, servant to the plaintiff, aged 48.

Gervas Fitzwilliam sold his manor of Baildon to Walter Hawksworth [see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 379]; prior to the sale, he had been owner of the manor for about 60 years, and during that time the rent claimed had always been paid. About twenty years ago there had been a lawsuit which, at the request of William Baildon's then wife and other friends, had been compromised, Baildon paying a "quie" [cow] and certain money.

The property known as "Tempest Lands" was described in detail by Robert Taylor, who had occupied part of it for 35 years. During part of this time, Nicholas Cowling was tenant of the other part, and, after his death, his widow, Elizabeth Cowling. It consisted of a messuage and a croft near Baildon Hall, the defendant's house, "which have the highway round about the same," four closes called "Gratious Stocks," and others called "Bothome Inge," "Kirke Feild Ciose," "Walker Inge," "Parkehill Butts," and "Crosse Close." They were sometimes called "Bradford Lands," and were then in the occupation of William Baildon, John Taylor (Robert's son), and others. Several of the witnesses deposed to the payment of the rent in dispute, and Robert Taylor, who married a daughter of Thomas Cowling and was under-tenant to him, said that for fifteen years he paid it to Mr. Fitzwilliam, by special command of Mr. Robert Baildon, the defendant's father; and afterwards, when he was tenant of half the said lands, he paid half the rent for 20 years, Nicholas Cowling paying the other half.³

William Baildon had granted a lease for 21 years to John Taylor, Robert's son, reserving a rent of £4 to himself and 3s. to the lord of the fee; it was dated March 20, 1616. John Mawde took an underlease of part of the lands for 14 years.

¹ The Bradfords had two properties at Baildon, which the defendant appears to have forgotten. See *ante*, p. 204.

² Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundle H. 119, no. 132.

³ See *ante*, p. 256.

A most curious and tantalizing point is raised by the 7th interrogatory and the answers to it. Did the said William Baildon, in the lifetime of the said Walter Hawkesworth, convey the said messuage and lands to John, his second son? Did the said John Baildon appear and do suit of Court to the said Walter Hawkesworth, until the said William Baildon by some condition or proviso revoked the said estate?

John Esh said that John Baildon did appear at the Court of Mr. Hawkesworth, but did no service so far as Esh (who was a juror at the Court) knew.

Thomas Rodes said that about six years ago, William Baildon was called at Hawkesworth's Court and John Baildon came, and also to another Court; but he afterwards told Rodes that his father had revoked the estate.

Seven witnesses were examined on behalf of the defendant, viz: Robert Tayler of Baildon, yeoman, aged 66; Nicholas Colling of Helwick [Eldwick], carpenter, aged 84; John Ash of Baildon, clothier, aged 70; Elizabeth Colling of B., widow, aged 60; William Tayler of B., carpenter, aged 44; John Mawde, yeoman, aged 47; and Robert Smith of B., husbandman, aged 24.

The Interrogatories and the Depositions all went to show that no such free rent had ever been paid. A lease from Nicholas Tempest, dated August 3, 1561, to the father of Nicholas Cowling, for 10 years, reserved a rent of 13s. 4d. to Tempest but no rent was reserved to Fitzwilliam. Another lease from Robert Baildon to Nicholas Cowling and his father, dated June 10, 1572, of part of the said lands, reserved a rent of 8s. 4d. to Baildon, but said nothing about any free rent.

John Ash, however, said that the defendant never paid the rent, but his tenants did; and John Mawde said that a "gray nagge" was seized in the Cross Close, as distress for half the rent.¹

Publication of the depositions was ordered on June 25, 1623.²

1623, November 13.—Upon the hearing of Sir Richard Hawkesworth's suit it was decreed that "the def. Bailden, his heires and assignes, shall continue the paiement of the said 5s. rent to the pl., his heires and assignes, in such manner as heretofore it hath been paid, untill better matters shall appeare to the Court to alter this Decree"; all arrears were also to be paid.³

1623, September 25.—Thomas Rodes deposed that Baildon had not carried out the above Decree; a writ of attachment was issued.⁴

1623-4.—William Baildon, gentleman, paid 12s. subsidy on £3 lands in Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 216].

1624, November 19.—Lewis Sheffield of Wilsden, gent., made an affidavit in Sir Richard Hawkesworth's Chancery suit. Sheffield, on

¹ Chancery Depositions, James 1, bundle H. 9, no. 4.

² Chancery Decrees, A. 1622, fo. 1141d.; B. 1622, fo. 1220.

³ Chancery Decrees, A. 1623, fo. 240.

⁴ *Ibid.*, fo. 1311.

Baildon's behalf, had tendered the amount due, and 10s. for the costs of the attachment, to the plaintiff's solicitor in London, who refused to accept it. "And further deposeth that the defendt ys a blind man, & by reason of his age¹ & wante of sighte, ys not very capable of his owne affayres, as this deponent verylie thincketh."²

1624, November 22.—On the application of Mr. Cesar,³ on behalf of the defendant, William Baildon, it was ordered that the attachment should be discharged on payment of the arrears ordered by the decree and 10s. for the cost of the attachment.⁴

1624-5, January 8.—Robert Martyn of Baildon deposed that on December 28 last, by the appointment of Mr. Baildon, his master, and according to an Order of the Court on November 22, 1624, he tendered to Richard Hawksworth, the plaintiff, "the somme of five shillings, being all the arrerages of the rent mencioned in the said Order to be paid unto the plt," and also 10s. for the costs of the attachment, which the plaintiff refused to accept.⁵

1624-5, March 4.—Sir Richard Hawksworth applied to the Lord Keeper⁶ to vary the Order of November 22 last. It was alleged that Baildon had refused to perform the decree, "whereupon an attachm^t was awarded against him, upon w^{ch} hee was arrested . . . and severall amercem^{ts} sett upon his head; by meanes whereof the pl. . . had beene putt to extraordinary chardges"; it was therefore urged that 10s. costs was not sufficient. The Lord Keeper ordered that Baildon should show cause why he should not pay such costs as one of the Masters should think fit.⁷

1625, May 6.—Mr. Henley, the defendant's attorney, asked for further time, on the ground that Baildon was "an aged man and blind, dwelling in Yorkeshier." On May 20, the plaintiff's costs of the attachment were increased to 20s.⁸

1625, June 1.—Sir Henry Slingsby of Redhouse [in the parish of Moor Monkton], knight, complained that about 14 years ago William Baildon of Baildon, gent., had recovered £16 damages against John Payler and William Tayler in the Court of Common Pleas, in an action of trespass. In Michaelmas Term, 1612, a *capias ad satisfaciendum* was directed to Slingsby, who was then Sheriff. He arrested Taylor, who paid him the £16, which Slingsby handed over to William Slater,⁹ Baildon's attorney, and, with Baildon's consent, Taylor was released. Slater is now dead, and Baildon, by agreement with Janet Slater, the widow, has brought an action

¹ He was only 62.

² Chancery Affidavits, vol. 3, fo. 552d.

³ Probably Robert Cesar of the Inner Temple, son of Sir Julius Cesar, Master of the Rolls.

⁴ Chancery Decrees, B. 1624, fo. 279.

⁵ Chancery Affidavits, vol. 3, fo. 562.

⁶ John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln.

⁷ Chancery Decrees, B. 1624, fo. 733d.

⁸ *Ibid.*, fos. 808, 997d.

⁹ Perhaps William Slater of Halifax, gent., whose will was proved March 24, 1619-20.

of debt in the Common Pleas against Slingsby, pretending that Taylor was set at liberty or allowed to escape without paying the £16. "Slater was usuallie and the ordinarie attorneye for the said Will^m Baildon bothe in the said sewte and in all his other sewtes, and dwelte neere him, and was verie familer with him." He asks for an injunction.

Janet Slater's answer was sworn at Halifax, October 6, 1625. She says that William Baildon owed her late husband over £40, for which she had to sue. The action was settled for £20.

William Baildon's answer was sworn at Baildon, October 27, 1625. He denies that any part of the £16 was paid to him, or, with his consent, to Slater, or that he consented to Taylor's release.¹

1625.—William Baildon of Baildon, esq., filed a Bill of Complaint in Chancery against William Cowper of High Bentley,² gent. About 13 or 14 years ago, Baildon executed several bonds to Cowper for several sums of money, in some of which William Rawson of Shipley, gent., was jointly bound. All the moneys were duly paid at the times appointed. "Sithence w^{ch} there hath bene great familiarity & freindshippe betwene the said William Cooper [*sic*] & your said Orator, & divers other dealings betwene them." Cowper has often acknowledged that the sums were paid, and promised to deliver up the bonds when he could find them, to be cancelled, "& did never demand payment of the same in all that tyme till now lately. And now the said William Cowper, pretending himself to be indetted to his Ma^{tie}, & well knowing that yo^r Orator's witnesses are either dead or gone out of the country, and takeing advantage of yo^r Orator's age & infirmity & disability to follow and prosecute sutes of lawe, yo^r Orator being very aged and having bene blynde by the space of seaven yeares now

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundles S. 72, no. 19; S. 79, no. 8.

² William Cowper was the eldest son of John Cowper of Dean House, Shelfe, and was baptised at Halifax, February 20, 1585-6. He married at Halifax, June 3, 1605, Judith, daughter of Henry Banister of Midgley (baptised December 1, 1587). He built the house known as Lower High Bentley, where the initials "W.C.I.C." are still to be seen over the door, with a rather faint date, which Mr. John Lister of Shibden reads as 1600 [*Halifax Antiquarian Soc., Reports, 1904-5, pp. 245, 249*]. As Cowper was not married until 1605, I suspect that the date is really 1606, with the tail of the final 6 weathered away. His eldest son, John, was baptised August 22, 1609. Judith Cowper was buried at Halifax, May 16, 1623, as "*Ux. Will^mi Cowper, Shelfe, f[e]mina? pia.*" William Cowper's second wife was Eleanour, daughter of Simon Haydock of Haysandford, in the parish of Burnley, to whom he was married about 1626. Her mother, Anne, Simon's widow, married William Baildon in 1609 or 1610 [*ibid.*, p. 253]. In 1646, William Cowper and Eleanour sued John Rishworth of Riddlesden and Thomas Butler, feoffees, and Anne "Haddocke," widow of Evan "Haddocke," Simon's son and heir, for the balance due to Eleanour of the legacy of £500 given to her by her father's will [Chancery Proceedings, Bridges, bundle 401, no. 99]. Eleanour Haydock was an infant and was unmarried in 1606, the date of her father's will [*Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc.*, vol. 3, p. 83]; she cannot therefore be the Eleanour daughter of Simon Haydock of Haysandford who is said to have married John Townley of Hurstwood, Lancashire, and to have had a son John born in 1599 [*Whalley, 1876 ed.*, p. 235]. I am indebted to Mr. E. W. Crossley for the notes from Halifax Parish Register. See also Chancery Proceedings, series 2, bundle 299, no. 121, where a settlement on William Cowper's first marriage is set out, and Bridges, bundle 600, no. 36, for the children of John Cowper's second marriage.

last past or thereabouts, the said William Cowper doth now threaten to putt in force the said bondes." Cowper is Baildon's near kinsman, "& by reason thereof & of the familiarity betwene them, yo^r Orator was not so carefull to collect his said bondes as behoved him, & for want of witnesses he cannot so directly prove payment of the said moneys."

Cowper's answer was sworn at Leeds, June 20, 1625, and was drawn by Abraham Sunderland. He alleged that there was still due a sum of £66 on two bonds, and also certain sums for money lent.¹

1625, November 28.—Upon motion by Mr. Cæsar on behalf of the plaintiff, it was ordered that defendant must make a further answer, specifying what sums he had received on the bonds.²

1625, December 23.—By a deed made between William Baildon the elder and William Baildon the younger of the one part, and George Gascoigne and John Rishworth of the other part, the Baidons covenanted to levy a Fine of the manor of Baildon and other property to the use of themselves for their lives; and after their deaths, as to a full third of the property to the use of Frances, wife of William Baildon the younger, for her life, in lieu of jointure; and as to the other two thirds and the reversion of the one third, to the use of the first and other sons of William the younger and Frances his wife, in tail male.³

A commission was issued to Sir Richard Tempest, Sir Thomas Saville, Sir Richard Hawksworth, Lewis Sheffield and John Saville, to take the execution by William Baildon senior and William Baildon junior of the Concord of the intended Fine, which was signed at Baildon on January 11, 1625-6, the signatures being attested by Sir Thomas Saville and Lewis Sheffield.⁴ The signature of the elder William, who was blind, is much smeared, and has evidently been completed by some one else.

1625-6, Hilary Term.—George Gascoigne, esq., gave 75s. for license of concord.⁵

1625-6, Hilary Term.—Fine between George Gascoigne and John Rishworth, esquires, plaintiffs, and William Baildon, esq., and William Baildon, gent., deforciant, of the manor of Baildon, 18 messuages, 16 cottages, 20 barns, 2 water corn-mills, 30 gardens, 500 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 5s. rent in Baildon and Bingley: To hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Gascoigne. The Baidons warranted against themselves and the heirs of William the elder.⁶

William Baildon

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Mitford, bundle 54, no. 66.

² Chancery Decrees, A. 1625, fo. 112; B. 1625, fo. 142.

³ Recited in Lewis Sheffield's Bill in Chancery, 1635, *post*.

⁴ Concords of Fines, Hil. 1 Charles I, nos. 681, 682.

⁵ Recovery Roll, Hil. 1 Charles I, no. 71.

⁶ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 1 Charles I.

William Baildon died in December, 1627, and was buried at Baildon, January 1, 1627-8.

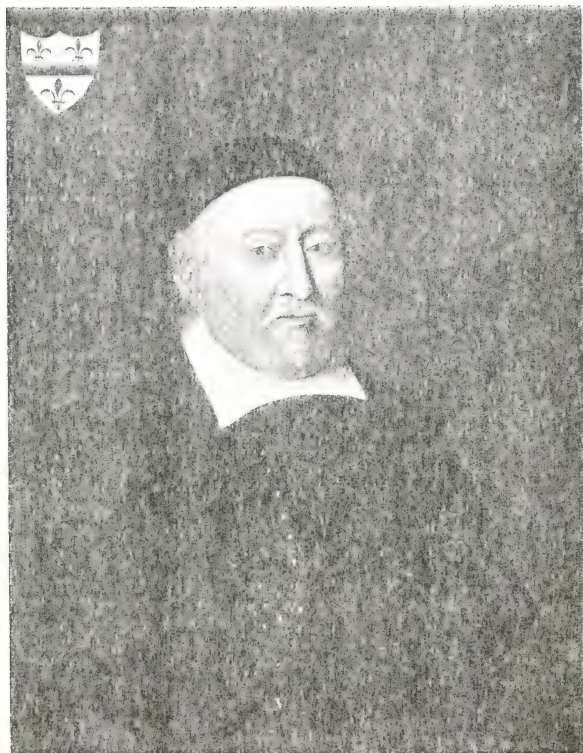
The portrait of William Baildon is one of three which I bought of a picture-dealer in Hemming's Row, Leicester Square, many years ago. Each one has the Baildon Arms in the top left-hand corner, and one of them, exhibited in the window, caught my eye. The only history of the three pictures that the dealer could give me was that they came from a house in the north of England, the former owner of which had a hobby for buying old portraits; on his death, his representatives sold a considerable number that they could not identify or were not interested in; among these were my three purchases. I found that each one was inscribed with a name, which, with the arms, enabled me to identify them with reasonable certainty. On the back of this one, the earliest of the three, is painted "Will: Baildon," with some further lettering now illegible; the costume and the style of painting fix the date as fairly early in the 17th century, and I have no doubt that the subject is William Baildon of Baildon, 17.A. The figure is half-length, painted in an oval background, and represents an elderly man, with white moustache and beard; he wears a black breast-plate with brass studs of the time of James I or Charles I; on his head is a black skull-cap. There is no artist's name apparently; the modelling of the features is good, and, from a comparison with other portraits, I think that this one is probably the work of Cornelius Janssen van Keulen, a Dutch painter, who worked in England between 1618 and 1648. A curious point is that the fess and the fleurs-de-lis are red instead of black; whether the main line of the family were in the habit of using this variation or not, I cannot say, but the Earlsheaton branch certainly did, though I have no instance of it earlier than late 18th century.

1627-8, January 2.—Jane Baildon, widow, entered a caveat against any grant of administration to the estate of William Baildon of Baildon, her late husband.¹ On February 6 following, administration was granted to Jane; the inventory was sworn over £40.²

1628, May 6.—Court of Richard Sunderland, esq., held at Cottingley. The jury presented that William Baildon senior and William Baildon junior, esquires, who lately held certain lands of the lord, had died since

¹ York, Ainsty Act Book, fo. 121d.

² *Ibid.*, fo. 127.



William Baildon of Baildon.

Born 1502; Died 1577.

From the old picture to the present day.

the last Court. A pain was laid that their heirs should come to the next Court, and do fealty and pay a relief, under a penalty of 10s.

At the Court held on October 24 following, the heirs did not come, so the pain was continued. There were similar presentments at Courts held on June 2 and November 16, 1629.¹

There was a long dispute with the Court of Wards as to the tenure of Baildon manor and other matters, which is dealt with under Francis Baildon, *post*. This accounts for the delay in taking the inquisition after William's death, which was not done until 1634.

1634, April 8.—Inquisition held at Wakefield, before John Batte, the Escheator, after the death of William Baildon the elder, esq. The jury found that long before his death William was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Baildon, 20 messuages, 10 cottages, a water corn-mill, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 150 acres of pasture, 300 acres of moor, 200 acres of furze and heath, and 5s. rent, in Baildon, and a parcel of land and pasture in Shipley, near Baildon Bridge and the said water-mill. William Baildon died on December 20, 1630,² leaving Francis Baildon his kinsman [*consanguineus*] and heir, then aged one year and one month,³ namely, son and heir of William Baildon the younger, deceased, only son of the said William the elder, which William the younger died in his father's lifetime. The Baildon property was held of the King in chief, by knight service, and was worth £6, 13s. 4d. a year beyond reprises; the land at Shipley was held by knight service, and was worth 5s. a year beyond reprises. Frances Baildon otherwise Tempest, now wife of George Tempest and late wife of William Baildon the younger, survives and is living at Baildon. She and her husband have received all the rents and profits since the death of William the elder.⁴

1634, April 28.—A Certificate of all and singuler the mannors, etc., whatsoever, late of William Bayldon of Bayldon th'elder, esq., deceased, and which beene descended and comen, in use, possession or reversion, unto Francis Bayldon, his grandchilde and next heire, made by John Goodhand, esq., Feodary of the West Riding.

The mannor of Bayldon with th'appurtenannces, and
vj li. xiiij s. iiij d. *twentie sixe [sic] messuages, etc., [as in the inquisition],*
[*valor per* *inquisitionem*]⁵ and 5s. rent in Bayldon, and are worth by the yeare in
all issues above reprises, cxxvj li. xiiij s. iiij d.

¹ Ferrard MSS., St. Ives.

² This is an error.

³ This is also an error.

⁴ Inq. post mortem, Wards, bundle 54, no. 53.

⁵ These words are supplied from similar certificates. They show that the values given in inquisitions, like those in Lay Subsidies, were arbitrary assessments, and much below the actual values.

- v s. One parcell of land and pasture in Shipley lying neere Bayldon Brigg and the milne aforesaid, and are worth by the yeare in all issues above reprises, x s.
Summa totalis, 127-03-04.¹

William Baildon's first wife was Margaret, daughter of Arthur Maude of West Riddlesden. The marriage appears in the Bingley Register under date July 3, 1586, and the baptism of their eldest son, Robert, also at Bingley, appears under date July 4, 1586. There is obviously a mistake somewhere; I expect that the marriage has got misplaced, and should really be 1585. As in so many other cases, the original register of Bingley parish has not been preserved; an order made on October 27, 1597, directed that all parish registers, which were mostly written on paper, should be copied on parchment, and it is this parchment transcript which exists at Bingley. Where, as occasionally happens, the paper original has also been preserved, it is not unusual to find many discrepancies, not only in the spelling of names, but also as to dates.

Margaret was living in Michaelmas Term, 1599 [*ante*, p. 249]. I do not know when she died; she was not buried at Bingley, and there are no registers for this period at Baildon.

They had issue:

1. Robert, 18.A., baptised at Bingley, July 4, 1586. He apparently died young, and I have no further information about him.
2. William Baildon, 18.B.; baptism not found. See *post*.
3. John Baildon, 18.C.; baptism not found; buried at Baildon, March 3, 1622-3. He is mentioned in the will of Edward Bynnes in 1615 [*post*, p. 275]; and also in the Chancery Suit of Sir Richard Hawksworth [*ante*, p. 258], as occupying some land in Baildon under his father. I have no further information about him.
4. Query, "Margaret Baildon, gent.," buried at Bingley, April 13, 1635. It is possible that this refers to Margaret, daughter of William, 18.B., but the entry hardly suggests a child of between 8 and 9 years of age.

For the arms of Maude, see *ante*, p. 242.

¹ Court of Wards, Feodaries' Surveys, bundle B. 49.

In 1609 or 1610 William Baildon married by license Anne Hadock, widow, of the parish of "Church Church" [*sic*], a tantalising clerical error; the license was for Otley Church, but the marriage is not recorded in that register.¹

She was the widow of Simon Haydock of Haysandforth (anciently Pheasantforth) in the parish of Burnley, Lancashire. There is some doubt as to her parentage. The pedigree of Haydock in the 1876 edition of Whitaker's *Whalley*,² states that Simon H. married Anne, daughter of John Halstead of Rowley, and his grandfather, another Simon, is said to have married Anne, daughter of John Grimshaw of Clayton. I think that possibly these two matches may have been transposed, for Simon, the first husband of Anne (afterwards Anne Baildon), certainly married a Grimshaw [see his will, below]. He may, however, have had two wives both named Anne, one a Halstead and the other a Grimshaw, but the Anne who married William Baildon was, I feel convinced, born Grimshaw.³

The arms of Grimshaw are, Silver, a griffin segreant, sable.

Simon Haydock died on January 30, 1606-7. By his will, dated August 12, 1606, proved at York March 11, 1606-7,⁴ he gave to his wife Anne "one newe stande bedd whereupon her name is inlaied in the bedd-head, and the trundle bedd thereunto belonging, and beddinge to furnishe the same with, at her good pleasure, and also all such chistes and cofers which she doeth use for her owne necessities, and also towne chistes more, my evidence chist excepted"; also "a gilted salt with cover," and £500 in satisfaction of her dower and jointure. He appointed Sir Thomas Walmesley, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to be guardian of Evan Haydock, his son and heir. He mentions Nicholas Grymeshawe of Clayton, gent., his brother-in-law, and his lease of the parsonage [rectory] of Arncliffe, which he held from University College, Oxford.⁵

An inquisition was taken after Simon Haydock's death on December 18, 1607; he was seised of a capital messuage called Fesantforthe [Haysandforth] in Burnley, and other property in the parish of Whalley.

¹ Paver's Marriage Licenses, Brit. Mus., Additional MS. 29650, under date 1609. The printed licenses were apparently taken from another volume, since all that appears in Y. A. J., vol. 12, p. 117, is "—— Bayldon and —— Hadock."

² Vol. 2, p. 176.

³ Mr. William Farrer informs me that the husband of Anne Halstead was probably Laurence Haydock, son of Simon's brother Richard.

⁴ York Wills, vol. 30, fo. 246; also recited in the inquisition post mortem, below.

⁵ Arncliffe in Craven, near Kettlewell. The rectory was given to University College in 1442-3 by Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland; Whitaker, *Craven*, 3rd ed., p. 577; Lawton, *Collections*, p. 244.

Evan H. was his son and heir, aged 11 years and 6 months at the date of the inquisition.¹

The identity of the Anne Hadock, widow, who married William Baildon, with the widow of Simon Haydock, seems reasonably proved by the fact that Evan Haydock, her eldest son by her first husband, had a child baptised at Bingley in 1626, "Symond the sonne of Evan Haydocks, gent."; while her brother, Nicholas Grimshaw, had married Ellen, daughter of Robert Rishworth of Riddlesden, and had four children baptised at Bingley, from 1592 to 1597.

Anne Baildon died before October 15, 1613 [*ante*, p. 254], probably at York, as the administration is entered in the City Act Book. I have not found the entry of her burial.

Probably early in 1617, William Baildon married a third wife, Jane Popley, described as of Otley, widow, the license being for either Baildon or Otley.² She was the widow of John Popley or Popeley of Woolley, a chapelry in the parish of Royston, near Barnsley, to whom she was married in 1614 or 1615, being described in the license as Jane Saville of Birstall, widow.³ Her first husband was Thomas Saville of Darton, to whom she was married in 1605 or 1606; in the marriage license she is described as Jane Rishworth of Normanton, and the license was for Normanton or Darton.⁴

Thomas Saville of The Haigh, Kexborough, in the parish of Darton, near Barnsley, 3rd son of John Saville of New Hall in Elland, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Burdett of Birthwaite in Kexborough; he died in 1585, leaving two sons, Francis and Thomas, both under age.⁵ His widow, Mary, married William Aldborough of Aldborough in 1596,⁶ and died in 1623. Francis, the eldest son, married Grace, daughter of William Beaumont of Lascelles Hall, Lepton, in 1594, and died on March 22, 1609-10, leaving a son and heir, Thomas, born on June 24, 1597, whose wardship was sold to Sir Richard Beaumont for £10.⁷

Thomas Saville, the second son of Thomas, married Jane, daughter of Robert Rishworth of Riddlesden, in 1605 or 1606, and had issue Frances,

¹ *Lancashire and Cheshire Record Soc.*, vol. 3, p. 81; *Victoria Hist. of Lancashire*, vol. 6, p. 444.

² *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 14, p. 231; *Brit. Mus.*, Additional MS. 29650. The marriage is not in the Otley register.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 12, p. 430.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 11, p. 215.

⁵ *Hunter, South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, p. 374.

⁶ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 9, p. 367.

⁷ Court of Wards, Feodaries' Surveys, bundle 50.

baptised at Darton, May 7, 1607; Jane, baptised May 9, 1608, buried January 28, 1615; and John, baptised October 24, 1609. The daughter, Frances, married William Baildon, 18.B. Thomas Saville was buried at Darton on January 19, 1613-14. Letters of administration were granted to Jane Saville, the relict, on February 4, 1613-14.¹

In 1614 or 1615, Jane Saville, Thomas's widow, married John Popeley of Woolley-Morehouse, in the parish of Royston. She was his second wife; she is mentioned in Hunter's pedigree² simply as "Jane," and her subsequent marriage to William Baildon duly appears. John Popeley died in 1616. By his will, dated April 22, proved July 16, 1616, he directed to be buried "in that part of the quier of the parish church of Wolley where I usually sit." To his wife, Jane, one half of all his goods, also "one longe sewed quishinge [cushion], one pewther can, one basin and one ewer." He mentions his eldest son, Robert, two other sons, Francis and Gervase, and several married daughters and sons-in-law. He appointed Francis and Gervase executors, and his cousins, Matthew Wentworth and Francis Burdett, supervisors.³

1638-9, March 8.—The will of Jane, widow of William Baildon of Baildon, was proved in the Peculiar Court of Snaith by Jane, wife of Richard Eives of the county of Chester, and Nicholas Grimshaw of Charlton, gent.⁴ The will itself is unfortunately not registered. The executors were probably her nephew and niece, children of her sister Ellen Rishworth, who married Nicholas Grimshaw. Jane Grimshaw was baptised at Bingley, January 7, 1591-2; she married Richard Eyves or Eaves of Fishwick, near Preston.⁵ Nicholas Grimshaw was a younger son of Nicholas and Ellen (Rishworth); he is said to have been killed at Cromwell's massacre of the garrison of Drogheda, September 11, 1649. I cannot identify Charlton; it is possibly a clerical error for Clayton.

Jane Baildon occurs several times in the litigation that followed William's death; see *post*, Francis Baildon.

The arms of Rishworth are Silver, a bend sable, between an eagle displayed vert and a cross-crosslet sable.

NOTE ON THE MAUDES OF WEST RIDDLESDEN.

William Baildon's first wife, Margaret, was one of the six daughters of Arthur Maude of West Riddlesden by his first wife, Jane, daughter of Anthony Eltofte or Eltofts of Farnhill near Skipton. To make the Fine of Easter Term, 1594 [*ante*, p. 249], and certain other transactions clear, a

¹ Doncaster Act Book.

² *South Yorkshire*, vol. 2, p. 385.

³ *York Wills*, vol. 34, fo. 114.

⁴ *York, Snaith Act Book*.

⁵ *Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire*, *Chetham Soc.*, vol. 85, p. 105; Fishwick, *History of Preston*, p. 332; Foster, *Lancashire Pedigree*; Whitaker, *Whalley* (1876 ed.), vol. 2, p. 275.

short account of the Maude family at this period is necessary. Most of the printed accounts of the West Riddlesden Maudes are inaccurate, and confuse members of different branches of the family.

I begin with Thomas Maude, the father of Arthur. He married Katherine, daughter of Roger Tempest of Broughton,¹ and had issue Arthur, Thomas, Christopher, Ann, wife of Thomas Hall of Shibden, Margaret, wife of Thomas Tempest of Yellison, and Isabel, wife of Robert Baildon of Baildon.²

He died at Baildon, presumably on a visit to his married daughter, on September 22, 1576. The inquisition after his death was taken at Bradford, November 5, 1576. He was seised of the capital messuage of West Riddlesden, and of other property there, and at Morton, Morton Banks, Braithwaite [parish of Keighley], Keighley, and Bingley; also of 8 messuages and lands in Rawdon, Yeadon and Guiseley. In pursuance of an agreement dated May 10, 1554, made between Thomas Maude and Edmund Eltoftes, for the marriage of Arthur Maude, Thomas's son, and Jane Eltoftes, Edmond's sister, Thomas conveyed all his real property in England to Edmond Eltoftes, William Hawksworth of Hawksworth, John Eltoftes³ of the Inner Temple and Laurence Keighley of Newhall, by a deed dated March 10, 1557-8, after Arthur's marriage. The trusts of the settlement are set out at length. West Riddlesden Hall and the bulk of the property were strictly entailed, after a life estate reserved to Thomas. Another portion, in Rawdon, Yeadon, Braithwaite and Morton, was settled on Arthur and Jane for their lives, with remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs male of Thomas. Other portions were settled in various ways. The property at West Riddlesden, Morton and Morton Banks was held of John Paslew of Wiswall, as of his manor of East Riddlesden,⁴ by fealty and the rent of a pair of gloves. Arthur Maude was the son and heir, aged 40 at his father's death.⁵

The trusts of the property in Rawdon, Yeadon, etc., mentioned above, appear to be incorrectly or insufficiently recited in the inquisition, for it seems quite clear from subsequent transactions that the estate in Rawdon, Yeadon, and Guiseley was settled on Arthur and Jane and the heirs male of their bodies, *with remainder to the heirs of their bodies*, that is, to daughters in default of sons. It was Margaret Baildon's sixth share of this that was dealt with by the Fine of 1594 [*ante*, p. 249].

Thomas Maude's will, dated August 12, 1576, is a very uninteresting document. He bequeaths certain articles of furniture, beds, sideboards, stone troughs, and a counter, to his son Arthur, to go with West Riddlesden Hall as heirlooms. His daughter, Anne Mawde, was appointed

¹ Marriage settlement dated September 1, 1533, by which a messuage in Yeadon was settled by Arthur Maude, Thomas's father. Information of Mrs. Tempest of Broughton.

² *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584-5.

³ In 1555 he was fined 40s. for wearing a beard; *Inner Temple Records*, vol. 1, p. 179.

⁴ See Note on the Paslews, *ante*, p. 242.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 173, no. 50.

residuary legatee and sole executrix. She proved the will on October 1, 1576.¹

Arthur Maude, son and heir of Thomas, was born in 1536 or 1537. He married, before March 10, 1557-8, Jane, daughter of Anthony Eltofte or Eltofts of Farnhill, near Skipton. He entered his pedigree at the Visitation of 1585, and records six daughters, of whom two were then married, *viz*: Agnes, wife of John Barstowe [or Bairstowe] of North Brigg [in Northouram], Isabel, wife of Thomas Wade of Addingham parish, Jane, Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary. In Trinity Term, 1583, Arthur and his wife and their five eldest daughters (Mary was probably under age) conveyed by Fine 9 messuages and lands in West Morton, Morton Bankes, Nether Yeadon and Guiseley to John Shackleton, William Hirde, and others.² This was probably to free the property from the estate-tail created by Arthur's marriage settlement, there being no male heir.

Margaret, one of the daughters, married William Baildon on July 3, 1586 [? 1585, see *ante*, p. 264], and Jane, another daughter, married Peter Scarbrough on February 7, 1586-7, both at Bingley.

In 1587, Jane (Eltofts), Arthur's wife, died, and was buried at Bingley on December 26; as she had no son the property settled on herself and her husband and the heirs of their bodies descended to her daughters, subject to Arthur's life interest.

In Michaelmas Term, 1589, Peter Scarbrough and Jane his wife conveyed by Fine 3 messuages and lands at Glusburne to Arthur Mawde and William Drake and the heirs of Arthur.³ This was probably a settlement of the Scarbrough family property at Glusburn.⁴

Arthur married a second wife, Jane Henthorne,⁵ at Bingley, on September 27, 1593, and had by her three sons and two daughters, *viz*: Thomas (bapt. at Keighley, Oct. 1594), Robert (bapt. at Bingley 1597), Agnes (bapt. 1598), Dorothy (bapt. 1602) and Simon (bapt. 1604).

By his will, dated March 27, proved July 6, 1611, Arthur Maude directed to be buried in Bingley Church. His wife, Jane, was sole executrix. He mentions his children, Robert, Simon, Agnes and Dorothy, his brother Christopher, and his son-in-law Thomas Tillitson.⁶

He was buried at Bingley, April 10, 1611. No inquisition appears to have been taken after his death; it was not necessary, since he did not hold any property in chief, and the authorities probably relied on the inquisition of his father, as was often done in such cases. Jane, the second wife, survived him, and was buried at Bingley, November 15, 1638.

¹ York Wills, vol. 20, fo. 108.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 25 Eliz. In the printed calendar *Hirde* is misprinted *Hoide*.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 31-2 Eliz.

⁴ Nicholas, son and heir of Peter S., was baptised at Bingley, December 31, 1587. Administration of Nicholas S. of Glaisburn (*sc.* Glusburn) December 30, 1632. His eldest daughter and coheir married Robert Parker of Extwistle; Foster, *Lancashire Pedigree*.

⁵ Henthorne is not a Bingley name. There was a family of the name at Otley, but the register is missing for the period of Jane's possible baptism there.

⁶ York Wills, vol. 31, fo. 637.

Thomas Maude, son and heir of Arthur, was baptised at Keighley in October, 1594.

1602-3, February 8.—Will of Thomas Maude of Hollinghall, Ilkley. "I give unto Thomas Maude, sonne of Arthur Maude of Riddlesden, 10s., and unto every other of the sonnes of the sayd Arthure, 12d."¹

In Hilary Term, 1616-7, soon after he came of age, Thomas suffered a Common Recovery of the settled family property [*ante*, p. 254], and probably executed the new settlement mentioned in his inquisition [see below].

In Easter Term, 1624, he conveyed by fine to Nicholas Scarbrough and Richard Dixon and the heirs of Nicholas, two messuages and lands in Braythwayte and Keighley.² Nicholas was the son and heir of Peter Scarbrough and Jane Maude, Thomas's half-sister, and the Fine was probably in relation to her share of the property settled on Arthur Maude's heirs general [*ante*, p. 268].

Thomas Maude married at Ilkley, August 30, 1614, by license, Eleanor Ferrand of Ilkley,³ probably a daughter of Thomas Ferrand of Carlton-in-Craven.⁴ By her he had issue Anne (baptised at Bingley, June 26, 1616; married there, February 3, 1634-5, to John Leach of The Moorhouse in West Morton), Thomas (baptised at Bingley, November 30, 1617), and John (baptised September 25, buried 29, 1619). Eleanor (Ferrand) was buried, September 25, 1619, as *uxor Thome Maude*. Thomas married a second wife, Elizabeth Longe, January 31, 1621-2.

Thomas Maude died on January 2 and was buried at Bingley on January 3, 1632-3. An inquisition was taken after his death, on September 27, 1633, at Otley. It was proved that he was seised for life, with remainder to his eldest son by his wife Eleanor, deceased, with divers remainders over in tail, and reversion to John Rishworth and his heirs, of a capital messuage called West Riddlesden, and lands there and in Morton, Braithwaite and Keighley. Jane Maude, Thomas's mother, and Elizabeth, his relict, were both living at West Riddlesden, which was held of John Rishworth, as of his manor of East Riddlesden, in free socage, by fealty and a rent of 2 capons at Easter, and 5s. fine on alienation or the death of any tenant dying seised. Thomas was his son and heir, aged 16 at his father's death.⁵

Thomas Maude the younger, son of Thomas, was baptised at Bingley, November 30, 1617. A license for the marriage of Thomas Mawde, gent., and Elizabeth Barcroft of Bingley, spinster, was issued in 1637, but the marriage is not in the Bingley Register. He had six children, two sons and three daughters, baptised between 1638 and 1650 (most of whom died young), and an infant, buried in 1643. Thomas probably died in 1657 or

¹ York Wills, vol. 29, fo. 260.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 22 James I.

³ Yorks. Arch. Journal, vol. 13, p. 384; *Ilkley Ancient and Modern*, p. 222.

⁴ The Visitation of 1612 shows that Thomas Ferrand then had three children, Edmund aged 14, Eleanor and Anne.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Wards, bundle 54, no. 177.

1658; in the latter year administration was granted in P.C.C. to Elizabeth, his relict. On the death of Thomas Maude (or of his son, Thomas, if he survived his father) Anne Leach, Thomas's sister [*ante*, p. 270], succeeded to the property. Her son, Thomas Leach, built the present West Riddlesden Hall in 1687.¹

NOTE ON THE RISHWORTHS OF EAST RIDDLESDEN.

The pedigree of the Rishworts of East Riddlesden has never been cleared up. Hopkinson records a descent² full of the most glaring inaccuracies, which has unfortunately been adopted by several writers on Riddlesden. With the help of various deeds which have recently been printed, and Mr. John Lister's admirable pedigree of the Rishworts of Coley appended thereto,³ together with my own notes, I am now able to show the true descent.

It is necessary to start some way back in order to show the strong Lancashire connection which runs all through.

John Rishworth of Coley, by a deed dated October 15, 1488, settled lands in Horton, Bradford, Manningham, and Haworth, on the marriage of his son and heir, Alexander, to Grace, daughter of Laurence Townley.⁴

Alexander died in his father's lifetime. John died on November 20, 1533; the inquisition taken after his death finds that Alexander's son John, then aged 30, was heir to John, the grandfather.⁵

John the grandson, born in 1502 or 1503, had a lease of Coley from his grandfather in 1529.⁶ He was then of Collyn [Cowling] and was already married. His wife was Agnes, daughter and coheir of Thomas Parker of Foulridge Hall, near Colne, who was dead in 1540, and probably in 1538.⁷ Part of the property which John apparently acquired on his marriage was Stanroyd or Stanrod Hall in Greenfield, near Colne, and he seems to have resided there a good deal, since his name occurs frequently in the Clitheroe Court Rolls as a juror, once as greave of Colne, in 1558 (p. 429), and once as constable, in 1561 (p. 442), and also in connection with his property there. He died in 1575, leaving four sons, Alexander, John, Robert and Thomas.

The eldest son, Alexander, married Beatrice, daughter of Nicholas Tempest of Tonge; the marriage settlement is dated October 1, 1546.⁸ He lived for the most part at The Heath, near Wakefield [see *ante*, p. 204], but also occurs several times in the Clitheroe Court Rolls, once with

¹ Ambler, *Old Halls and Manor Houses of Yorkshire*, p. 90.

² Harley MS. 4630.

³ *Yorkshire Deeds*, vol. 1, p. 227.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 95; see also another deed, p. 84.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, series 2, vol. 59, no. 38.

⁶ *Yorkshire Deeds*, vol. i, p. 50.

⁷ *V. C. H. Lancashire*, vol. 6, p. 546n; Farrer, *Clitheroe Court Rolls*, vol. 1, pp. 333, 337, 338.

⁸ *Yorkshire Deeds*, vol. 1, p. 85.

Beatrice his wife, when John "Russsheworth," the father, Alexander and Beatrice, surrendered Stanrod Hall to Thomas R., one of John's younger sons, in 1566.¹

In 1560 Alexander sold to his younger brothers, John and Robert, the reversion after his father's death in certain properties at Shelfe and Great Horton.²

In 1572 Alexander, described as "of The Heathe," sold to Richard Sunderland of High Sunderland the reversion after the death of his father, John Rishworth of Stanrode, co. Lancaster, in the Coley Hall estate and various lands at Hipperholme.³ He was dead in Michaelmas Term, 1591, leaving Beatrice, his widow, and Richard, his son and heir.⁴

Robert Rishworth, one of the younger sons of John of Coley and Stanroyd, does not appear in the Clitheroe Court Rolls so far as they are printed;⁵ in 1590 he gave his age as about 48, which would make him born about 1542.⁶ In 1560 he joined with his brother John in the purchase of property at Selfe and Great Horton from his brother Alexander [see above]. They conveyed the Shelfe property to their brother Thomas in 1565.⁷ In the same year Robert acquired the interests of his brothers Alexander and John in the Great Horton property.⁸ In 1570 he bought some property in Oakworth,⁹ and in 1571 he and Ellen his wife and William Dobson and Elizabeth his wife sold property in Ilgeley [Ilkley] and Oakworth.¹⁰

His acquisition of the Riddlesden property, by lease and subsequent purchases, has been given in the Note on the Paslews [*ante*, p. 243]. In the first lease, dated October 19, 1571, he is described as of Greenfield, Lancashire, the place where Stanroyd was situated, which was surrendered to his brother Thomas in 1566 [see above].¹¹

By his will (dated August 9, proved August 31, 1602) Robert Rishworth gave part of his manor house of Riddlesden, and other property, to his wife Ellen for life; all the rest of the house, and his lands in Riddlesden, Marley, Morton, etc., to his son John, charged with the payment of £250 to his [Robert's] daughter Jane. "I will that all such assurances as Nicholas Grimshaw, my son-in-law, Laurence Townley of Barnside, and John Cowper of Deane-house, have by my appointment in trust, of and in

¹ *Clitheroe Court Rolls*, vol. 1, p. 470.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 2-3 Eliz. In the printed calendar (vol. 1, p. 241) *Richard* is an error for *Robert*.

³ *Yorkshire Deeds*, vol. 1, p. 54; Feet of Fines, Yorks. Mich. 14-15 Eliz.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 33-4 Eliz.

⁵ *I.e.*, to May 23, 1567.

⁶ Middleton MSS.

⁷ *Yorkshire Deeds*, vol. 1, p. 151; Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 7 Eliz.

⁸ Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 7 Eliz.; Mich. 7-8 Eliz.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Mich. 12-13 Eliz.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Mich. 13-14 Eliz.

¹¹ Thomas's daughter and heir, Ellen, married John Townley of Barnside, co. Lanc., nephew of Anne, Robert Rishworth's first wife; Dugdale's *Visitation of Lancashire*, *Chetham Soc.*, vol. 88, p. 308.

the lands of Riddlesden, etc., they shall convey unto the said John Rishworth, my son, and the heirs of his body, and for default to my right heirs." He gave a gold angel each to his sister Parker and his sister "Luce," and 20s. each to his son Grimshaw's children. The residue to his son John, who was appointed sole executor.¹

Robert was not buried at Bingley.

His children were, John, apparently the only son, baptised at Bingley, January 3, 1581; Elizabeth, baptised at Bingley, October 19, 1578; Ellen, wife of Nicholas Grimshaw, not baptised at Bingley;² and Jane, not baptised at Bingley, the much-married lady already referred to [*ante*, p. 266].

Robert married first Anne, daughter of Laurence Townley of Barnside, Lancashire.³ She was dead in Michaelmas Term, 1571, when Robert's second wife Ellen first occurs [see above], who was probably the mother of all his children.

Robert's second wife, Ellen, survived him, and was buried at Bingley, July 31, 1605, as "Ellen Rushworth, *generosa, vidua*." I have no certain knowledge of her parentage, but it seems probable that she was a daughter of Francis Paslew the elder, who died in 1582 [*ante*, p. 244].

Hopkinson's pedigree of Rishworth is hopelessly inaccurate. He states that John Rishworth, father of John, married . . . daughter of Walter Paslew and sister of Francis, which Francis granted and conveyed to the said John the capital messuage or tenement called Riddlesden Hall; but in his pedigree of Paslew, John Rishworth's wife is stated to be the daughter of Francis and sister of Walter, a generation earlier.⁴ The father of John Rishworth, however, was not John, but Robert, and making allowance for these two errors, the Paslew marriage seems supported by the facts.

Walter Paslew's two leases of Riddlesden to Robert Rishworth, in 1571 and 1572, and the conveyances to Henry Banaster,⁵ William and John Cowper, Bernard Parker and Laurence Townley, in 1591, have already been mentioned [*ante*, p. 246]. These persons were trustees for Robert Rishworth, in order to prevent the merger of his leases.

New trustees seem to have been appointed, namely, Nicholas Grimshaw and Laurence Townley (probably the grandson of the first Laurence), sometime before Michaelmas Term, 1601, when Bernard Parker and Alice his wife levied a Fine of the manor of Riddlesden, etc., to Grimshaw and Townley.⁶

¹ York Wills, vol. 28, fo. 733.

² Three daughters and a son of Nicholas Grimshaw were baptised at Bingley between 1592 and 1597. Another daughter, Eleanor, married John Townley, whose mother was Eleanor, daughter of Simon and Anne Haydocke.

³ Foster's *Lancashire Pedigrees* (Townley); *Chetham Soc.* vol. 88, p. 308.

⁴ Harley MS. 4630.

⁵ Henry Bannister of Park Hill, in Colne, married Robert's sister Alice, daughter of John Rishworth of Coley; license in 1540. *Yorkshire Deeds*, vol. 2, p. 137n.

⁶ Feet of Fines, Mich. 43-4 Eliz.

Parker and John Cowper were probably the survivors of the original trustees,¹ and Parker was retiring from the trust. I do not understand why his wife was made a party to the Fine, nor why John Cowper was not made a co-plaintiff with the new trustees.

Turning back now to Robert Rishworth's will, we see that Nicholas Grimshaw, Laurence Townley and John Cowper were the trustees of the freehold of East Riddlesden, which they were instructed to entail on John, the son. The leasehold interest was given direct to John, subject to certain rights reserved to his mother.

John Rishworth assigned the leasehold interest to Nicholas Townley, Robert Holden and John Parker, on September 29, 1607, and on the following day, again to prevent the merger of the lease, Nicholas Grimshaw and Laurence Townley (John Cowper had apparently resigned²) entailed the property on John, as directed by Robert's will.³

In Easter Term, 1628, John Rishworth and John Savile levied a Fine of the manor of Riddlesden, etc., to Nicholas Townley and Nicholas Grimshaw and the heirs of Townley.⁴

This was probably in connection with a new settlement to be made on the coming of age or marriage of Rishworth's eldest son, Richard. We learn from it that the conveyance of the manor in 1607 had been made to John Rishworth and John Savile; the addition of a second grantee was a common device to prevent dower.

The beautiful old house still existing at East Riddlesden was mainly built by John Murgatroyd, whose initials and the date 1640 appear on one of the outbuildings; the north wing, of which only the front wall now remains, was added by Edmund Starkie in 1692. A well-illustrated account of it will be found in Mr. Louis Ambler's *Old Halls and Manor Houses of Yorkshire*. With great respect to such an authority, I doubt if the central portion, now used as a kitchen, is as old as the Paslews' time; it was probably built by John Rishworth not long before he sold the property.

¹ Administration of William Cowper of Deane House, November 26, 1592. Henry Banaster died on September 1, 1603; *Yorkshire Deeds*, vol. 2, p. 137n. I do not know when the elder Laurence Townley died.

² He died in 1626, and was buried at Halifax on October 5. He was the father of William Cowper, see *ante*, p. 260. An account of the Cowpers of Deane House will be found in *Halifax Antiquarian Society Papers*, 1904-5, p. 245, etc., apparently by Mr. John Lister. Deane House is in Shelf; the Cowpers were there as early as 1400.

³ These deeds and others are set out in a Chancery suit instituted in 1639 by Thomas Walker of Bolton (probably B. in the parish of Calderley), yeoman, for specific performance of a contract alleged to have been made by John Rishworth and Richard, his eldest son, for the sale to Walker of the whole of the Riddlesden estate, which had afterwards been conveyed to John Murgatroyd by two deeds, dated April 28, 1638, and March 11, 1638-9; Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundle W. 39, no. 48; Whittington, Depositions, bundle 756, no. 37. Two Fines were levied by Richard Rishworth to John Murgatroyd, in Easter Term, 1638, one of the manor of Riddlesden, the other of some small properties in Riddlesden and Morton; Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 14 Charles I.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 4 Charles I. John Savile was probably Rishworth's neighbour at Marley; his name is omitted in the Foot, but appears in the Note of the Fine.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Baildon, 18.B., second but eldest surviving son of William, 17.A. [*ante*, p. 247], was probably born about 1590 or later. He was certainly of age in Michaelmas Term, 1620 [*ante*, p. 256], and probably in 1618.

1615, August 24.—Will of Edward Bynnes of Brackenhall in Baildon, husbandman. To be buried in the church or chapel-yard of Baildon. To Mr. William Baidon younger and John Baidon his brother, £4 each. To Anne Pollard, daughter of George Pollard late of Shipley, deceased, 50s. a year for 4 years. To James Pollard of Helweeke [Eldwick], 20s. a year for 4 years. To Walter Hartley of Hawksworth, son of Walter, deceased, 40s. To Stephen, Robert and James, sons of William Pullaine of Hawksworth, deceased, £6 between them. To every household within the township of Baidon, 6d. Etc., etc. Proved, June 14, 1616.¹ The Hartley and Pulleine legatees were all grandchildren of Nicholas Baidon, 15.A., and this raises a fairly strong presumption that Anne daughter of George Pollard, and possibly James Pollard, were the children of George Pollard and Ellen Baidon; see *ante*, pp. 222, 223.

1617-8, March 4.—Indenture between John Rishworth of Riddlesden, gent., William Bayldon the younger of Baidon, gent., and John Midgley of Headley in Bradforddale, gent., of the one part, and John Byns, son and heir apparent of Abraham Byns of Rishworth,² yeoman, of the other part. Rishworth, in consideration of £140, and Baidon and Midgley, in consideration of 5s., by the appointment of Rishworth, "and according to the trust and confidence in them by him heretofore reposed," conveyed to Byns, his heirs and assigns, a close of land, meadow and pasture called Hossenthwaite, in the township of Morton, then in the occupation of Thomas Fell, being parcel of the ancient demesne lands of Rishworth's manor house called Riddlesden Hall, with the tithes and certain rights of common. Byns covenanted that all corn grown on the said close and used at the house of Abrahm Byns called Rishworth, should be ground at Riddlesden Mill.³ Baidon and Midgley were obviously Rishworth's feoffees or trustees.

1620, Michaelmas Term.—William Baidon was a party to the Fine of this date already set out [*ante*, p. 256].

William Baidon married Frances daughter of Thomas Saville, at Baidon, July 14, 1623 [see below].

¹ York Wills, vol. 34, fo. 103.

² Rishworth, near Bingley, not Rishworth near Halifax, with which it is frequently confused. It was sold in 1591 by Edmond Eltofts and Thomas his son to Edward Bynns (Speight, *Old Bingley*, pp. 158, 303; Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 34-5 Eliz.) Abraham Bynnes de Rishworth, buried at Bingley, April 20, 1623. Administration to Abraham Bynnes of Rishworth Hall, April 15, 1624.

³ Close Roll, Indentures, 16 James I, part 3, no. 46.

1625, December 23.—William Baildon the younger was a party to the deed of settlement of the manor of Baildon [*ante*, p. 261].

1625-6, January 11.—William Baildon the younger signed the Concord of the Fine already set out, and was a party to the other documents in connection with the resettlement of the manor [*ante*, p. 261].

William Baydon

1626, Trinity Term.—Lewis Sheffield, gent., one of the Attorneys of the Court of King's Bench, according to the ancient privilege of such attorneys, preferred his Bill against William Bayldon of Baildon the younger, gent., in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, claiming £320 due on a bond dated May 8, 1626, and £90 due on another bond dated June 17, 1626, both given at York Castle. The defendant, by Francis Hemsworth, his attorney, admitted the debts, and judgment was given accordingly.¹

William died in his father's lifetime, and there is considerable confusion as to the exact date of his death. He was not buried at Baildon, and I have not found the entry elsewhere. The inquisition taken after his death [see below] finds that he died on August 1, 3 Charles, *i.e.*, 1627, but, on the other hand, letters of administration were granted to Frances Baildon, the widow, on May 22, 1627.

The date of the death of William Baildon the elder is wrongly given in his inquisition [*ante*, p. 263], so that they cannot be trusted implicitly. If the Act Book could be proved to have been written up carefully from day to day, its evidence would be conclusive, but this does not appear to have been the case. Apparently the entering clerk had a stack of documents before him, which had been roughly sorted; thus the entries immediately preceding William Baildon's administration are dated July 24, August 16, 18, September 26, 24, 25, October 4, 12, August 2, October 4, April 13, 7, 19; while those immediately succeeding are dated May 24, 29, 30, June 1, 6, 30, July 7, 11, 18, September 22, October 20, 6, 8, November 12, and August 9. The sorting was therefore somewhat perfunctory, and a document of 1628, if it had got out of place, might easily be entered as of 1627 instead of 1628. The balance of evidence is clearly in favour of the later year. The statements of Sir Walter Pye in

¹ *Coram Rege* 1549, Trin. 2 Charles I, m. 874.

1629 [*post*, p. 279] are very explicit; he was clearly in a position to know the positive dates, and I think his evidence must be accepted as conclusive.

1628, May 6.—Presentment of the death of William Baildon the younger [*ante*, p. 262].

1627 [*sic*, probably an error for 1628], May 22.—Administration to the personal estate of William Baildon of Baildon was granted to Frances Baildon, his widow. The inventory was sworn at over £40.¹

1628, October 1.—A Certificate of all the mesuages, landes, etc., late of William Bayldon, late of Bayldon, deceased, and which been descended and comme in use, possession and revercion unto Francis Bayldon, his sonne and next heire, taken by John Goodhand, esq., Feodary of the West Riding.

One capitall mesuage and 100 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Bayldon aforesaid, are worth
iiij li. vj s. viij d.
[valor per inquisitionem] by the yeere in all issues, above reprises, xxx li.

I am alsoe informed that the said William Bayldon had other landes, copyhould and freehould, in Bayldon aforesaid, worth by the yeere, xl li.²

1628, October 2.—Inquisition held at York Castle, before Richard Lockwood, esq., the Escheator. William Baildon, late of B., held a capital mesuage and 100 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Baildon, which were held of the King in chief by knight's service, and were worth £3, 6s. 8d. a year nett. He died on August 1, 3 Charles [1627]. Francis was his son and heir, born after his father's death, and was aged eleven months at the date of the Inquisition.³

William Baildon married on July 14, 1623, at Baildon, Frances, daughter of Thomas Saville of The Haigh, in Kexborough; her mother, Jane, daughter of Robert Rishworth, had married William Baildon the elder in 1616 or 1617 [*ante*, pp. 266, 267].

They had issue:—

- (1) Robert, 19.A., baptised at Baildon, March 26, 1625; buried there July 12 following.
- (2) Francis, 19.B., baptised at Baildon, October 17, 1628; see *post*.
- (3) Jane, 19.C., baptised at Baildon, April 11, 1624; buried there, April 11, 1634.

¹ York, Ainsty Act Book, fo. 118d.

² Court of Wards, Feodaries' Surveys, bundle 49.

³ Inq. post mortem, Wards, Charles I, bundle 46, no. 89.

- (4) Margaret 19.D., baptised at Baildon, May 10, 1626; dead in November, 1635; possibly the "Margret Bayldon, gent.," who was buried at Bingley, April 13, 1635 [*ante*, p. 264].

The arms of Saville are, Silver, on a bend sable, three owls of the first.

Many notes on Frances Baildon, William's widow, will appear later.

FRANCIS BAILDON of Baildon, 19.B., second but eldest surviving son of William Baildon, 18.B. [*ante*, p. 275], was born between October 2 and November 2, 1627, some three months after the death of his father, and about two months before the death of his grandfather. He was baptised at Baildon on October 17, 1628, but he may have been privately baptised before then. Many disputes and much litigation followed his grandfather's death.

1628, October 2.—Frances Baildon, widow, paid 12s. subsidy on an assessment of £3 in lands at Baildon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 216].

1628, October 2.—The inquisition on William Baildon, father of Francis, has already been given [*ante*, p. 277].

1628, November 21.—Lewis Sheffeld of Wilsden, co. York, gent., swore an affidavit in the Court of Wards, "that Frauncis Baildon, sonne and heire of William Baildon [of Baildon] in the County of Yorke, deceased, is under the age of fourteene moneths ould. And further deposeth that hee and some others, on the behalfe of the said Frauncis Baildon, was ready at the Castle of Yorke at the day appointed by the Escheator and Feodarie for findinge of the office [*i.e.*, inquisition] after the death of his said father, with Mr Morley, their Counsell for that purpose; and sayeth they came to the place appointed for the same about xij of the Clocke of the same day, but the Escheator and Feodarie had procured an office to be found after the death of the said W^m Baildon, in the aforenoone of the same day, before this deponent & the rest, whoe had the evidences there for findinge the said office, would bee ready with their Counsell for the same."¹

1628-9, January 8.—Frances Baildon, widow of William Baildon, handed over to Lewis Sheffield and John Saville, the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Wards, all the deeds and evidences relating to the lands of her late husband, "if hee had any landes."² They were contained in "a little paynted box," and were brought into the Court on January 31. On February 20, they were handed to Lewis Sheffield upon his giving a bond

¹ Court of Wards, Misc. Books, no. 567, p. 319.

² *Ibid.*, p. 373.

to return them. When they were returned they were placed in "the large deale box wth other deeds of the Ward's."¹

1628-9, January 29.—Lewis Sheffeld swore a further affidavit. He deposed "that William Baildon the younger, late of Baildon, deceased, late husband of Fraunces Baildon, widd., and father of Frauncis Baildon, an infant, dyed in the life tyme of W^m Baildon th' elder, his father, whoe [*i.e.*, William the younger] duringe the tyme of his life lived in howse with his said father, and had all his meanes, as well for himselfe as his wife and children, both for their meate, drinke, cloth [*i.e.*, clothing] and other necessities, from his said father's allowance. And the said William Baildon th' elder, or his substitute, enjoyed or received the yssues and profitts of all the lands in Baildon nowe in the occupacion of the said Fraunces Baildon, widdowe, her tenautes or assignes, untill the tyme of his death, neither did the said William Baildon the younger duringe his life intermedle therewith, otherwise then as a servant to his said father."²

1629, June 2.—At the Cottingley Court the jury presented that the heirs of William Baildon had not appeared, as previously ordered [*ante*, p. 262]. The penalty of 10s. was therefore declared forfeited, and the order was continued. A similar presentment was made at the Court held on November 16 following.³

1629, June 26.—Sir Walter Pye, Attorney of the Court of Wards, presented an information to "the right hono^{ble} St Robert Naunton, Knight, M^r of his Ma^{ties} Court of Wardes & Liveries, and one of his Highnes most hono^{ble} Privie Councill." William Bayldon the elder and William Bayldon the younger, esquires, or one of them, "were in his or their life tymes seized in his or their demeasnes as of fee, of and in the mano^r of Bayldon, and of and in diverse mesuages, landes, tenem^{tes} and hereditam^{tes} in Bayldon aforesaid and elsewheare in the said Countie of Yorke, yet unknowne to the said Attorney," all of which were and are held of the King *in capite* or otherwise, by knight service. "William Bayldon th' elder, in or about the moneth of January in the yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereign Lord King Charles, the therd, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1627 [1627-8], and the said William Bayldon the yonger in or about the moneth of August in the therd yeare [1627], dyed thereof so seized. By and after whose deathes, or the death of one of them, the said mano^r, etc., descended and came . . . unto Frauncis Bayldon, sonne & next heire of the said William Bayldon the yonger, and cousen and heire of the aforesaid William Bayldon th' elder, w^{ch} said Frauncis Bayldon . . . was, at the tyme of the death of the said William Bayldon the yonger, unborne and is now of the age of one yeare and eight monethes or thereaboutes.⁴ By reason of all w^{ch} premisses his Ma^{tie} ought not onely to be entituled to the Custody and Wardship of the body of the said Francis Bayldon, . . . during his minoritie, but ought

¹ Court of Wards, Misc. Books, no. 183, p. 78.

² *Ibid.*, no. 367, p. 396.

³ Ferrand MSS., St Ives.

⁴ This would give October, 1627, as the date of his birth.

alsoe to have had the meane rates, arrerages, rents, issues & profitts of the said manor, etc., from the tyme of the severall deathes of the said William th' elder and William the yonger. . . . An office hath beene founde at the Castell of Yorke, the second day of October, 4 Charles I [1628], after the death of William Bayldon the yonger, whereby his Ma^{tie} hath been and is intituled to the Ward^{sh} of the body of the said Frauncis & to the meane profitts of part of the said landes & hereditam^{tes}, wth office soe found hath bene oposed in poynt of season [seisin] & dying seized, and alsoe in poynt of tenure, by Fraunces Bayldon, widdowe, late wife of the said William the yonger, and mother of the said warde, and by one Lewis Sheffeild, who, by secret combination and meanes betweene themselves and others, have got into their hands, custody & possession all the deeds, evidences and writtings touching and concerning the said manor, etc., and doe detainee and keepe the possession of the said lands and the rentes, issues & profitts thereof from his Ma^{tie} by coul^{or} of diverse secret estates therein, and intending betweene them and others to suppress and conceale the said tenures of his Ma^{tie}, and to defeate and defraud his said Ma^{tie} of the ward^{sh} of the body of the said Frauncis . . . and of the profitts of the said lands, whereunto his Ma^{tie} is and ought to be fully intituled unto, by the said office already found after the death of the said William the yonger, and by office to be found after the death of William th' elder. Now for asmuch as wthout the sight and perusall of the said deeds and evidences, neither the said office already found can be well maynteyned, or the rentes, issues & profitts thereof recovered, . . . or an office after the death of William th' elder can be founde; And in regard the said Frances Bayldon the mother and the said Lewis Sheffeild have combined together and wth diverse other persons as yet unknowne to the said Attorney, whose names, when they shalbe discovered, the said Attorney prayeth may bee incerted and made defendants herein, and have made unto themselves and others diverse and sundry secret leases, estates and conveyances, whereby they or one or some of them, or some other to their use or uses, have, hould and enjoy the possession of all the premises, and receave and take the rentes, issues and profitts thereof, . . . by meanes whercof his Ma^{tie} hath great prejudice. And therefore to th' end his Ma^{tie} may bee the better entituled, by an office to be found after the death of the said William th' elder and by th' office already founde after the death of the said William the yonger, to all the premisses and the rents, etc., thereof. . . . And that the deeds and evidences touching the said manor, etc., may be brought into this Court to be perused for his Ma^{tie}, and that a fitt office or offices may bee prepared . . . and to th' end that the true titles and estates of the said William th' elder and William the yonger in and unto the premisses . . . may appeare, and likewise that the said Frances the mother and the said Lewis Sheffeild, and the rest of the confederates when they shall be discovered, may set fourth what estates they or any of them have therein. . . . The said Attorney prayeth that his Ma^{ties} most gracious writt of Privie Seale may be awarded . . . to and against the said Frances Bayldon and Lewis Sheffeild and

against th' other confederates when they shalbe discovered . . . comaunderinge them . . . at a certaine day and under a certain payne, personally to be and appeare at Westm^r in his Ma^{ties} said Court of Wards and Liveries, then and their to answere the premisses.

The joynte and severall Answeres of Francis Baildon, widowe, and Lewes Sheffield, gent., to the informacion of Sir Walter Pye . . . [Sworn, June 30, 1629.]

All advantage of excepcion to the incertentie & insufficiencie of the said Informacion to these Defend^{tes} now and at all tymes hereaft^r saved, The said Defend^{tes} joyntly & severally sayen: and first the said Francis Baildon for herselfe severally saith that she is mother to the said Francis Baildon, his Ma^{ty} said ward . . . and that aft^r her intermarriage wth the said William Baildon, her late husband, the said William Baildon, the grandfather of the said ward, and the said William Baildon, her late husband, did by Fyne & other assurance, as this defend^t verily thinketh & hopeth to prove, convey & assure one third parte or therabout of the said premisses . . . to & for the use of this defend^t for the terme of her life, for her joynture, the certenty wherof this defend^t cannott sett forth for want of the said conveyance, the same not now remaining in her handes, custodie or possession. And this defend^t doth deny that all or any of the said landes . . . are or at the tyme of the death of the said William Baildon, her husband, were houlden of his Ma^{ty} in Cheife by Kn^{tes} service; But the same are & . . . were . . . in truth houlden in free & comon socage of Thomas Tankard, esq^r, as of his manno^r of Gyvendall in the said Countie of Yorke¹. Without that the said William Baildon the grandfather, or the said William Baildon her husband, did die seised of all the said premisses . . . mencioned, as . . . is surmised.

And the said Lewes Sheffield for himselfe severally saith, That the said William Baildon, father of his Ma^{ty} said ward, . . . was indebted to

¹ Some account of the manor of Givendale has already been printed down to the death of Sir Richard Musgrave in 1555 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 272]. In 1567 the manor appears to have been purchased by Simon Musgrave from Robert Bowes and others, who were probably feoffees [Feet of Fines, Divers Counties, East. 9 Eliz.]. In 1574-5 Simon Musgrave, knt., Juliana his wife, and Christopher M. his son and heir apparent, conveyed it to Thomas Tankard [Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 17 Eliz.]. Thomas Tankard of Boroughbridge died in 1596-7; his son and heir, Thomas, died in 1626-7, leaving a son and heir, Thomas (mentioned above), who was created a baronet in 1662 [Clay's Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, vol. 1, p. 70]. The contention in the text is undoubtedly correct; Baildon was never held in chief. The officials of the Court of Wards seem to have been very corrupt, and to have obtained wardships unjustly, by the device of inserting a tenure in chief, contrary to the fact. Sir Henry Slingsby of Scriven records an instance in his diary [p. 18]: 1639-40. ". . . so are wards now a days made money off, whether in y^e hands of friends or strangers. John Goodhand, being Feodorie, obtains y^e wardship of Mr. Duhurst, & being not able to find a tenure to make him ward, practis'd with his father in law y^t marry'd Duhurst's mother, y^t so by y^t means they two having confess'd a tenure, makes Duhurst absolutely ward unto him: . . . there are not a few examples of this kind." John Goodhand was the Feodary who engineered the Baildon wardship [*ante*, pp. 263, 267]: he was eventually dismissed for "bad behaviour" [Slingsby's *Diary*, p. 16].

this defend^t in divers great sommes of money by severall obligacions, upon two of wth said Bondes or obligacions, amounting to the some of fower hundred poundes or therabouts, this defend^t obteyned severall Judgmentes at the Comon Lawe ag^t the said William Baildon . . . in the life tyme of the said William Baildon [*ante*, p. 276]. And this defend^t did sue forth severall writtes of Elegit, but before execution upon the said writtes, the said William Baildon dyed & departed this life, and the said severall debts due by the said Judgmentes, as also other debts due to this defend^t by the said William Baildon upon severall other bondes, are as yett unsatisfied & unpaid. And this defend^t doth not clayme or challenge to himselfe any estate, right, tytle or interest in all or any the landes of the said William Baildon, other or otherwise then by force & vertue & according to the said Judgmentes.

And both the said defend^{tes} doe joyntly & severally deny all & all manner of combinacions or undue courses wherwthall they are charged. . . . And the said Lewis Sheffield further severally saith that, at the request of the said Francis, the other defend^t, he this defend^t did attend wth evidences to cleere the tenure of the said landes now in question, at two severall daies appointed by the then Escheator for the finding of the office after the decease of the said William Baildon, but the findeing of the said office was as then putt of to an other daie, and from that daie to the next daie in the afternoone, by the Feodarie, at w^{ch} tyme this defend^t did attend. But this defend^t then understood that the office was taken & found in the forenoone of the same daie, neither this defend^t nor any other being then present for & on behalfe of the said ward or his said mother. And the said office was soe found in the dyeing seised and tenure in Cheife, as this defend^t thinketh, wth out any good or sufficient profe or evidence to induce the same. And this defend^t Lewis Sheffield further saith that he neither hath nor at any tyme had any deedes, writinges or evidences touching the said landes in question, other then such as he and others received, by force of a Comission out of this Court, from the said Francis, the other defend^t, & wth he . . . heretofore delivered into this Court together wth the said Comission. . . . All w^{ch} matters the said defend^{tes} are readie to averre, mainteyne and prove, as this Hono^{ble} Court shall award, and humbly pray to be dismissed out of this Court, wth their reasonable costes and charges in this behalfe wrongfully susteyned.¹

1629, November 11.—The occupier of one third of certain lands in Baildon, the dower of [?] Jane or Frances] late wife of William Baildon, owes 55s. 6½d. up to Martinmas. The occupiers of other lands late of William Baildon owe £16, 13s. 4d. up to Martinmas.²

1629.—A license was issued for the marriage of Richard Ware of Calverley and Frances Bayldon of Otley, widow, at Calverley or North Cave.³ I think this must refer to William Baildon's widow, but, if so, it

¹ Court of Wards, Pleadings, Mich. 6 Car. I.

² Court of Wards, Arrears Book 51.

³ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 20, p. 83.

would seem that the marriage fell through. I cannot explain the reference to North Cave, which is near Market-Weighton.

1632, September 15.—George Tempest and Frances Baildon were married at Baildon.

George Tempest was the fifth son of Sir Stephen Tempest of Broughton by his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Henry Lawson of Neesham, co. Durham. Sir Stephen's first wife, Anne, daughter of Anthony Eltofts of Farnhill, was niece of Jane Eltofts, who married Arthur Maude of West Riddlesden [*ante*, p. 267]; there was thus a sort of cousinship between Frances Baildon's two husbands. George Tempest's brother, Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Grimshaw, thus giving a further connection through William Baildon's second wife, Anne Haydock [*ante*, p. 265]. George Tempest and Frances had issue: George, died young; John; Francis, a Benedictine Monk, Abbat of Lambspring, in Westphalia, died 1729; Frances, married Sir William Langdale of Langthorpe; and Mary, died young.¹

1632, Martinmas.—The occupier of two-thirds of William Baildon's capital message at Baildon owed £20, being three years' arrears at £6, 13s. 4d. a year.²

1633, April 17.—Leonard Exley appeared at the Cottingley Court on behalf of Francis Baildon, gent., and paid all arrears of rent and 8s. for a relief. All other pains and services were respited till the next Court.³

1633, May 2.—The wardship of Francis Baildon was granted to John Browne of St. Martin's in the Fields, gent.; 40s. a year was assigned as a "pension" for the ward's maintenance.⁴

1633-4, January 24.—George Tempest of Baildon, gent., and John Tempest, his brother, filed a Bill of Complaint in Chancery against Jane, widow of William Baildon the elder. Frances, widow of William Baildon the younger, now the wife of George Tempest, was seised for life of one third of the manor of Baildon and of the mansion house and demesne lands thereof, and of the other two thirds as guardian in socage to Francis Baildon, her son. She also possessed in her own right "much plate, howshold stuffe, husbandary geare and other utensils, in and about the said Mannor Howse." She married Tempest in August, 1631,⁵ so that he became

¹ Clay's *Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire*, vol. 1, p. 123; information of Mrs. Tempest of Broughton. There is a portrait of Abbat Francis Tempest at Broughton, of which an engraving is given in Whitaker's *Craven*.

² Court of Wards, Arrears Book 51.

³ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

⁴ Statement made in the Exchequer Proceedings of 1651, *post*, p. 301.

⁵ The entry in the Baildon register gives September 15, 1632.

possessed of the above property in her right. About three months after the marriage, one Lewis Sheffield, who had been a familiar friend of the said Frances and a special instrument to draw on the said marriage, claimed that she owed him £200, and required some security. Frances accordingly granted him a lease of her one-third of the manor of Baildon. This was done by the direction of Sheffield, combining with Jane Baidon, mother of Frances, Thomas Townend and John Townend, clerk,¹ having first withdrawn from Tempest the affection of his wife, and persuaded her to elope with him; Sheffield, "to whome also the said Jane Bayldon resorted and cohabited, thereupon w^hall did amongst themselves contrive not only diverse fraudulent estates and severall conveyances of the said manor and premises to Lewis Sheffield, upon feyned consideraciones, and antedated the same to have been made before the said intermarriage, but also the said Jane Baidon rased to herselfe a pretended tittle to all the said plate, etc.; whereas in truth suche parte of them as weare ever Jane's (beinge the relicke and executrix of Will^m Bayldon th' elder, father of the said Will^m Bayldon, former husband of the said Frances, and naturall mother of the said Frances), she the said Jane Bayldon, about three months after the death of Will^m Bayldon th' elder, did turne over howse keeping, and assigne all the said goods, together with her joynture, parcell of the said mannor and premises, to the said Frances her daughter, then widdowe, in consideracion that her said daughter should pay the debts of the said Will^m Bayldon th' elder, (which Frances did), and find and allow to Jane and one John Savill, her son and naturell brother of Frances, diett and lodging and some other necessaries of like nature." This was done by Frances for four or five years before her marriage with Tempest. Shortly after the elopement with Sheffield, Jane Baidon pretended that Frances had made a lease of the manor house for a term of years to Sheffield, who had made a lease at will to Jane. Jane accordingly preferred an information before the Council of the North in the name of the Attorney-General, charging the two Tempests and others with having made a riotous entry into the manor house and withholding possession of it and of the said plate, etc. The case was heard at York in September, 1633, when, after hearing witnesses on both sides, Jane was fined £20 for a false claim, and the goods were declared to be the property of George Tempest. Notwithstanding this judgment, Jane Baidon and Sheffield have commenced suits at law against Tempest. The plaintiffs ask for an injunction to restrain such actions.

Jane Baidon's answer, sworn on September 26, 1634, begins by refusing to admit that her daughter and Tempest were lawfully married; the marriage is now in question in the Star Chamber² on an information presented by Tempest, where Frances has been allowed to answer and be examined under the name of Frances Baidon. Frances owed Sheffield £860, to secure which she, in her widowhood, leased her one-third of the property to Sheffield for 60 years, if she should so long live, and the other two-thirds

¹ The Curate or Minister of Baidon Chapel.

² I have not been able to find these proceedings.

during the minority of Francis, her son. Sheffield thereupon entered into possession. She does not admit that Frances was possessed of the plate, etc., mentioned in the Bill. She herself was, in November, 1633, possessed of divers goods and chattels in and about the manor house, which Tempest and others forcibly took away. The case before the Council of the North was dismissed as stated in the Bill; the reason was that she, Jane, being an ignorant woman and not experienced in prosecuting suits at law, did not produce such evidence as she might have done. She also admits bringing a common law action against Tempest, which was tried at the last York Assizes, when a verdict was given against her.¹

Lewis Sheffield's answer was sworn on October 22, 1634. He also denies that George Tempest and Frances Baidon "did marrye accordinge to the Lawes of Holy Church," and adds that in the Star Chamber proceedings then pending Frances "denyeth that the Compl^t was lawfully married unto her." The present Bill is preferred merely to put Sheffield to unnecessary charge and trouble; for, George Tempest having forcibly entered upon the manor of Baidon, Sheffield complained of it before the Council of the North, and asked for an injunction. Whereupon Tempest demurred, and, on the demurrer being overruled, pleaded that Sheffield was outlawed. To avoid all this delay, Sheffield sealed a lease to one Smith, in order to get a trial at common law, and, having got a verdict, Tempest has now commenced the present proceedings. When William Baidon the younger (late husband of Frances) died he owed Sheffield £436, for a part of which Sheffield had two judgments [*ante*, p. 276] and bonds for the residue. Shortly after his death Frances, his administratrix, gave her bond for payment, but in November, 1631, the debt was still unpaid. Frances also borrowed various sums from Sheffield, which, together with the £436, amount to £860. He "was very urgent with the said Frances for payment," and she then offered him a lease of the Baidon property in satisfaction. This he accepted, and the lease was dated August 10, 1632, the consideration being the said £860. The lease was of "a third parte of the manno^r or lord^{sh} of Baidon, and a third part of the messuages, landes & tenem^{ts}, mill, coale mynes, & appurtenances thereunto belonging," and also the other two-thirds thereof; to hold, as to the first third, for 60 years, if Frances should so long live; and as to the two-thirds, until Francis Baidon should attain 21. In September, 1632, George Tempest told Sheffield "that he was in good hope to obtain the said Frances Baidon in marriage for his wife, and that he intended to procure the said Frances (if he could), before he married her, to make a lease or other conveyance of her estate & interest she had in the third part of the mannor of Baidon, landes and premisses, unto some friend of his, the said George Tempest, in trust for his owne use, and that he would have the some of 200 *li.* consideracion putt downe in the said lease or grant, to give colour to the same, for by that meanes he hoped to borrow money." Sheffield told him this could not be done because of his own lease. Tempest replied that he knew of it already,

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundle T. 25, no. 37.

and that after the marriage he would pay Sheffield's debt, which he has not done; and he intreated Sheffield not to mention his lease to any of his, Tempest's, friends, "saying that if they knew thereof he could borrow no money of them." "He denies that he persuaded the said Frances to elope from the Compl^t to him, this Def^t, or that the said Jane Baildon or the said Frances did at any time cohabit with this Def^t; but saith that the children of the said Frances living at this Def^t's said house¹ for the most part, ever since the making of the said lease, true it is the said Frances, their mother, hath lately often resorted to this Def^t's house to see her said children, but did not at any time abide or continue with this Def^t in house for any long continuance of time together."²

On February 12, 1634-5, Serjeant Heath,³ appearing for George Tempest, informed the Court that on September 28, 1633, the Vice-President and Council of the North at York had decreed that the lease made to Sheffield by Frances, late Frances Baildon and now the plaintiff's wife, was "a fraudulent lease and void, and antedated covenantously to wrong the nowe pl.;" but notwithstanding this, Sheffield had made a lease to Thomas Smith, and caused an action of ejectment to be brought against one Taylor, a tenant of Tempest's. He asked for an injunction to stay such action. It was ordered that Sir John Michell, one of the Masters in Chancery, should consider thereof; and if he certified that the action at law was for the same matter as decreed at York, then an injunction would be granted.⁴

1634-5, February 23.—The Master made his report. He found that Jane Baildon was tenant at will to her daughter Frances, now the wife of George Tempest; that Jane was the plaintiff against Tempest in the proceedings at York; that the lease made by Frances to Sheffield, after her marriage to Tempest, was then found to be antedated and fraudulent, and that the suit was consequently dismissed with costs on September 28, 1633; and that Sheffield was not a party to that suit.⁵

1634-5, February 27.—The Master's report was read, and the Lord Keeper [Thomas, Lord Coventry,] refused to grant an injunction.⁶

1634, April 8.—The inquisition on William Baildon the elder, 17. A., was taken [*ante*, p. 263].

1634, May 2.—Cottingley Court. The jury again presented the death of William Baildon; that he held in socage of this manor lands in Baildon, called Temple Royd and Temple Croft, by a rent of 4s.; that a heriot and a relief were due; and that Francis Baildon is his son and heir, aged seven years (*i.e.*, born 1627). At this Court Francis appeared by Leonard Exley, his tenant, and paid 8s. for his relief.⁷

1634, May 17.—Lewis Sheffield of Wilsden, co. York, gent., aged 43,

¹ It is not clear whether Baildon Hall or Sheffield's house at Wilsden is meant.

² Chancery Proceedings, Mitford, bundle 74, no. 206.

³ Robert Heath, afterwards C.J. K.B.

⁴ Chancery Decrees, B. 1634, fo. 333 d.

⁵ Chancery Reports, vol. 81.

⁶ Chancery Decrees, B. 1634, fo. 337 d.

⁷ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

deposed that "upon the vijth daie of Aprill last, hee did see James Allerton of Wilsden aforesaid deliver an Order of this hon^{ble} Courte [the Court of Wards], dated *primo die Decemb., anno r.r. Car. sexto* [1630], unto John Batt, the Escheator of the said Countie; and the said John received the same and perused yt, and kept it aboute halfe an hower (sayinge hee would take a coppie thereof), and after delivered the same againe unto the said James Allerton. The contentes of w^{ch} Order is that no writt or commission should issue forth of this Courte to enquire after the death of William Baildon, Esquire, the elder, soe longe as the evidences should remaine in this Courte concerninge the landes of Francis Baildon, his Ma^{ties} warde."¹

1634, May 23.—Affidavit of John Batt, the Escheator. He admitted the receipt of the copy Order of the Court of Wards, [referred to in Sheffield's affidavit], by a person unknown to him, whom he requested to repair to Wakefield on the following day. "And this depo^t saith that at Wakefeild aforesaid, at the findinge of the said office [*i.e.*, the inquisition on William Baildon the elder] on April 8 last, one M^r Tempest (whoe hath married Frauncis, the widd. of Will^m Bayldon the yonger and mother of Francis Bayldon, his Ma^{ties} warde) and his learned Counsell were then att Wakefeild present . . . and then and there had and shewed a deede or indenture, beinge a principall conveyance of all th' estate of the said Will^m Bayldon th' elder, as this depo^t conceived, and likewise a Recoverye or Fine thereuppon,² whereby this depo^t was absolutely perswaded in his conscience that th' evidences were had out of this Courte; w^{ch} was the onely cause, together with the respecte of the duetye of this depo^t for the dischargd of his office, that moved him to find the said office; for this depo^t saith that hee neither knoweth whoe is prosecutor for the said wardshippe, nor had he any penny or summe of money for any fee or otherwise . . . nor promise of any, but is meereley ignorante of any proceedinges in this Courte concerninge the same."³

1634, November 5.—George Tempest of Broughton, gent., deposed "that a certaine deede or counterparte of a deed was, upon his marriage with Frances, late widdow Bayldon of Baildon in Yorkesheire, delivered into his handes by Lewis Sheffeld, and hee this depon^t hath likewise a Fine levied upon the aforesaid deed, w^{ch} hee found amongst other evidences at Bayldon aforesaid, and w^{ch} are the same hee nowe delivereth into the custody of this hon^{ble} Court; and denyes hee hath any other deed or deedes in right of Baildon's heire, saveinge such as this depon^t hopeth are in safe custody at Baildon Hall in Yorkesheire aforesaid, . . . w^{ch} hee . . . became likewise possessed of upon the said marriage, and thes beinge many in number and not nowe in this depon^{tes} handes, otherwise then as aforesaid, hee cannott set forthe the particulars of them."⁴

¹ Court of Wards, Misc. Books, no. 570, p. 55.

² Evidently the Settlement of December 23, 1625, and the subsequent Fine; *ante*, p. 261.

³ Court of Wards, Misc. Books, no. 570, p. 69.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

1634, November 6.—George Tempest brought into the Court of Wards certain “evidences and wrytinges concerning the landes late of William Bayldon, conteyned in a square blacke box;” and on January 24 following he brought in “diverse other wrytinges concerning the said landes, conteyned in a lardge flatt deale box.”¹

1634, November 6.—Lewis Sheffield swore a further affidavit. Since he delivered certain writings into Court, he has had no deeds or evidences concerning the lands of the two William Baidlons, “except one lease made unto this depon^t unto [*sic, sc. by*] Frances Baidlon, widdowe, . . . of her jointure in Baidlon (amongest other things), for threescore yeeres, if shee lived soe longe; and for w^{ch} lease this depon^t paid eight hundreth and threescore poundes consideracion. But this depon^t saith that hee hath, since the tyme of the deliverye of the aforesaid writings into this Courte, seene wrytinges touchinge the landes aforesaid, w^{ch} were in the custodye of Jane Bayldon, widdowe, and hath had some of them in his handes to reade and peruse, but saith he presently redelivered them backe againe unto the said Jane Baidlon. And likewise saith that hee hath seene some writings touchinge the said landes in the custody of one George Tempest, but this depon^t doeth not remember the contentes of any the said writings. And . . . further saith that hee verily beleeveth in his conscience that the said George Tempest hath possessed himselfe and gotten into his handes all or the most parte of the said writings w^{ch} were in the custodye of the said Jane Baidlon. And . . . further saith that the said George Tempest hath reported unto this depon^t that if hee could not enjoye the aforesaid landes in right of the said Frances (who he pretended to be his wife), that then hee would use meanes to procure some frend to gett a graunt of the Ward^{sh} of her sonne, & soe have the said landes dureinge his mynoritye, and that if hee had any writings w^{ch} might cleare the tenure from Ward^{sh}, that hee would conceale the same.”²

1634-5, January 14.—Frances Baidlon, widow, deposed that she never had any deeds or evidences relating to the lands of William Baidlon the elder, except those already delivered by her into Court, “and except certaine evidences and writings which this depo^t had in her custody at Bayldon Hall . . . aboute Martinmas last past was two yeaeres [1632], w^{ch} said writings this depo^t verily beleeveth concerned the said landes, and all w^{ch} said evidences and writings one George Tempest, late of Broughton, . . . did aboute the tyme aforesaid forceably enter into and possesse himselfe therof, and still hath and deteyneth the same, for any thinge this depo^t knoweth to the contrary.”³

1634-5, January 14.—Jane Baidlon, widow of William the elder, swore an affidavit giving her account of the missing deeds. She never had any deeds relating to the lands of her late husband, “excepte certaine writings and evidences which this depon^t had in her custody at Bayldon

¹ Court of Wards, Misc. Books, no. 182, p. 17; no. 183, p. 169.

² *Ibid.*, no. 570, p. 205.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 275.

Hall . . . aboute Martynmas last past was two yeares [1632], which said writings this depon' verily beleeveth concerned the said landes, and all which said writings one George Tempest . . . did aboute the tyme afore-said forceably enter into and possesse himselfe thereof, and still hath and deteyneth the same for any thinge this depon' knoweth to the contrary; and excepte a conveyance made by the said William Baildon th' elder and William Bayldon the yonger unto George Gascoigne, esquire, and others, to the use of this depon', of some part of the said landes in Baildon, for her jointure, in consideracion of mariage betweene the said William Baildon the elder and this depon', and which said conveyance this depon' hopeth under favour of this hon^{ble} Courte shee may keepe."¹

1634-5, January 24.—Further affidavit of George Tempest. "All the deedes, evidences and writings which hee hath or ever had, any waies concerning the landes late of William Bayldon, Esquire, . . . is conteyned in a wodon cofer or boxe, which hee nowe delivereth into this hon^{ble} Courte; exceptinge those which he hath alreadie formerlye broughte and delivered into . . . Courte; and exceptinge severall coppies which hee hath taken of the counterpartes tennantes' leases; and exceptinge likewise a copie of a conveyance which hee delivered into . . . Courte the laste Terme; and exceptinge a certaine jointure deed which was passed by Francis his this depo^t wife, late Widdowe Bayldon, to one Roberte Tempeste of Braughton, . . . upon a valuable consideracion, a true coppie whereof hee this depo^t hath amongst the reste of the said deedes and writings, and in the said wooden boxe delivered into this hon^{ble} Courte; and exceptinge such coppies of proceedings in severall suites in severall Courtes nowe dependinge; and exceptinge a bond for performance of covenantes in the above mencioned lease betwixte the above named Francis [Frances] and Robert Tempeste; and except a lease or extent granted from the Kinges Ma^{tie} to one Robert Heyman, with an assignment thereof from the s^d Heyman to one Francis Mathame [*sic, sc. Malham*], upon a valuable consideracion."²

1634-5, March 23.—John Browne had a grant of the manor of Baildon during the minority of Francis Baildon, for a fine of 20s. and a rent of £20.³ This statement is difficult to reconcile with the next note and with the alleged earlier grant of May 2, 1633 [*ante*, p. 283]; the latter was perhaps of a temporary nature.

1635, April 30.—The wardship of Francis Baildon, described as "cozen and heire of William Baildon, esq., deceased," was granted to John Browne, gentleman. The price was £50; of this £10 was paid on February 14, £20 on April 29, and £20 on April 30.⁴

1635, October 30.—Lewis Sheffield, aged 45, swore an affidavit. A sum of £16, 13s. 4d., levied by Edward Saltmarsh, gentleman, then

¹ Court of Wards, Misc. Books, no. 570, p. 275.

² *Ibid.*, p. 283.

³ Statement made in the Exchequer Proceedings of 1651, *post*, p. 301.

⁴ Court of Wards, Misc. Books, no. 163, fo. 112; Feodaries' Surveys, bundle 50.

Under-Sheriff of Yorkshire, upon a charge out of the Court of Wards against the lands of William Bayldon, late father of Francis Baildon, an infant, was levied upon lands which were part of the jointure of Francis [Frances] Baildon, late wife of the said William and mother of the said Francis. By an Order of the Court, dated November 29, 6 Charles I, [1630], that sum was to remain in the Sheriff's hands until further Order. The money has not yet been paid into Court. The Sheriff has paid 40s. part thereof, to Sheffield, and is willing to pay the remainder to him, if the Court will so order. The said sum of £16, 13s. 4d. was paid to the Sheriff or his deputies by Sheffield, who disbursed the same for the use of the same Francis [Frances] Bayldwyn [*sic*] to redeem the goods distrained upon her jointure, as aforesaid.¹

1635, November 11.—Lewis Sheffield of Wilsden, gent., and James Allerton of Wilsden, yeoman, filed a Bill of Complaint in Chancery. They recited the settlement of December 23, 1625, and the Fine consequent thereon [*ante*, p. 261]. George Gascoigne and John Rishworth thereupon became seised of the manor of Baildon and other property, subject to certain leases made previously. The Baidons also made several leases afterwards. On the death of William the younger about 8 years ago [1627,] and of his father about a year later, Frances, widow of the former, entered into possession of the manor, as to one third in right of her own jointure, and as to the other two thirds, as guardian in socage to Francis her son, then about six months old. She took out letters of administration to the estate of her late husband. She owed Sheffield, on her husband's account and her own, £860, in consideration of which she granted him the lease of the manor dated August 10, 1632, already referred to [*ante*, p. 285]. The lease of the two thirds was expressed to be until Francis should attain the age of 14 years, and if he died previously, then until Jane and Margaret (daughters of William and Frances) should respectively attain the age of 16 years; Sheffield was to pay "one Redd Rose only, in the tyme of Roses." Sheffield thereupon entered into possession. The greater part of the property was then in lease, "as was pretended by the said Frances Baildon," to Francis Mitton, Edmond Whittakers, Thomas Amber [*sc.* Ambler], Edward Clarkson, William Cockhill, Richard Butterfeild, William Milner, Robert Foster, Stephen Foster, Leonard Exley, William Stead, William Lister, John Hudson, George Scale, Richard Ryley, William Ryley, John Mawde, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Mawde, David Johnson, John Beeston, John Man, John Eastburne, Christopher Ryley, Edmund Lupton, and Anne Booth, widow, who all claimed to have leases, either from the two William Baidons or from Frances herself. Most of these paid to Sheffield the first half-year's rent accruing after the date of his lease, and Frances promised to hand over to him the counterparts of the various leases, but afterwards refused to do so. Accordingly, about two years ago, Sheffield leased all the property to Thomas Smith, who brought an action of ejectment in the King's Bench against one Taylor, and obtained a verdict in his

¹ Court of Wards, Misc. Books, no. 570, p. 633.

avour. Since then Sheffield and Smith leased to John Rishworth, esq., for 4 years, who leased to the plaintiff, James Allerton, for three years and ten months, in order to try Sheffield's title to the unleased property; but as Sheffield cannot get the counterparts of the leases, and the lessees, by agreement with Frances and one George Tempest, who pretends to have some estate in the premises, refuse to pay him their rents, he is unable to say what part of the property is not leased. Sheffield also states that, since the date of his lease, "he hath been at the sole charge of the education of the said Francis Baildon, the said infant, and of his sayd two sisters, Margaret and Jane, dureinge the tyme they lived." He prays for discovery; "and in particular that the said Christopher Ryley, John Eastburne, and Edmond Lupton, may sett downe upon their oathes what title they clayme in the sayd colemynes w^{thin} the sayd Mannor of Baildon", and "give an accompt of the Coales there gotten" since the date of Sheffield's lease.¹ I have not found any further documents relating to this suit.

1635-6, February.—John Browne assigned the wardship of Francis Baildon to Francis Neville of Chevet.²

In the Certificate of Fines and Forfeitures returned into the Exchequer on June 22, 1637, by the Court of High Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical in the Diocese of York, we get some further details of the strange career of Frances Baildon, widow of William the younger. Her marriage with George Tempest is ignored, and she is throughout these painful proceedings referred to as Frances Baildon, widow.

1635.—Proceedings were commenced against her and Lewis Sheffield for adultery. Sheffield, John Rishworth of Riddlesden, esq., and Samuel Brooke of Baildon, yeoman, gave a bond, dated August 3, 1635, in £200 for Sheffield's appearance, and Rishworth, Brooke, and George Martin of York, armourer, gave a similar bond, dated August 20, 1635, for the appearance of Frances. These were both ultimately forfeited for the default of the accused parties. On August 22, 1635, Sheffield, Rishworth and Brooke gave another bond for £200. The condition recites that Sheffield "hath now of late bene called & convented before his Maties High Commissioners for suspicion of the cryme of adulterie or incontynencie by him to have been committed wth M^{rs} Francis [*sic*] Baildon; Whereupon the Courte ordered and decreed that the saide Lewis Sheaffeilde and the saide Francis Baildon should, duringe the pleasure of the Courte, heereafter abstayne & forbear to frequent the company the one of the other, unlesse yt be in Church or publique markett, or in the presence of two or three honest persons, that no suspicion of theire incontynent liveinge together may heereafter be justly objected against them."

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundle S. 15, no. 15.

² Statement made in the Exchequer proceedings of 1651, *post*, p. 301.

A bond of the same date and amount was given by Rishworth, Brooke, Martin, and Robert Wilkinson of Thwaites in the parish of Bingley, yeoman, in similar terms on behalf of Frances Baildon. These were subsequently declared forfeited on the evidence of William Taylor, who testified that he had seen Sheffield and Frances alone together in the house of Robert Wilkinson of York, innholder.

On May 19, 1636, Sheffield, Rishworth, and John Wood of Beeston, esq., gave a bond for £200 that Sheffield "shold for ever hereafter forbear to frequent the company of M^{rs} Frances Baildon," except as above, and Wood and Rishworth gave a similar bond on behalf of Frances. These were both declared forfeited on Taylor's evidence.

On the same day, two further bonds of £100 each were given for the appearance of the parties; these were subsequently forfeited for default.

Attachments were issued to apprehend Sheffield and Frances to hear "finall and definitive sentence" pronounced by the Commissioners on December 1, 1636. As they could not be found, an "intimacion" or citation was read in the parish churches of Bradford and Otley, calling on them to appear on that day under a penalty of £40 each. They did not appear, and these sums were declared forfeited.

Sentence was pronounced on December 8, 1636. Both parties were found guilty, "upon prooffe made by testimony of witnesses examined in the same cause," and they were fined £500 each.¹

1636-7, February 9.—An order of attachment was issued to arrest Jane Baildon of Baildon, widow, and to bring her before the Court of High Commission at Bishopthorpe, to answer certain "articles of information objected against her," of which no details are given. She could not be found and, a citation having been read in Otley Church, she was fined £20 for not appearing. She was again cited to appear on February 23 following, and was again fined £20 for default.²

1637, July.—Francis Neville of Chevet assigned the wardship of Francis Baildon to Francis Malham of Elslack.³ Malham was the son of Francis Malham by Isabel, daughter of Sir Stephen Tempest of Broughton and his first wife, Anne Eltofts; Isabel was half-sister to George Tempest who married Frances Baildon.

1638-9, January 10.—The order to fill up the coal pits on Baildon Moor has already been printed [*ante*, vol. I, p. 106]. The three persons ordered to do this were Sir Richard Hawksworth, William Vavasour and George Tempest. The two former were lords of their respective manors in Baildon, and Tempest's interest could only be in respect of his marriage with Frances Baildon.

Jane Baildon, widow of William Baildon the elder, died about this time [*ante*, p. 267].

¹ Exchequer, K.R., Ecclesiastical, bundle 9, no. 7.

² *Ibid.*

³ Statement made in the Exchequer proceedings of 1651, *post*, p. 301.

1639, May 6.—Bill of Complaint of Robert Francke of Bradford, gent., and John Heworthe of Gray's Inn, gent., relating to the debts of William Baildon the younger and Frances his widow, then the wife of George Tempest, due to Lewis Sheffield. The Bill is very long and contains little new matter; I therefore print only a few notes of interest. Frances, after her first husband's death, gave Sheffield a bond, dated November 11, 1631, to secure £860, partly for money owing by William Baildon and partly for money subsequently borrowed by herself. About eight years ago Frances sent up to London "twoe of her kinswomen to be placed apprentizes in the Old Exchange, London," and she soon afterwards followed them to see them placed in their said services, and also to prosecute divers suits in law then pending. In May, 1630, she borrowed £100 from Robert Heyman, Citizen and Mercer of London, for which she and Sheffield gave a Statute Staple, and a further £60 in July, for which they gave a bond. About September 10, 1632, George Tempest, then of Broughton, gent., "being an earnest suitor in the way of marriage unto hir, the said Fraunces Baildon," promised Sheffield that if the marriage took place he would pay the £860 and the debts to Heyman, & other moneys due to John Savyle, brother of Frances, and also undertook to make some assurance to the two daughters of Frances out of certain lands in Baildon; he gave a bond in £4000 to make such assurance and to pay the said debts and all other debts owing by Frances. Jane Baildon was the trustee to whom this bond was given, and she was chosen because she was mother to Frances and John Savyle and kinswoman to Sheffield.¹ It was further agreed that if Frances would give a lease of certain lands in Bayldon to a friend of Tempest's, the friend would at once pay Sheffield £200 on account. Frances accordingly on September 10, 1632, granted a lease for divers years of her one third of divers messuages and lands in Bayldon to Robert Tempest of Broughton, gent., George's brother, solely to raise £200 for Sheffield. George Tempest afterwards married Frances, "as he hath lately confessed upon his oath in diverse of his Ma^{ty} Courts of Records, although for long time after their said intermarriage he did conceale and keepe secreat, yett did after publikely cohabite and live together as man and wife." The moneys have not been paid. Sheffield owes the plaintiffs about £1000, and has assigned to them the said debt of £860. John Savile and the said two daughters of Frances are lately dead without issue.²

1641.—John Rishworth of Riddlesden filed a Bill of Complaint in Chancery against George Tempest and Frances his wife. He states that about twelve years ago William Baildon of Baildon the younger died seised of property in Baildon worth £350 a year, leaving a widow Frances, a son and heir Francis, and two other children. The wardship and marriage of Francis were granted by the King to the widow, or to some person in trust for her. About eight years ago she married George Tempest, "whoe

¹ I cannot explain this statement.

² Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundle F. 11, no. 20.

had little other fortune or estate of his owne, exceptinge only the premisses wth hee had in right of his said wife." Ever since the marriage Tempest has received the rents and profits of the Baildon property. He was at the time, and still is, a recusant convicted, while Frances, his wife, was then a Protestant, "and a professor of Religion accordinge to the Doctryn of the Church of England, and soe contynueing after the said intermarriage about 3 or 4 yeares. Diverse displeasures, discontents and differences did arise and growe betweene the said George Tempest and Fraunces his said wife, by reason of the differences of theire said Religions, and by reason the said Fraunces Tempest would not bee perswaded to alter her Religion and become a Roman Catholike; insomuch that the said George Tempest did refuse to cohabite wth the said Fraunces his wife, or to allowe and affoord unto herselfe and children necessarye releife and mayntenance." As she and her children were "in greate extreainitye for want of necessary meate, drinke and lodginge," she went to John Rishworth, the plaintiff, who was her uncle, and begged his help. He, touched by her "distressed condicion, and to preserve herselfe and children from perishinge," received them into his house [East Riddlesden Hall], and for several years provided them with all necessities. He also paid certain debts of hers amounting to £45. When Frances was convented before the Court of High Commission at York about four years ago [*ante*, p. 291], upon pretence of some misde-meanour, she was committed to the Poursuivant of York, and Rishworth became bond for her appearance in the sum of £500 and upwards, which was forfeited. He was sued for this in the Court of Exchequer, when he compounded for £150, and his costs came to £60. Since then Frances has become a Roman Catholic, she is reconciled to her husband, and is now living with him, and has had several children by him. Tempest, however, refuses to pay Rishworth any of the said sums, or to give him anything for the time that Frances and her children were living with him. The defendants put in a demurrer, which was taken at Baildon on January 18, 1641-2.¹ I have not found any further documents relating to this suit.

1641-2, February 1.—Bill of Complaint of William Cowper of Deane-house, [Shelfe], gent. Divers disputes having arisen between the plaintiff and George Tempest, then of Broughton but now of Baildon, gent., and Frances his wife, as to moneys owing by them, it was agreed about March 1, 1638[-9], to refer to the arbitration of friends. Accordingly, all matters in dispute were submitted to "the award and doome" of John Tempest of Broughton, gent., George's brother, appointed by the plaintiff, and Richard Shereburne, then of Baildon, gent., appointed by George and Frances. The arbitrators, having heard the parties and examined the plaintiff's accounts and proof, about March 21, 1638[-9], awarded that the Tempests should pay the following sums:—

"for the keepinge and mainteyninge with corne, haye, grasse, and other necessities the horses of the said George Tempeste during the space of two yeares last past," £5.

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundle R. 27, no. 5.

"for furnishing and provideinge the said George Tempeste and some of his servants with sufficient dyett from the beginning of June, 1638," £8.

"for ploweing of a close called Malecroft lying in Baildon," £2.

"for sollicitinge the suites of the said George Tempest and Frances his wife for and dureing two yeares together, in Starrechamber, Court of Wardes, Exchekor, Kinges Bench and Common Pleas, being about eleaven severall suites in all, having had nothinge for himselfe and his horse, but onely charges borne," £20.

"for disbursements for the dyett and lodging of the said Frances at London," £14, 12s.

These sums amount to £49, 12s., against which the accounts showed deductions of £7, 2s. 3d., leaving a balance of £42, 9s. 9d., which the Tempests refuse to pay; as they have casually got possession of the award, the plaintiff is unable to sue at Common Law. They also unjustly detain certain goods which they borrowed about the said March 1, 1638[-9], viz:—"a muck-cart and wheelles, a corne-carte, an harrowe with yron teeth, a lang setle, one great arke [chest], a table, milke bowles, two plowe beames, three cart axletrees, a hopper, and diverse other hustlementes belonginge to husbandry."¹

The Civil War may be said to have begun when Charles raised his standard at Nottingham on August 22, 1642, though he had already moved his court to York, and had reviewed what must be considered as the nucleus of the Royalist Army on Heworth Moor, near York, on June 3. The various castles in the county were hastily put into a state of defence and the garrisons strengthened by the addition of local gentry and their servants. Skipton Castle, among the rest, was prepared for a siege, and thither Francis Baildon was sent by his guardian, Francis Malham. Baildon was just 15, and as he could not have been much use from the military point of view, we may assume that the course taken was for his protection more than anything else. The siege began in December, 1642, and continued more or less effectively until December 21, 1645, when the garrison surrendered; they were allowed to retain their arms, and to retire either to Newark, Hereford or Oxford. The next note suggests that Francis had left the Castle before the surrender. Notwithstanding his age, his presence in a royal garrison was construed as being "in actual arms against the Parliament."

1645, May 28.—Francis Baildon's deeds and evidences were "delivered forth to the Ward's Counsell to the Ward's use."²

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundle C. 30, no. 14.

² Court of Wards, Misc. Books, no. 183, p. 78.

1645.—The Survey of 1645 [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 217] includes "Mr. Baildon" as occupying a tenement called "Firth," which was assessed at 2½*d.* George Tempest and his wife are not mentioned. Presumably all the demesne lands were charged to the occupiers.

1647, May 24.—Francis Baildon "did freely & fully take the Nationall Covenant and subscribe the same;" it was "administered" to him by William Barton, Minister of St. John Zacheries, London.¹

The National Covenant was adopted and subscribed by the House of Commons on September 25, 1643, when it was ordered to be taken by all males over the age of 18. It was partly religious and partly political, being aimed both at the extirpation of popery, prelacy, etc., and also against the royal infringements of the liberties of Parliament. It also included the discovery and punishment of all "malignants," and therefore had to be taken by all Royalists applying for composition.

1647, May 24.—To the right hono^{ble} the Commissioners of Lords and Commons for compoundinge with delinquents, att Gouldsmiths' Hall, London. The humble petition of Francis Baildon of Baildon in the Countie of Yorke, gentleman. He sets out that he "hath beene for these nineteene yeares last past² a Warde to his Ma^{tie}, and that his ward^{sh} was granted unto Francis Malham, Esq^r, whoe for a long time hath had the guardianship & tuicion of yo^r said Peticion^r, being not yett of full age. That the said Malham was in armes against the Parliam^t, and placed yo^r Peticion^r att Board in Skipton, a Garrison of the King's, where yo^r Peticion^r for a long time remayned in armes against the Parliam^t, being bound by the rules of the Courte of Wardes (as he is informed) to obey his Tutor, for w^{ch} yo^r Peticion^r's estate is since sequestered.

The "particular" of the estate, annexed to the Petition, states "that hee is seized for terme of his life, the Remainder to the heires of his body lawfully begotten, with Remainders over to his right heires, of and in a manno^r house or capitall messuage and certaine landes thereunto belonging, with parte of a colemyne, & a milne, in Baildon aforesaid, of the yearely vallue of 48 *li.* 0*s.* 0*d.* That he is likewise seized, &c., of certeine tree rentes in Bingley, of the yearely vallue of 00 *li.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Which said Estate is charged with the payment of three hundred poundes, as may appeare by severall writings & extents.

"This is a true and just particuler of my estate, for w^{ch} I desire to compounde to free it from sequestracion, and doe submitt unto and

¹ State Papers Domestic, Interregnum, G. 65, no. 299. The church of St. John Zachery was in Gresham Street; it was not rebuilt after the Great Fire, and the parish was united with those of St. Anne and St. Agnes.

² This clearly gives 1628 as the date of the death of William Baildon the elder.

undertake to satisfie such fine as by this right hono^{ble} Committee shalbee imposed upon mee to pay for the same, in order to the freedome and discharge of my person and estate."¹

Francis Bayldon

1649, May 4.—Francis, having now come of age, presented a fresh petition (in which he describes himself as esquire) to the Committee for Compounding; he admits having been "in actuall armes against the Parliam^t, both in the first & second warre."² A new "perticuler" was annexed, in which he states "that I am seized in fee to mee and my heires of a capitall messuage or manno^r howse, wth the demeasnes thereto belonging, with a water mill and a cole-mine thereto belonging, and certaine free rents in Baildon and Bingley in the County of Yorke, of the yearly vallue of 120 *li. os. od.*; out of which my Mother hath her thirds dureing her life. I crave an allowance of a debt of 200 *li.* for rent in arreare, due to the Court of Wards dureing his [*sic*] minority."

"And I doe affirme that I was never any Member of this present Parliam^t, nor any Judge or officer towards the Lawe, Common or Civill, nor any Serjeant, Councillor or Attorney, Doctor, Advocate or Proctor of the Lawe, Common or Civill, Clergiman, Maister or Fellow of any Colledge or Hall in neither of the Universityes or else where, or Maister of any Schoole or Hospitall, or named or included in any exception of the propositions of Parliam^t."³

1649, May 1.—Petition (missing) of Francis Malham of Elslack, esq., praying to compound for his estates; he had been in arms in the first and second wars. In the particulars it is stated that "he had formerly a lease and wardship of Francis Baildon granted to him by the Court of Wards, for which he paid a computent some, out of which he havinge received little benefitt, beinge yet indebted to severall persons for moneys deposited and paid for that lease, amounteinge to the some of 120 *li.* per annum, and the heire beinge come to age nowe, and sequestred, he humbly prayeth that he may have the said premisses, soe granted to him in wardship, untill he have reimbursed to himself that he hath paid for the same wardship. That the rents arreare, uncollected and due to him in relacion to the said wardship, by severall persons, nowe in controversie and uncerteine and desperate, he desires to compound for, wherwith to

¹ State Papers, Domestic, Interregnum, G. 65, nos. 298, 299.

² The "first war" ended with the surrender of Oxford on June 24, 1646. The "second war" began with the renewal of hostilities in February, 1648, and ended with the Battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651. Francis evidently took some part in the second war before May 4, 1649; he was probably at the Battle of Preston, August 17, 1648, when Cromwell and Lambert defeated the Scotch under the Duke of Hamilton and the Royalists under Sir Marmaduke Langdale.

³ State Papers, Domestic, Interregnum, G. 212, nos. 643, 645.

satisfie and pay such judgments and debts as before he had entred into for the purchase of that wardship, craveinge your Order for the collectinge and receiveinge the same."¹

1649, May 29.—The Report of the Sub-Committee, to which Francis Baidon's petition was referred, does not give any further details. The fine for compounding was assessed at one sixth, £360.² This one sixth was the usual rate for compositions, so that the capital value of the estate was estimated at £2160, that is 18 years' purchase of £120 a year. It is not clear what allowance, if any, was made for Frances Tempest's life interest and the £200 due to the Court of Wards.

1649, October 19.—At the Manor Court of Crossley, it was ordered that Francis Baidon should do fealty and pay his relief at the next Court, on pain of 10s.³

1650, April 3.—The Committee for Advance of Money leased to Lieut. Bradshaw, for one year from March 25 last, "the sequestred surplusage of the estate of Mr. Baylden at Baylden," at a rent of £60. He was not to plough any fresh ground, nor to cut any wood.⁴

It had been discovered that the estate was undervalued in the particulars of 1649, and the undervalued portion was again sequestered.

1650, April 16.—Lease from Francis Baidon of B., esq., to Thomas Almler [Ambler] of Brackin Hall, yeoman, for a fine of £23, 10s., of the messuage in Brackin Hall, now in the occupation of Almler or his assigns, with all lands, etc., woods, commons, common of pasture and turbary, etc., occupied therewith, to hold to Almler for 21 years from March 25 last, paying £5 yearly, at Pentecost and Martinmas, "and also theise boones⁵ followinge (to witt), one day harrowinge, one day mowinge, one day hey-makeinge, one day sheareinge, one day leadinge of brackins⁶ with his draught to the killne, one cappon at Penticoste and a henn at Xpenmas [Christmas], yearly and eviry yeare dureinge the said tearme, and likewise to pay all such Constables' leyes and halfe of all such assessments as shalbe any wayes laide or imposed upon the messuage or tenimente." Power of distress if the rent, boons or assessments be behind or unpaid for 10 days. Covenant by Almler that he "shall and will doe suite to and at the watter corne mylne of the said Francis Baidon, called Baidon Mylne, within Bayldon afforesaid, with all the corne and graine which shall come, renew and growe in and upon the premissis, beinge spente in the said messuage, howse or tenimente dureing the said tearme, the said

¹ State Papers, Domestic, Interregnum, G. 212, nos. 139, 141, 143.

² *Ibid.*, no. 641.

³ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

⁴ State Papers, Domestic, Interregnum, A. 145, no. 137.

⁵ Boon-works, compulsory services rendered in kind.

⁶ Bracken was and is largely used for litter.

Thomas Almler, his executors, administrators and assignes, being well used, and haveing his or their corne and graine grunde in convenient time, and payinge such moolter or toole [mulcture or toll] for the grindinge theirow as other the tenants of the said Francis Baildon in Baildon afforesaid now doe or have used to doe; and also doeing suite to and at the Courte of the said Francis Baildon, to be kept within the mannour of Baildon afforesaid, when and soe often as the same shall happen theire to be kepte dureing the said tearme." The lessee to repair buildings, ditches, hedges and fences; the lessor to pay one half of all assessments. *Signed*, FRANCIS BAILDON. Seal lost. Witnesses, Henery Newporte his mark, Leorance Almler [Ambler] his mark, Rob^t Parkinson.¹

1650, May 1.—At the Crossley Court, held at Pudsey, Francis did not appear, and the 10s. was declared forfeited. A similar order was made for the next Court.²

1650, Trinity Term.—Fine between Sir Richard Hawksworth, knight, and John Bright, plaintiffs, and Francis Baildon, esq., deforciant, of the manor of Baildon, and of 18 messuages, 16 cottages, 20 barns, 2 mills, 30 gardens, 500 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 5s. rent, in Baildon and Bingley; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Sir Richard Hawksworth. Francis gave a general warranty.³

1650, October 16.—At the Crossley Court Francis appeared, and did fealty in respect of Temple Roid and Temple Croft, held by fealty, suit of Court, and a rent of 4s.; he paid 8s. for his relief, and was admitted tenant.⁴

1650, November 29.—Colonel Thomas Cholmley laid an information before the Committee for Advance of Money to the effect that Francis Baildon when compounding had seriously undervalued his estate; he had returned it at £120 a year, whereas it was worth £280. The gallant Colonel who (he says) has "faithfully served the Parliam^t all these troublesome tymes, craves he may have the benefitt allowed to a discoverer by Act of Parliament for this and also for the thirds of the said Mr. Baildon's Mother, . . . she being a recusant."⁵

1650, December 11.—Colonel Cholmley's information was supported by a bond for £200 given by John Hall of Wetherby, gent., who undertook to make due proof of the allegations.⁶

1650, December 13.—The matter was referred to the Committee for Sequestrations in Yorkshire; they were to examine witnesses upon oath, and to report.⁷

1651, April 16.—Francis addressed another petition to the Committee for Advance of Money. He sets out the facts of his former petition and that he had paid the fine assessed on him. On discovering the under-

¹ Original in the author's collection, given by Mrs. Sutcliffe Watson of Baildon.

² Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 1650.

⁴ Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

⁵ State Papers, Domestic, Interregnum, A. 22, no. 108; A. 145, no. 132.

⁶ *Ibid.*, A. 145, no. 133.

⁷ *Ibid.*, A. 9, no. 282; A. 145, no. 135.

valuation he immediately addressed himself to the Committee at York, and desired either to compound for the undervalued portion (certified to be worth £63, 6s. 8d. a year), or to be granted a lease of it in the meantime. Upon coming up to London to compound, he found Col. Cholmley's information and the Order of December last with regard to it. Nothing has been done by the informer in pursuance of that Order. He prays that he may be admitted to compound, inasmuch as he himself communicated with the York Committee before the date of Cholmley's information.¹

An Order was made on this Petition on the same day. The Committee decided that Hall and Cholmley were not the discoverers; but, as the time for composition had elapsed, they could not admit Francis to compound, until Parliament should give a rule and direction for such cases.²

1651, Michaelmas Term.—Sir John Goodrick, knight and baronet, Walter Hawksworth, esq., and Robert Hitch, clerk,³ demanded the manor of Baildon, etc.,⁴ against Sir Richard Hawksworth, knight, and John Bright, esq., as their right and inheritance, and of which they had been disseised by Hugh Hunt. The defendants vouched to warrant Francis Baildon. Francis appeared by his attorney, and warranted, and vouched to warrant George Hurnston, the common vouchee. Upon his default, judgment was given that the plaintiffs do recover the manor, etc., against the defendants, the defendants to have lands of equal value from Francis Baildon, and he to have lands of equal value from Hurnston. Common Recovery.⁵

This Recovery and the Fine were clearly in connection with a new settlement of the family property after Francis Baildon's marriage to Jane Hawksworth. Sir Richard Hawksworth was her father, Walter Hawksworth was her brother; John Bright of Badsworth (created a baronet in 1660) was husband of Katherine Hawksworth, half-sister of Jane, while Sir John Goodrick was brother to Mary, Lady Hawksworth, Sir Richard's second wife and Jane's mother [see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 417].

1651, Michaelmas Term.—Court of Exchequer. Bill of Complaint of Francis Baildon of Baildon, esq., against George Tempest and Frances his wife. He recites the death of William Baildon his grandfather, stated to have been on December 20, 6 Charles, [*i.e.* 1630], his own minority, and the assignment of his wardship successively to John Browne, Francis Nevill of Chevet, and Francis Malham. The deeds and muniments were at that time in the custody of Frances Baildon, widow, (who shortly afterwards married George Tempest), Jane Baildon, widow, and Lewis Sheffield, (both since deceased); they were brought into the Court of Wards in pursuance of an Order to that effect, and are now in possession of Hugh

¹ State Papers, Domestic, Interregnum, A. 145, no. 154.

² *Ibid.*, A. 10, p. 211.

³ Rector of Guiseley.

⁴ The description of the property is practically identical with that in the Fine of Trinity Term, 1650, *ante*, p. 299.

⁵ Recovery Roll, Mich. 1651, m. 41 d.

Audley, esq., the Clerk to that Court, and in the disposition of the Court of Exchequer. Francis, being now aged twenty-three, and having a colliery of good value at Baildon, now lying waste, to which Sir Richard Hawksworth makes some claim, prays that the deeds may be given up to him, and that George and Frances Tempest may be cited to show cause to the contrary. The Bill is signed by Francis Goodrick of Lincoln's Inn, who was uncle to Jane (Hawksworth) wife of Francis Baildon. The defendants, by their answer, dated April 14, 1652, raised no objection.¹

1651, Michaelmas Term.—Robert Murton sued Francis Bayldon of B., gent., on a bond, dated June 19, 1647, for £40, to secure the payment of a debt of £20 on June 24, 1648.²

1651.—Court of Exchequer. Bill of Complaint of Francis Baildon of B., esq., John Browne of St. Martin's in the Fields, gent., Francis Nevile of Chevet, esq., and Francis Mallam of [Elsack], esq., against Sir Thomas Danby and John Bucke. The Bill, also drawn by Francis Goodrick, recites the death of William Baildon, the grandfather, and the wardship of Francis. The late King Charles granted the wardship to John Browne on May 2, 1633, allowing 40s. a year for the ward's maintenance during his minority, and on March 23, 1635, he granted to Browne a lease of the manor of Baildon, during the ward's minority, at a rent of £20. In February, 1636, Browne assigned both the wardship and the lease to Francis Nevile, who assigned them to Mallam in July, 1637. The plaintiffs enjoyed the manor in peace until the unhappy differences arose between the late King and his Parliament, wherein "the s^d mannor and premisses have layne under the burden and pressure sometymes of the late Kyng's army and the souldiers belonging thereunto, and sometimes under the armies and souldiery belonging to the Parliam^t, who have severally dampnified the tennants and farmours of the s^d mannor by taking and driving away their cattell, seizing and distreining of their goods and keeping them untill such time as the said tennants were forced to fyne for and redeeme the same; and likewise the said tennants for support and maintenance of the Parliam^t forces, then lying at Bradford under the command of Ferdinando, late Lord Fairfax, who commanded in Cheife in those partes, were chardged and compelled to pay divers and several summes of money, contribuciones and taxes, by reason whereof the s^d landes for the most parte laid wast and untenanted in the beginning of theis troubles, nor could any persons be gott to hold, mannure and occupy the s^d landes wthout greate abatements and defalkations of rent and payment of such taxes and assesses as might from time to time be imposed uppon or by reason of the said land." In 1643, the rents, etc., were received by an order from Lord Fairfax and the Committee for Sequestration for the West Riding, namely, John Farrer, Thomas St. Nicholas, and others, who ought to have discharged all the "out-rents and dueties" for the lands so sequestered in the hands of Sir Henry Fowles, knt., and

¹ Exchequer Bills and Answers, Commonwealth, Yorks., no. 66.

² C. P. Plea Roll, 2603, Mich. 1651, m. 1220.

Captain Dent, two officers of the Northern Army in the garrison of Bradford, who received the profits of the manor during that year [1643], amounting to £100 at the least, "besides billet and assesse." In 1644 and 1645, Jeremy Bower or Captain Bower, his son, took the whole profits, by the like order. Some years before the troubles began, namely, in 1638, 1639 and 1640, the yearly rent of £20 due to the Court of Wards was in arrear. For this, £60 was levied by George Best for Sir Thomas Danby, then Sheriff, [in 1637-8], £50 was paid by Nicholas Stead to Sir Thomas himself, and £60 was levied by Robert Jefferson, deputy of Sir John Bucke, afterwards Sheriff, [in 1640-1], making £170 in all. Sir John Bucke is dead, and the defendant John Bucke is his son and heir. On September 20, 1647, the Auditors of the late Court of Wards were ordered by Parliament to make a return to the Court of Exchequer of all sums owing to the Court of Wards. They certified that the rent for Baildon Manor was in arrear for 11 years and 105 days, ending February 23, 1645-6, and amounting to £229, 1s. 6½d. It is now proposed to levy this sum notwithstanding the payment of the £170 already mentioned. The 40s. a year allowed for Francis Baildon's maintenance is also in arrear for 11 years ending February 24, 1645-6, amounting to £22. The plaintiffs claim that this £22 and the £170 may be deducted from the amount due for arrears of rent, and they ask for subpœnas against Sir Thomas Danby and John Bucke in order to prove the payment.

Sir Thomas Danby's answer was sworn at Massam on October 3, 1651. He admits that £60 was levied by him when he was Sheriff, but denies the alleged payment of £50 by Nicholas Stead. John Bucke demurred.¹

1652, October 16.—Depositions of witnesses taken at Halifax, on behalf of Francis Bayldon (and others), plaintiffs against Sir Thomas Danby. The evidence for the most part corroborates the various statements made in the Bill, and need not be given again in detail. The interrogatories are very long; the third contains the following passage: "And was not the said mannor, tennants and farmours thereof, myserably vexed wth the Armyes on both partes, and payde moneyes to both respectyvely for their goods and cattle by them driven and taken away?"

The witnesses for the plaintiffs were, Nicholas Stead of Shipley, yeoman, aged 53, who paid £60 to Mr. Danby, Under-Sheriff to Sir Thomas Danby, and £50 to Hugh Billington, bailiff and servant to Sir Thomas, to get rid of two distraints made on the manor, and 50s. for costs; William Milner of Baildon, clothier, aged 80, who saw Stead pay the £50.²

1653, April 19.—Further depositions on behalf of the plaintiffs were taken at Harewood, when Nicholas Stead repeated the story of his two payments.³

1653, September 23.—Further depositions of witnesses for both

¹ Exchequer Bills and Answers, Commonwealth, Yorks, no. 33.

² Exchequer Depositions, Mich. 1652, no. 12.

³ *Ibid.*, Misc. East. 1653, no. 43.

parties in this case were taken at Thornton-in-Bradford-Dale. The plaintiffs' witnesses, Nicholas Stead and William Milner, confirmed the facts related in the Bill and their previous depositions. The defendant's principal witness, Hugh Billington of Duffield, aged 60, swore that not more than £60 was levied at Baildon, for which Danby duly accounted at the Exchequer.¹

1653-4, February 9.—The Bill was dismissed with 20s. costs.²

1651-2, March 10.—Francis Baildon presented another petition to the Committee for Compounding, at Haberdashers' Hall. He sets out the undervaluation of his estate and the refusal of the Committee to admit him to compound [*ante*, pp. 299, 300], and adds that his estate has been sequestered ever since, and that he has paid rent for it "according to what he voluntarily discovered to the Committee at York," [that is, about £63 a year]. One Captain Billope has lately bid more for the whole estate than it is really worth, and is trying to get a lease of it for seven years from the Commissioners at York. "Whereas if he should be admitted to farme any parte of that estate, it ought not to be for any more then to such a value as is discovered; and the estate lying entire, there cannot be a division made to such a proporcionable rent as the same comes to; and it would be to the ruine of yo^r Petitioner should he [Billope] be admitted to possesse his whole estate." He prays to be admitted to compound, if the Act of Oblivion [1651] does not pardon the same, or in the alternative that he may still continue tenant.³

1651-2, March 10.—The matter was considered the same day, when Mr. Parsons and Mr. Goodrick appeared for Francis Baildon. A lease was read, dated April 3, 1650, by which the Yorkshire Commissioners leased the sequestered surplusage of the estate to Lieut. Bradshaw for a year, at a rent of £60. Lieut. Bradshaw was called as a witness, and deposed that he was tenant under the lease, "but could never gett it [the land] sett out, so that he lett it againe to Mr. Bailden at some small increase of rent." Mistress Jane Baildon, wife of Francis, was also called, and said, "that they enjoyed the estate intire, and that the same was not out of the said Mr. Bailden's hands." A contract made by the Commissioners at York was also read, by which they leased the premises [to Capt. Billope] at a rent of £66, 13s. 4d. for a term of seven years, to commence on the expiration of the present lease on March 25 next. The Committee adopted a very pretty little bit of special pleading, suggested very likely by Francis Goodrick. Since his first composition Baildon has enjoyed his estate "entire" (as his wife testified), the undervaluation was not of any particular lands, but of the estate generally, which was the reason why Lieut. Bradshaw could never "gett it sett out;" thus theré were no lands to lease, but only a "sequestred surplusage." They decided that the undervaluation was not acquitted by the Act of Pardon, as it had been

¹ Exchequer Depositions, Mich. 1653, no. 15.

² Exchequer Decrees, series 4, vol. 5, fo. 375.

³ State Papers, Domestic, Interregnum, A. 145, no. 136.

sequestered before December 1, 1651; but the Committee had never given judgment that this was more than £60, and therefore, even if it actually were more, the overplus is discharged by the Act. They accordingly ordered that the "sequestred surplusage" should be leased to Francis for seven years at a rent of £60, and that the York Commissioners' lease to Capt. Billope be "waved."¹

1652, July 6.—Jane Bayldon to Adam Baynes. Captain Baynes. Being not sartin of my sister Bright's² stay at Wimbledon till now, I shall beg the favor of you to inform me of my Lady's condision, & to tender my faithfull service to her. I pray let me know if she be brought to bed, & how she recovers, for I shall not rest till I heare how she doeth. If my brother & sister be yet ungon, I pray excews me to them for not writing. I heare thir sarvants expected them last week. Remember me kindly to y^r wife; I hartly wish her a happy time, & am not a litle glad we shall enjoy you all in England. Tender my service to my Lord & my cosin Mary, not forgetting Litle Mis.

I am,

*Yrs affectionately to
serve you Ja: Bayldon*



July 6th, (52),

These for Captain Adam Baines, At Sumersit House in the Strand, London.

Indorsed. Cozen Bayldon, July 6.³

I am unable to explain why Capt. Baynes calls Jane Baildon his cousin, nor can I identify "my Lady," "my Lord," "Cosin Mary" and "Litle Mis." The Baynes pedigree given by Thoresby [*Ducatus*, p. 101] throws no light on these questions.

1652, July 15.—The deeds which had been deposited with the Court of Wards were handed to Francis Goodricke, esq., to the use of Francis Baildon, esq., pursuant to an order dated May 28, 1652. They were contained in "a blacke square boxe, a large deale boxe and a small painted boxe."⁴ This is the last note I have of the family deeds; I suspect that they were burnt in the Great Fire.

1652, September 13.—Sir Richard Hawksworth, by his will of this date, gave a legacy of £20 to his grandchild, Mary, daughter of Francis and Jane Baildon; see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 416.

¹ State Papers, Domestic, Interregnum, A. 11, p. 242.

² Katherine, daughter of Sir Richard Hawksworth, and wife of John Bright of Badsworth.

³ Baynes Correspondence, Brit. Mus., Addit. MS. 21421, fo. 170.

⁴ Court of Wards, Misc. Books, vol. 183, fo. 169.

1652, November 29.—Francis Baildon filed a Bill of Complaint in Chancery against his father-in-law, Sir Richard Hawksworth. He begins by stating that he and his ancestors "have for about three hundred yeares last past been Lords and owners of the manno^r of Baildon, and of one full moiety of all the commons, mores, and waists-grounds wthin the Towneshippe of Baildon, parcell of the said Manno^r, and of and in diverse other royalties, priviledges and immunities belonging to the said Manno^r." Sir Richard Hawksworth "pretendeth himselfe to be lord and owner of another Manner in Baildon, and of the other moiety of the commons, moores, and waists-grounds in Baildon." Shortly after the death of the plaintiff's father, Sir Richard "did digge and sinke severall cole pitts wthin the said waists, and gott and sold coles there, of the yearly value of two hundred poundes, then pretendinge to yo^r Orato^r's gardian or committee, or some of his freinds, that he wold well and faithfully account unto yo^r said Orato^r or his gardian for the full profitts of the moiety thereof, and wold from time to time pay and satisfy for yo^r said Orato^r's use all sums which shold so become due dureinge yo^r said Orato^r's minority, and wold render quiett and peaceable possession of the one moiety of the said moores, &c., when he shold attain the age of 21 yeares." Shortly after Francis came of age, "he repaired unto the said S^r Richard Hawkesworth for an account of the premisses, who then told yo^r said Orato^r that hee did not remember any such agreem^t, or that he ever promised to render any account for the said profittes; but, contrary wise, then said that he did challenge the same for his owne intier waists, and that he wold not permitt yo^r said Orato^r to enjoy any part thereof, givinge out further that yo^r said Orato^r and his ancesto^rs never had any Manno^r or waist there, and that yo^r said Orato^r holdeth all his lands in Baildon of him the said S^r Richard Hawkesworth, as of his Manno^r of Baildon." Moreover, Sir Richard "tooke advantage of yo^r Orato^r's minority, and, by some practise or indirect meanes used with those that managed yo^r Orato^r's affaires, hath gott into his custody all or most part of yo^r said Orato^r's evidences and writeinges manifesting his, yo^r Orato^r's, undoubted right to the said Manno^r and waists, and will not redeliver the same." The Bill was drawn by Francis Goodrick.¹

Sir Richard's Answer was sworn at Hawkesworth on February 7, 1652-3. He does not believe that the Baidons have ever been lords of any manor at Baildon; "for this Def^t conceiveth and hopes to prove that there is but one Manno^r of or wthin Bayldon, of wth said Manno^r he, this Def^t, is the sole owner and inherito^r by reason of a purchase thereof made by this Defend^t's late father from one Gervase Fitzwilliams, esq., wth said Gervase Fitzwilliams and his predecesso^rs, or those und^r whom he claymed, have been sole Lords of the said Manno^r for divers hundred yeares last past; And that the Compl^t and his ancestors is and have beene Freeholders wthin the said Manno^r, time out of mind of man, and for divers hundred yeares last past, and have done suite of the Courtes holden for the said

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Hamilton, bundle 396, no. 41.

Mann^r. . . or else for default of appearance have been in the said Court amerced from time to time . . . and have payed or ought to have payed . . . rent or rents service by reason of their tenure of the Mann^r afforesaid." He mentions the Chancery suit he had against William Baildon in 1623-4, and the judgment in his favour for the rent of 5*s.* [*ante*, p. 256]. He admits the digging for coal, but says that the profits have not averaged more than £20 a year. He denies any promise to account to Francis, and the possession of deeds, as alleged.¹

The depositions of the plaintiff's witnesses will not bear much condensation, and are sufficiently interesting to be given at some length. I therefore print them nearly in full.

1653, September 14.—Depositions of witnesses taken at Bradford, before John Barker and James Sagar.

Thomas Townend of Eccleshill, sadler, aged 64. William Baildon, grandfather of the Complainant, died about 24 years ago, when the Complainant was about three months old. The Complainant's estate, during part of his minority, was managed by his mother, for some two or three years. After her [second] marriage the estate was managed by Mr. Tempest. Great waste was committed in the Complainant's woods during his minority, and much wood felled and sold by Mr. Tempest. The Defendant has a manor at Bayldon, and the Complainant has another manor there. The Complainant's grandfather and ancestors have kept Courts at Baildon ever since the deponent can remember. He was born at Baildon, and can remember the Courts for nearly 60 years. One half of the commons, moors, and wastes of Baildon belonged to the Complainant's grandfather and ancestors. After the death of the Complainant's grandfather, the Defendant, jointly with the Complainant's guardian, dug pits and got coals upon the said commons. One half of the yearly profit of the coal mines was worth clearly in some weeks 20*s.*, in some 18*s.*, and in other weeks 16*s.*, or 14*s.* There have been coals gotten on Baildon Moor for about 48 or 50 years last past, and that was the first time of getting coals there. The Complainant's ancestors have always taken half the profits. About 50 years ago, William Baildon, the Complainant's grandfather, and Gervase Fizwilliam met at this deponent's father's house in Baildon, and then and there made an agreement to divide the profits of the moors, wastes and coal mines of Baildon.²

William Metcalfe of Baildon, yeoman, aged 60. The Defendant did dig several pits with William Baildon, the Complainant's grandfather, and, after his death with Mrs. Baildon, the Complainant's mother, and afterwards with Mr. Tempest that married her, until Tempest refused to join with the Defendant, who then dug by himself, and took the whole profits

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Hamilton, bundle 396, no. 41.

² Statements made by the subsequent deponents to the same effect as this deposition, are omitted.

for the last ten years. "And did say that hee would accompt to the heire of Baildon Hall (to witt, the Complainant), for Tempest will give him naught." The Complainant's grandfather and Gervase Fitzwilliam, during his time, and after his time Walter Hawksworth, the Defendant's father, did appoint two officers, who did weekly, every Saturday night, take the reckoning of the colliers and banksmen for Baildon mines, and did equally divide the profits between them for their several masters' use, until within the last ten years. He can remember the Complainant's ancestors having kept Courts at Baildon for 50 years, as lords of the manor of Baildon. He has seen divers ancient Court Rolls of the said manor.

John Mann of Baildon, husbandman, aged 60. He was a workman for William Baildon and Gervase Fitzwilliam in the said mines, and subsequently for Baildon and Walter Hawkesworth, after the purchase by Hawkesworth. They did jointly pay him and the other workmen. He knows that one year, 32 years ago, either half of the said mines was clearly worth £39.

Thomas Colthirst of Baildon, collier, aged 53. About 38 years ago he did hurly coals¹ in the bottom of the pits on Baildon Moor, for the use of both parties. The profits were divided, and each party kept a steward. He has worked in the pits ever since, except for one year. Some years, when three pits were going, one half of the profits was worth £30 a year.

Richard Mann of Baildon, collier, aged 62. About 30 years ago, one half of the profits of the mines was worth £40 a year.

William Smith of Baildon, labourer, aged 62. About 32 years ago, he was a banksmen at Baildon coal pits for four years. For the first of those four years, Mr. Baildon's half of the profits came to £44. John Eastburne was then banksmen for the Defendant, as this deponent was for the Complainant's ancestors. For the second of the four years the half share came to £39. For the other two years he cannot depose, because the work was new work. He knows that the Complainant and his ancestors have kept Courts at Baildon for 50 years. For eleven years last past he believes that the pits were worth at least £40 a year. He considers that the Complainant has suffered damage to the extent of £220.

Edward Lupton of Fawether in the parish of Bingley, husbandman, aged 48. In 1640 he contracted with Mr. Malham and Mr. Tempest, then guardians to the Complainant, for half the coalmines of Baildon, and he paid £30 a year on that contract for two years, and £30 a year for the seven years before that. He was a banksmen for the Complainant and his ancestors for a dozen years together; he was a miner for five years before, and a hurrier² for seven years before that. He believes that the Complainant's loss is £200.

William Eshe of Baildon, husbandman, aged 55. John Eshe, his late father, and Nicholas Beeston, late of Baildon, deceased, were stewards for Mr. Fitzwilliam and William Baildon respectively. This deponent kept a

¹ To take from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft.

² A hurrier is one who hurries coals; see last note.

book for his father, and set down the profits therein weekly. At that time the half profits of the pits were reputed to be worth £40 a year.

Marmaduke Cowlinge of Baildon, yeoman, aged 55. About eleven years ago he was steward of the mines for Mr. Tempest, the Complainant's guardian. The Defendant sent for him, and desired him to go to Mr. Tempest, and ask if he would join with him in opening a "sowe" upon Baildon Moor about the coal mines. Mr. Tempest said that as he was but guardian he would not take upon himself to break up any more soil, but he would get up the old work while it lasted. The Defendant "swore a solemne oathe that hee did not care for the papist rogue, for hee would sett the myne on foote att his owne charges, and would take the same into his owne hands, and give the Complainant a just and true accompt thereof when hee came to his age, and would not wronge him a penny."

William Lupton of Fawether in the parish of Bingley, linen webster, aged 49. He had been a workman in the coal mines of Baildon for the most part of 36 years last past.

William Cowper of Crofton, gentleman, aged 68.² The mines of Baildon were reputed to be worth from £80 to £100 a year, about 24 or 26 years ago. He considers that the Complainant is damaged £200.

George Newby of Baildon, house wright, aged 50. He considers that the Complainant is damaged £220 at the least.³

1653, December 2.—An interim injunction was granted against Sir Richard Hawksworth, restraining him, his servants, agents, and workmen, "from committing any wastes or spoiles upon the said colemynes, either in digging up the ground or otherwise."⁴

1653-4, January 18.—The depositions of Sir Richard Hawksworth's witnesses were taken at Hawksworth; they are not nearly so interesting as the previous ones, and are here much condensed. The witnesses were, William Metcalf of Baildon, yeoman, aged 64; William Midgley of B., yeoman, aged 50; Edmund Lupton of Fawether, husbandman, aged 48; Edmund Hutchinson of B., mason, aged 30; Richard Mann of B., collier, aged 62; Richard Hudson of B., clothier, aged 40; Miles Stead of Fawether, collier, aged 60; George Patrick of Hawksworth, husbandman, aged 79; Samuel Stead of Fawether, collier, aged 32; William Ledbeter of B., collier, aged 40; John Garnett of Fawether, collier, aged 50; Thomas Coltas of B., collier, aged 53; John Estburne of Hawksworth, husbandman, aged 58; Robert Parkinson of B., gent., aged 34; and Samuel Wood of Helwick [Eldwick], yeoman, aged 51.

George Patrick helped to count £1100, part of the purchase money paid by Walter Hawksworth to Gervase Fitzwilliam for the purchase of the manor [in 1615; see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 379]. Mr. Fitzwilliam and the Hawksworths held Courts at Baildon, and so did the plaintiff's grandfather.

¹ Either an adit or a drain; a sough.

² Formerly of High Bentley, son of John Cowper of the Deane House. See *ante*, p. 260.

³ Chancery Depositions, Charles I, bundle B. 67, no. 5.

⁴ Chancery Decrees, A. 1653, fo. 232.

The Baidons held of the Fitzwilliams and Hawksworths certain land in Baidon called Tempest Lands and a farm called the Upper Hall, and did and do pay rents for the same. Edmund Hutchinson is tenant to Francis Baidon of the Upper Hall; he pays 8*s.* a year to Sir Richard in respect of it, but he does not know if this is a free rent or not; he has heard that it was formerly paid for plough-bote and wain-bote,¹ out of a wood called Trench Wood belonging to Sir Richard. Richard Hudson was tenant of the Upper Hall before Hutchinson, and he also paid the 8*s.*; he is now tenant to Francis Baidon of the farm called Tempest Lands, in respect of which he pays Sir Richard 5*s.* a year. Parkinson has been Sir Richard's steward for 12 years, and has received the said rents. Mann does not know that any part of the commons belongs solely to Sir Richard. Metcalfe and Midgley say that the close called Goodcar is surrounded by the commons, but they do not know whether it was inclosed from the commons or not; it contains six days mowing; Sir Richard owns one half of it, and Francis Baidon two sixths, while the remaining sixth was bought by Midgley from Mr. Vavasor; the plaintiff's grandfather got coals on a part of the common called Glovershaw; about 22 years ago, William Smith was pinder for the plaintiff's ancestors, and John Ash was pinder for the defendant. Several witnesses depose to payments made for driving "sowes" or soughs for the mining operations. Parkinson says that Sir Richard has spent £58, 13*s.* 4*d.* "soweing" the work, and that the clear profit of the mines from the commencement up to November 11 last is £180; he keeps the accounts; the plaintiff's mother used to share both profits and expenses about 16 or 17 years ago.²

1654, November 14.—The dispute with Sir Richard Hawksworth as to the coal mines was eventually settled by an agreement. It recites that "the said parties have each of them a Mannor there, and are both of them joyntly interested in the commons, moores, and wastes of and wthin Bayldon afforesaid." All litigation is to cease. Sir Richard will pay Francis £100 as his share of the profits of the mines during his minority and since. A debt of £60, which Francis owes Sir Richard, shall be set off against the sum of £300 which Sir Richard is to pay at his death towards Jane Baidon's portion. For the future the coal mines shall be managed and worked jointly, and the profits divided weekly.³

1652-3, Hilary Term.—Fine between Sir John Goodrick, *knt.* and *Bart.*, Thomas Lister, *esq.*, and Robert Parkinson, *gent.*, plaintiffs, and Francis Baidon, *esq.*, and Jane his wife, defendants, by which Francis and Jane granted the plaintiffs a lease for 99 years of 26 messuages, a mill, 40 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all cattle, in Baidon.⁴ The lessees were trustees, see *post*, p. 311. Sir John Goodrick was brother of Mary Hawksworth, Jane Baidon's mother; I cannot identify Thomas Lister.

¹ The right of a tenant to take timber in the lord's wood for the repair of ploughs and wagons.

² Chancery Depositions, Charles I, bundle B. 67, no. 5.

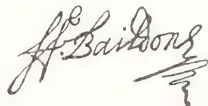
³ Maude MSS., Rillston.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 1653.

1652-3, February 12.—Brian and Thomas Lister of Morton, co. York, tanners, filed a Bill in Chancery against Francis Baidon. They say that about May, 1649, they were "requested and importuned" by Baidon, Leonard Exley and Edmond Hutchinson, "whoe was Steward or servaunt to the said Mr. Baidon," to buy all the bark of all the oak trees on Baidon's land called "Brackonhall ground." This they agreed to do for the price of £10, which was duly paid. They were to have, for themselves and their servants, "free libertie of egressse and regresse to pill, pearke, stacke and carrie away the barke . . . for the space of fower years." The work was all done in three years, and without any prejudice to Mr. Baidon. Nevertheless, he has lately brought an action against them in the Upper Bench, claiming £500 damages for trespass. They ask for an injunction to stay such action, as their bargain was made privately, and will be difficult to prove.¹ I have not found any further documents relating to this suit.

1652-3, February 12.—Edmond and Thomas Farrande filed a Bill in Chancery against Francis Baidon, Edmund Hutchinson, George Tempest and Frances his wife. They were asked to buy all the bark of all the oak trees growing in the hedge rows, rannes² and fields belonging to Francis, from Baidon Hall southwards to the River Aire, excepting in the wood called "Dayhurst." There was some difficulty with regard to the dower of Frances, wife of George Tempest, Baidon's mother. The consent of the Tempests was obtained, and the plaintiffs agreed to give £15 for the bark; they were to have free access to the land for five years. Some of the trees "in respect of the antiquity of them, could not be pilled," whereby the plaintiffs have been much damnified. In Michaelmas Term last, Baidon brought an action against them in the Upper Bench for trespass, alleging that on July 20, 1649, they had entered on his land, and taken "one hundreth wayne loode of oaken wood and one hundreth wayne loode of oaken barke," value £150; and also on July 10, 1650, had damaged and consumed his grass to the value of £61, and had cut and carried away other wood and bark, value £100; and claiming £500 damages. They ask for a subpœna against Baidon, Edmund Hutchinson, and George and Frances Tempest.³ I have not found any further documents relating to this suit.

1653, November 15.—Francis once more petitioned the Commissioners for leave to compound for the under-valuation of his estate, in pursuance of the late votes of Parliament on September 3 last, he living above 80 miles from London.



¹ Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundle L. 64, no. 103; Collins, bundle 572, no. 166.

² Rans or rands, strips of waste land.

³ Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, bundle F. 51, no. 104.

The matter was referred to Mr. Reading. He reported on the whole case on November 22, 1653. The composition was admitted, and the fine was fixed at one third, namely £300. The Order was drawn up the same day.¹ The fine of one third is based upon a valuation of fifteen years purchase.

1655, November 25.—Francis commenced a Chancery suit against George and Frances Tempest, Robert Blackeston, John Collingwood, Sir John Goodrick, Thomas Lister and Robert Parkinson. He begins by reciting his minority and wardship, but makes a curious mistake in alleging that his father, William Baildon, “died aboute twenty five yeares ago, seized of the Manno^r of Baildon and of diverse messuages and lands there.” His mother, Frances Baildon, married Mr. George Tempest, a recusant, and they, “for the most part of yo^r said Orato^rs minority, either by assignem^t of the grantee of the said wardshipp or otherwaies, had & received the profitts of all the said lands, & dureing that tyme made & suffered great waste and spoyle in the woods, houses & premisses.” When he came of age, out of consideration for his Mother, he “did nott call upon the said Tempest for the wrongs done him,” but “was willing to assure and sett out a competent meanes of livelyhood & subsistance for his said Mother and her children.” Accordingly, about June, 1654, he was persuaded by Tempest to give a bond of £1000 to Blackeston and Collingwood, who were named by Tempest as trustees for his wife and children, the condition of the bond being to secure an annuity of £60 a year, chargeable on the manor of Baildon, from Martinmas, 1653, until Pentecost, 1659, if Frances Tempest should so long live, and after that date, an annuity of £80 for her life. In consideration of this the Tempests were to release all their rights in respect of the dower of Frances. It was further agreed that, as the lands to be charged with the annuities were included in the settlement made on the marriage of Francis Baildon, the Plaintiff, with Jane his wife, Francis and Jane should levy a Fine, for a long term, to some trustees who would grant the annuities to Blackeston and Collingwood. The Fine was levied accordingly to Sir John Goodrick, Thomas Lister and Robert Parkinson for a term of 99 years [*ante*, p. 309], upon trust to grant the said annuities. There has been unavoidable delay in getting the conveyance to Blackeston and Collingwood made and perfected, partly owing to the fact they live in the County of Durham while Baildon, Goodrick, Lister and Parkinson live in Yorkshire, and partly by George Tempest's underhand dealing. For he prevailed upon the others “to absent themselves from the tender and execucion of the said conveyance, & to except against the same, & make scruples att the forme thereof, to the end that hee might have the advantage of the forfeiture of the said bond of £1000.” The Tempests also refuse to release the right to dower, as agreed upon. Blackeston and Collingwood are suing on the bond in the Court of Upper Bench, and have laid the action in the City of London in order to get judgment

¹ State Papers, Domestic, Interregnum, G. 12, nos. 574, 577; G. 26, p. 463; G. 65, no. 292; G. 226, no. 639.

more speedily. The Tempests also refuse to release the dower of Frances, or to account for mesne profits and acts of waste done by them during the Plaintiff's minority, well knowing and relying upon the difficulties there would be in proving the same. The Bill prays (1) that Goodrick, Lister and Parkinson may be ordered to execute the trusts of the Fine; (2) that Tempest, Blackeston and Collingwood may be ordered to accept the grant of the annuities, when perfected; (3) that Tempest and his wife may be ordered to release the right of dower, by Fine or otherwise; (4) that the bond may be delivered up to be cancelled; (5) that Tempest may be ordered to account for the mesne profits and all waste committed by him; and (6) an injunction restraining the common law action on the bond. The Bill was drawn by Francis Goodrick.¹

1655-6, January 22.—No Answers having been filed, attachments were issued against Blackeston, Collingwood and the two Tempests.

1655-6, January 23.—Goodrick appeared for the Plaintiff and asked for an injunction to restrain Blackeston and Collingwood from suing on the bond. He explained that at the time of the arrangement in June, 1654, Tempest signed and sealed a note (now produced) to the effect that the deed creating the annuities should be settled by Counsel; this has been done by Mr. Stanhope, and the Plaintiff was and is perfectly willing to execute the same, as appears by an affidavit now read. The Defendants have not answered, and are therefore in contempt. The Court granted the injunction accordingly.²

1655-6, January 5.—The Answer of Blackeston and Collingwood was sworn at Hetton, Durham, but was evidently not filed until after January 23. "They are credibly informed there was landes in Baylden of the cleere yearly value of £140 belonging to the said defend^t Frances, wyef of the said George Tempest (of Sunderland, co. Durham, gentleman), as a joynture legally settled on her, and conveyed to her . . . on or aboute Dec. 20th in the first yeare of the late King Charles, [1625]. Butt the deede by which the same was soe conveyed being by sinister meanes gott into the hands of the said Compl^t . . . he (most unnaturally) for some tyme wholly detained all the profitts thereof, and when he was most bountifull never allowed her above half of what was legally due unto her. . . . The said Frances and her children are (as these def^s are informed) wholly neglected by the said Complainant, and may, for ought he doth for them, (as they have also heard) begg or starve." They know nothing of the alleged agreement as to the dower. They do not believe that the Complainant ever intended to perform the condition of the bond, because he had formerly forfeited a bond of £1000 entered into for a similar purpose. If Francis will pay £29, 15., their costs of suing on the bond, and also their costs of this suit, and will properly secure the payment of the annuities, they are willing to deliver up the bond.³

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Whittington, bundle 32.

² Chancery Decrees, A. 1655, fos. 442, 457.

³ Chancery Proceedings, Whittington, bundle 32.

1655-6, February 19.—Blackeston and Collingwood, having now put in "a full and perfect aunswer," applied to have the injunction dissolved; which was ordered, unless the Plaintiff show cause to the contrary.¹ On March 3, Mr. Churchill appeared for the Plaintiff to show cause, when the injunction was continued until the hearing.²

1656, April 28.—The Answer of George and Frances Tempest was sworn. They first correct the error in the Bill as to the Plaintiff's father dying seised of the manor of Baildon, and point out that it was his grandfather to whom he succeeded. They state that the inquisition taken after the death of William Baildon the younger did find that he died so seised, but this was a mistake, and it cost them £500 or £600 to have the inquisition traversed and quashed.³ The Plaintiff's wardship was granted to William [sc. John] Browne, servant to Sir Benjamin Rudier, then Surveyor to the late Court of Wards; he sold it to Francis Neville, who sold it to Francis Malham. "These Deffend^{ts} doe deny that ever they or either of them enjoyed or hadd any profitts or benifit by the said wardshipp," or that they "dureing the said Compl^{ts} minority either received the profitts of the said Compl^{ts} lands, or made or willingly suffered any waste or spoyle in his estate." On the contrary, Frances in her widowhood repaired one end of the mansion house of the said manor,⁴ which cost her at least £120; and after their marriage George Tempest built a kiln and a fulling-mill, "made and planted him gardens and walkes about his said house, brought him home water to the same, repaired his corne mill and bought new stones for the same," all which cost him at least £120. The Plaintiff now enjoys the profit and pleasure of all this expenditure, for which these Defendants never "hadd the least satisfaction or recompence, nor indeede any other requital, saveing much evil language, and much more hard, harsh and unnaturall dealing & usage." For above seven years, the Plaintiff, "by the perswading of some ill affected persons," has withheld much of their estate from them. The said Frances brought a large and good portion [to William Baildon, her first husband], which was paid either to the Plaintiff's father or grandfather, who, about the first year of the reign of the late King Charles [1625], granted her a jointure of houses and lands of the clear yearly value of £140 at least. About seven years ago, the Plaintiff got possession of the deed by which the jointure was conveyed, "and shortly after used the meanes to compas the possession of the lands thereby granted also, both wth deeds and lands the Compl^{ts} still keepeth and enjoyeth." These Defendants have never had above £80 from the same, one year with another; "nor that neither but wth so much troble and sutes, as they have bene forced to make even very hard shiffles to maintaine themselves, children, & poore family; nor could they have so done but by making use of their good frends and credit, by borrowing whereon to subsist, upon such hard termes and so long as they could." About June, 1654, they were forced

¹ Chancery Decrees, A. 1655, fo. 690.

² *Ibid.* fo. 689.

³ I have not found any evidence of this.

⁴ See vol. I, p. 39.

to assign all their interest in the manor of Baildon to the other Defendants, Blackeston and Collingwood, who, it seems, made an agreement with the Plaintiff for securing the annuities, as set out in the Bill. They deny that the bond was in trust for them, or that they ever agreed to release their rights in the manor of Baildon. They admit having seen the draft conveyance of the annuities, but they say that the lands on which the annuities are proposed to be charged are not worth more than £50 a year, "and those also demised to the meanest, poorest, and worst paymasters of all his tenants . . . all the rest of his the Compl^s lands being (even by the said draught of the said conveyances) designed and appointed to and for payment of his the Compl^s debts, and other uses." They deny cutting any trees, "save either for necessary bootes to be employed in building upon his owne grounds, or by and wth his owne consent and allowance." They plead the lapse of time, it being seven years since they enjoyed any part of the Plaintiff's lands. "These Deffend^s doe directly and upon their oathes say that they verily believe 1000 *li.* would not make and give them sufficient satisfaction and recompence for all the many and great wronges, losses and injuries, most unnaturally occasioned and done unto them by the said Compl^s, w^{ch} they notwthstanding shall onely requite wth hartly prayers to God to lett him see his owne fayleings in that behalfe, and to give him first repentance, and then pardon for the same." They ask that the Bill be dismissed with costs.¹

1656-7, February 12.—The defendants complained that Francis, having got his injunction continued until the hearing, "hath ever since slept there-upon and hath not proceeded to bring his cause to hearing;" and they asked that the injunction be dissolved. It was ordered that the cause should be brought to hearing in Trinity Term, and, in default of this, that the injunction should be dissolved.²

1657, April 2.—The depositions were taken at Otley; the document is in bad condition, and much of it is illegible.

The plaintiff's witnesses were, William Metcalfe of Baildon; Robert Hitch of Guiseley, clerk; James Hickman of North Dighton; John Mann of B., yeoman, aged 65 [?]; George Newby of B., carpenter, aged 50; Peter Boothe of B., husbandman, aged 39; Robert Parkinson of B., gent.; Henry Thomson of Hollinclose, gent., aged 44; John Yorke of Broughton, gent., aged 36; and Edmund Huchinson of Baildon, mason, aged 50 [?].

The defendant's witnesses were, William Metcalfe; and Humphrey Gilbertson of Hollinclose, aged 21.

Several witnesses deposed to the waste committed by George Tempest during the plaintiff's minority, principally by felling and barking oaks, opening coal pits in fresh places, and in taking down or allowing to become ruinous a large barn. Metcalfe estimated the total damage at £800. Mann said that the value of the timber was £100, and Newby said that the barn was the best on the premises, and that it cost the plaintiff £100 to rebuild

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Whittington, bundle 40.

² Chancery Decrees, A. 1656, fos. 623, 884, 1292.

Metcalf also stated that Tempest had rebuilt part of a kiln and repaired tilling-mill, at a cost of £10, and had planted a garden at Baidon Hall and walled it in, at a cost of £6, 13s. 4d.¹ I have not found any further documents relating to this suit.

1656, April 23.—Bill of Complaint² in Chancery by Richard Hawksorth of H., knt., Francis Baidon of B., esq., William Midgley of B., knt., Christopher Ward of Otley, George Burnett of O., Robert Dineley of Bramhope, Esq., William Maude of Burley, gent., Peter Perkinson of Denton, John Dayd of Farnley, William Thomlingson of Poole, Francis Wilkinson of Lindley, William Hardisty of Newell, gent., John Robinson of Swynsty Hall in the township of Little Timble, gent., and Charles Fairfax of Menston, esq., churchwardens of the parochial church of Otley and the several chapeltries, Fairfax being likewise the surviving supervisor of the will of William Vavasor, late of Stead, gent., deceased. William Vavasor, by his will, dated September 3, 1642, being seised of a messuage, lands and tenements at Stead, did, with the consent of Mary [his sister and heir apparent],³ declare that Mary should hold all his ancient lands of inheritance, which he had by descent from his father or mother, but charged with the yearly payment of £10, "which hee did thereby bequeath towards the maintainance of an honest and able Preacher at the Church of Otley, but with this proviso and upon condition that the rest of the inhabitants of the said parish, or others by their procurement, shall within three yeares next after [his decease?] by deed or wills . . . convey . . . unto four, six, or more, fitt and able gentlemen or yeomen within the parish aforesaid . . . such quantities and proportions of lands" as would produce £40 more for the use aforesaid; in default of these further gifts, the £10 was to be paid "towards the help . . . of preaching ministers att the five chapells within the said parish of Otley, viz: Burley, Baidon, Denton, Farnley and Poole, equally amongst them." Vavasor was seised of the lands so charged as of an estate tail, having levied a Fine thereof in order to make the settlement, "with intention likewise to suffer a comon recovery if he had observed any unwillingnesse in his said sister to confirm the lands."⁴ He died about September 23 following, and Mary became seised of the property as tenant in tail. She married John Pulleine of Burley, gent.,⁵ who shortly afterwards died,⁶ without issue by her. By an indenture dated October 12, 1646, made between Mary Pulleine of the one part and John Roades the elder of Menston and William Stead of Baidon, yeomen, of the other part, reciting part of her brother's will and a Common Recovery in Easter Term last⁷

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Whittington, bundle 763, no. 13.

² Illegible in places.

³ See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 541.

⁴ A Fine barred the parties and those claiming under them; a Recovery barred collaterals also. Mary was a collateral and not a party; she was therefore not barred by the Fine.

⁵ At Otley, April 11 1643. See *The Pulleynes of Yorkshire*, by Catherine Pullein, 1915.

⁶ Buried at Otley, August 22, 1644.

⁷ Recovery Roll, East. 22 Charles 1, m. 71. The property is described as being in Stead, Burley Wood and Burley.

of a messuage and lands which descended to her from her brother and to him from his mother, Isabel [Hudson, see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 540], she covenanted that Roades and Stead and the survivor of them and his heirs should stand possessed of the property to the use of herself and the heirs of her body, remainder as she should by deed or will appoint, and in default of appointment, remainder to William Vavasour, gent., younger son of William V., of Weston, esq., in tail, remainder to his brother Thomas in tail, remainder to William, the father, in fee [see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 544], but charged with the sum of £10, "to be paid yearly att or upon the tombe-stone of the said William Vavasour the testator, scituate on the north side of the great quier of the parochiall church of Otley." No such further endowment was made within three years after the death of the testator, and the said Mary for some years paid the £10 "to the handes of such ministers as did officiat in the said severall Chapells, untill diverse of the inhabitants of the towne of Otley, and other parts of the parish, requested the said Mary to consider the distractions of those sadd tymes, and that (this parte of the country beinge the seate of the warre for all tyme) they verily hoped that a Court of Equity would dispence with the penalty and give them a further liberty in peaceable tyme to performe the condition; unto which Mary . . . as far as she could, did freely condescend, and the rather because . . . itt was her said brother's desire that . . . itt might fall to the Church rather then to the Chappells; and therefore for some yeares since shee did pay itt to the Vicar or Curate of the said parish Church, not intending with Saphirah to keepe backe any part of the price by her selfe and her deare brother soe consecrated to God for the edification of his people, whose good they both sought, as was very well manifested by theire other like establishments both to that Church and Burley Chappell, but hoping that those various payments might produce a freindly suite betwixt the competitors, some seekeing itt for the Church and others for the Chappells, soe that the Court might determine to whether of them 'twas payable by her. Itt beinge true indeed that those tymes were turbulent and this parte of the County then interchangeably possessed by contrary armies, to the great damage and impoverishment of some of the ablest inhabitants of the parish, from whom was expected the highest contributions." The testator by his will had given £4 a year to Burley Chapel for the maintenance of a minister, with a similar condition that the inhabitants should, within three years after his death, provide a further £16 yearly, and in default the £4 to go to the school of Guysley, and "the inhabitants of that Chappellry, not adventureinge the losse of that gift, . . . did . . . within the tyme limited compleat the worke." About January, 1653, [1653-4], Mary Pulleine, on her death-bed, did by deed or will settle the lands charged with the payment on John Bynnes of Rushworth,¹ gent., and shortly afterwards died.² Bynnes immediately entered into possession, and has all the deeds. He refuses to pay, and has not yet proved the will. The plaintiffs ask for copies of documents

¹ Rishworth Hall, in the parish of Bingley.

² She was buried at Otley, January 26, 1653-4, as "wiffe of John Pullen of Stead."

and a subpoena against Bynnes, who demurred, on the ground that the plaintiffs were not the proper parties, as the money was given (if at all) to the respective ministers.¹ I have not found any further documents relating to this suit.

1656-7, Hilary Term.—Anthony Worrall sued Francis Baildon of B., esq., who was then in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, for a debt of £50 due on a bond, dated at York Castle, May 1, 1654. Judgment was given for the plaintiff. In Trinity Term, 1658, he acknowledged that the debt had been paid.²

1656-7, Hilary Term.—Thomas Smith sued Francis Baildon for trespass and ejectment. He stated that in September last, Anthony Worrall had leased to him two messuages and 46 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Baildon, for a term of five years; he took possession accordingly, and thereupon Francis had forcibly ejected him. Francis denied it, and a jury was ordered.³

1657, Michaelmas Term.—John Brown, by William Paley, his attorney, sued Francis Bayldon of B., esq., for £8, 2s., the balance of his account for "diverse wares and commodities previously sould and delivered." Baildon appeared by John Peables, his attorney, and admitted the debt. Judgment for the plaintiff, with 40s. damages.⁴

1658, Trinity Term.—Richard Leadbeter sued Francis Baildon of B., then in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, for a debt of £60, due on a bond dated at Leeds, June 18, 1650. Francis did not appear, and judgment was given for the plaintiff, with 20s. for damages and costs.⁵

1658, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between William Metcalfe, John Butler, Robert Parkinson and Richard Hudson, plaintiffs, and Francis Bayldon, esq., and Jane his wife, defendants, of a messuage, a cottage, a barn, a garden, and 30 acres of land, meadow and pasture, etc., in Bayldon; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Metcalfe.⁶ This appears to have been a sale to Metcalfe.

Francis Bayldon
Jane Bayldon

1658-9, Hilary Term.—Fine between Martin Dawson, Thomas Hudson, Nicholas Bayly, Sarah Pearson, John Thompson and William Thompson, plaintiffs, and William Hustler, esq., and Frances his wife,

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Bridges, bundle 29, no. 112.

² King's Bench Plea Roll 1791, Hil. 1656-7, m. 611d.

³ *Ibid.*, m. 613.

⁴ C. P. Plea Roll 2692, Mich. 1657, m. 1582.

⁵ King's Bench Plea Roll 1808, Trin. 1658, m. 824.

⁶ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 1658.

Francis Bayldon, esq., and Jane his wife, Christopher Beeston and Rebecca his wife, and William Browne, deforciant, of two messuages and lands in Wrosse [Wrose], Bayldon, Thorpe, Thorpe-underwood and Idle, etc.¹ The lands in Baildon are not described in detail; Francis B. probably had nothing to do with the other properties. It was not uncommon to take several purchases together in one Fine; see *ante*, vol. I, p. 281.

In 1660 there was a proposal to found an Order of Knighthood, the members of which were to be known as Knights of the Royal Oak. "This order was intended by King Charles II as a reward to several of his followers; and the knights of it were to wear a silver medal, with a device of the King in the oak, pendant to a ribbon, about their necks; but it was thought proper to lay it aside, lest it might create heats and animosities, and open those wounds afresh, which at that time were thought prudent should be healed." Francis Baildon was one of those who were to be thus honoured; his income is given as £600.²

1660-1, January 15.—Francis Bayldon, esq., and others, were commissioned to take the answer of Walter Hawksworth, son of Sir Richard, deceased, Robert Parkinson, and others, to the Bill of Complaint of John Pulleyne of Bishop-Mountaine [Bishop-Monkton, near Ripon].³

1660-1, February 3.—Richard Tombrell to William Lowther, esq., of Swillington.

Yesterday my leutenant of horse, Mr. Ireland, gave me some assurance that Sir Francis Bland was pleased to lyst himselfe a volunteere in my troope, which is a noble favour. . . . But really I thinke itt not a misse . . . to give him the first command of foote next yourselfe, though I have promissed itt to Capt: Bailden, and itt will be soe much the better, because when the regiment moves, wee are like to bee with him ourselves, which may prevent those disorders which happilie [haply] he may incur if left as a single person.⁴

Hopkinson's pedigree sufficiently identifies this "Capt. Bailden." "Francis Baildon of B., esq^{re}, son and heire of William, is living in the yeare of our Lord God 1667, Captain of a foot company of the trained bands of the West Riding of the County of Yorke for the Wapentake of Skiracke, in the Regiment of Sir Richard Tanckred, Knt., Colonell thereof."⁵

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 1659.

² Dugdale's *Antient usage in bearing of* . . . *Arms*, etc., by T. C. Banks, 1811, pp. 160, 170.

³ Chancery Proceedings, Bridges, bundle 430, no. 53.

⁴ Stowe MS., 744, p. 53; *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 14, p. 425. Sir Francis Bland of Kippax, 2nd Baronet, married Jane, daughter of William Lowther to whom the letter was addressed.

⁵ Harley MS. 4630; Addit. MS. 26739.

I do not know of any records of the Trained Bands, which preceded the old County Militia, and am therefore unable to give the date of Francis Baildon's appointment. A commission as Captain of Trained Bands was so quaint a document that I cannot resist giving one in full; though some years later than Francis Baildon's, the form is no doubt the same.

Thomas, Lord Marquisse of Carmarthen, Earle of Danby, Viscount Latimer of Dunblan, Baron of Kinton, Lord President of his Majesties Privy Councill, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, & Lord Lieutenant of the West Rideing of the County of Yorke.

To John Batt, Esq^r, Capitaine. Whereas the King & Queenes Most Excellent Majesties, according to the Act of Parliament for ordering the Forces in the severall Counties of this Kingdome, Have by Comission under the Great Seale of England Nominated and appointed Mee, the said Thomas, Marquisse of Carmarthen, theire Lieutenant for and in the West Rideing of the County of Yorke, As alsoe for and in the City and Ancitty [Ainsty] of the said Citty of Yorke, and in all Burroughs, Liberties, Corporated & priviledged places within the said West Rideing: Know therefore that I, the said Thomas, Marquisse of Carmarthen, Reposeing Especiall Trust & Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage & good Conduct, by Vertue of the said Act of Parliament & Comission to Mee given, Doe by these presents Constitute & appoint you Captain of the Fifth Company in that Regiment of Foot of the Trained Bands within the said West Rideing whereof the Right Hon^{ble} Thomas, Lord Fairfax of Denton, is Collonell. You are therefore to take the said Company into your care & charge, and duely to Exerceise As well the Officers as Soldjers thereof, for and dureing such time & times as the said Act of Parliament doth direct, Useing your best Endeavours to keepe them in good Order & discipline, willing and Requireing every of them to obey you as their Captain, according to the Rules and Discipline of Warr, And you to observe & obey such Orders & Direccions as from time to time you shall Receive from the King & Queen's Majesties, myself, or in my absence from two or more of my Deputy Lieutenants, or from other your Superiour Officers, and in all things else you are to govern yourself in pursuance of the Trust Reposed in you. In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seale this twenty third day of September, in the first year of the Raigne of Our Sovereigne Lord & Lady William & Mary, by the Grace of God King & Queene of England, Scotland, France & Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, &c., Annoque Domini 1689.

CARMARTHEN, P.¹

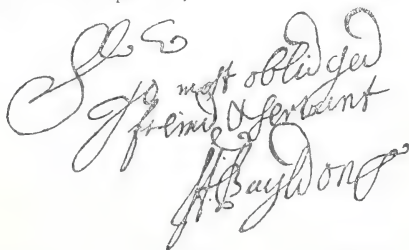
1665.—Francis Baildon paid Hearth Tax on nine hearths at Baildon; they are entered in the roll as 8 and 1. [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 218].

¹ *Penes* the late Col. Edmund Wilson, Leeds.

1667, October 14.—Francis Baildon to John Thoresby.

Baildon, 14th Octob^r, 1667.S^r,

I am verie much ashamed that itt's my hard fortune to bee thusse much behinde wth soe deserveinge a freinde, Especially where it soe little concerns y^u but mearly yo^r well wishes to mee; I am much more sorie y^t I am not at this tyme in a condicion to answer yo^r desires at this p^sent; but however I begg yo^r Charitable Cencure of mee, & begge yo^r patience till yo^r faire at S^t Simon & Jude next; at w^{ch} tyme I will vse my vtmost indeavores to satisfie y^u for all yo^r Civillities; notwithstandinge I am failed by severall persons in Considerable somes; in thee new buyldinge of my Milnes, w^{ch} hath laide mee in above 200^l; all w^{ch} hath occasiond my great failinge to soe worthie a freinde; w^{ch} shall bee answered wth as a great a kindnesse when in thee power of,



most obliged
friend & servant
F. Baidon

Addressed. For his truly honor^d freind, M^r John Thorsbye at Leeds, thesse p^sent.¹

Seal of red wax, somewhat broken; from the same matrix as used by Jane Baidon in her letter to Adam Baynes, *ante*, p. 304.

1667, October 19.—Francis Baidon to John Thoresby.

Baildon, 19 Octob^r, 67.S^r,

I am almost ashamed to set pen to paper haveinge soe often disappointed you, nor will I say much in my excuse, but referre myselfe to your favorable construction. Martin^{us} is now fast comeinge on, at which time I doubt not but to satisfie you, as well thee ackrewinge rent & that which is in arreare, with Interest since it was due. I beseech you do not dray bake [draw back] your monie in the North vpon this accompt, since it may doe mee a verie great preiudice, & tho' it may bee some inconvenience to you for thee p^sent, yet if ever in my power for thee future, you shall com^e and

S^r your most ob[li]dged

friend & servant,

Seal of arms, as before.

F: Baidon.

¹ Stow MS. 744, fo. 166.



Francis Baildon of Baildon.

Born 1527; Died 1586.

From the oil painting in the possession of the author.

Addresed. For his Hon^d freind Mr John Thursby at Leeds, these.¹

"Francis Baildon, Captaine", was buried at Baildon, May —, 1669. There is now no tombstone or monument to any of the Baidons at Baildon, but one formerly existed to the memory of Francis. In December, 1899, the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch had in his possession a MS. of Dodsworth's Church Notes, with many additions, from which he very kindly allowed me to copy the following monumental inscription.

HERE LIETH
Y^E VALIANT AND RENOWNED
CAPT^N FRANCIS BAYLDON
OF BAYLDON, ESQ^R, WHO
MAR^D JANE D^R OF SIR
R^D HAWKESWORTH OF
HAWKESWORTH, KNT^T, AND
HAD MARY, MARRIED TO
BRADWARDINE TINDAL
OF BROTHERTON, ESQ^R,
AND DIED 23 MAY, 1669,
ÆT. 42.

He married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Hawksworth, knt., by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Goodrick of Ribston, baronet, [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 417]. Jane was neither baptised nor married at Otley, and I have not found the marriage elsewhere. It must have taken place in 1649 or earlier, since Mary Baildon, so far as I know the only child of the marriage, was baptised at Baildon in January, 1649-50.

Jane Baildon survived her husband. Before taking up the account of Mary Baildon, I add here a few later notes I have relating to her mother, and some that are more particularly concerned with Francis himself.

The portrait of Francis Baildon is one of my three purchases already mentioned [*ante*, p. 262]. It has been damaged at the bottom, where a strip of canvas has been rather clumsily added and painted over. On the right hand margin is the inscription in three lines "F^r Bayeldo[n]—1663—Ætatis sue []", the right edge, including the *n* and the age, has been cut away in remounting. The spelling is remarkable, but if painted by a foreigner perhaps excusable. There is no artist's signature, and

¹ Brooke MSS., Yorks. Arch. Society.

the style, a rather feeble imitation of Vandyke, was adopted by many portrait painters of the period, both English and foreign. The arms are very inferior work, and have rather a "home-made" look. The right hand appears to be holding a large hat of gray or drab felt; the left hand holds a pair of brown gloves.

1669, October 26.—The jury at the Otley Court Baron presented that Francis Bayldon of Bayldon had died since the last Court; that he had been seised, together with Jane his wife, for their joint lives and the life of the survivor, with remainder to the heirs of their bodies, "of one Manor [house *erased*] and divers messuages and tenements parcell thereof in Bayldon;" and that Jane was now solely seised.¹

1671, June 23.—William Downehall of Cottingham, Northamptonshire, esq., filed a Bill of Complaint in Chancery. He states that on July 5, 1649, Gerard Lowther, esq., then of Ingleton, Yorkshire, since deceased, and Francis Bayledon, then of Bayledon, since deceased, became bound to the plaintiff by a bond in the penalty of £300, to secure the payment of £169 on January 7, 1650-1, at the dwelling house of Robert Lowther, merchant, in the parish of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in the City of London, being the security for that sum, actually lent to Gerard Lowther and Bayledon. The money was not paid on the appointed day, and accordingly the plaintiff sued Bayledon in the City of London; he pleaded that he was within age at the date of the bond, and the action was therefore stayed. Another action was brought against Bayledon, on the same bond, in Cumberland, and he again pleaded infancy. One John Butler of Bayldon, yeoman, came to the Assizes at Carlisle to give evidence for the defendant, and "to mainetaine and make good the said plea;" so that the plaintiff was advised not to bring the action to trial. "But your Orator, being afterwards informed that the Register Booke of the Parish Church at Bayledon had been vitiated and altered as to the age of the said Francis Bayledon or the tyme of his Christening therein registered or recorded, . . . caused the said booke to be againe perused and reviewed, and it manifestly appeared that the said Booke, as to that particular, had been razed, and as your Orator and those he imployed to view the same had just cause to suspect, falsified."² He therefore caused the action to be again set down for trial at Carlisle, and had a subpoena of the Court of Common Pleas served on "one . . . Moore, then Minister of the Church at Bayledon aforesaid, to appeare at the next Assizes then to be held at the City of Carlisle for the County of Cumberland, to testifie his knowledge in the said cause." Mr. Moore and the said John Butler came with Bayledon towards Carlisle as far as Kendal, "and there were some overtueres between them and your Orator's Agent, who managed that affair for him, concerneing the composition of the matter in difference, without proceeding to triall; but the

¹ Otley Court Rolls, Ecclesiastical Commissioners, bundle 42999.

² I fail to see the slightest trace of any such alteration in the Baildon Register.

same not takeing effect, they proceeded on their journey towards the Assizes at Carlile, as far as Penrith,¹ and Bayledon was notified that the trial would go on. "But notwithstanding, the said Francis Bayledon and his witnesses did not goe on to the Assizes, but returned home againe." The action was tried, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, judgment was signed and entered, and Bayledon was outlawed. Great endeavours were made by the plaintiff and his agent to get in the said debt, "yet they did not prevaile therein. But in or about the month of March, 1669, the said Francis Bayledon, being seized of divers mannors, messuages, lands and tenements in Bayldon aforesaid and elsewhere in the County of Yorke, of a considerable yearly value, in a good estate of inheritance in fee simple or fee taile generally, affirmed that he would sell the same, or a great part thereof, to make satisfaction of the said debt and of some other debts due from him to other persons. And the said Francis Bayledon . . . was in treaty with some persons concerneing the sale of the said lands, or some considerable parte thereof, and made some contract or agreement with them, and conveyed or assured the said lands, or some parte thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, as is well knowne to the said John Butler, who was privy to the said treatyes, . . . and drew the same or caused the same to be drawne. And the said Francis Bayledon being at that time alsoe possessed of a great and considerable personall estate, consisting in gold, silver, ready money, plaite, jewells, beding, linnen, brase, pewther, and other household stuffe of all sortes, corne, cattell, horses, sheep, and other goods and chattells, to the value of £1000 and upwards, hee did treat with your Orator's said Agent about the payment of the said debt, with interest and charges, which was then stated and settled between them . . . at £274, 1s. 4d. . . . And the said Francis Bayldon did then faithfully promise . . . that the said debt should be speedily satisfied. . . . And the said Francis Bayledon, and the said John Butler on his behalfe, sent severall letters in writeing unto your Orator's said Agent, to assure him of the reallity of the said Francis Bayledon's intencions faithfully to performe with him, and to desire his patience and forbearance. . . . And the said Francis Bayledon soon afterwards was visited with sicknesse, and died intestate about the latter end of the month of May, 1669, seized and possessed of a considerable reall and personall estate as aforesaid, haveing not made any satisfaccion to your Orator . . . for the said debt or any parte thereof. But now so it is, . . . that Jane Bayledon, widdow, the relict of the said Francis Bayledon, Bradwardine Tindall of Brotherton in the County of Yorke, Esq., and Jane [*sic, sc. Mary*] his wife, the onely daughter and heire of the said Francis Bayldon, and the said John Butler, by practice and combination amongst themselves, together with Abraham Halliday of Bayledon, John Weddall of Bradford, gentleman, John Peables of [Dewsbury], gentleman, William Metcalfe, Robert Parkinson, John Baylife, Thomas Metcalfe, William Stead, Sarah Fairebanke, with diverse

¹ For an account of Gerard Lowther and his house at Penrith (still in existence), see *Trans. Cumb. and West. Arch. Soc.*, vol. 4, p. 410.

other persons as yett unknowne, . . . pretending that the said John Butler had a judgment against the said Francis Bayledon in his Ma^{tie}s Court of King's Bench for £100 debt, besides cost of suite, caused a writ of execucion to be taken out, . . . and delivered to the Sheriffe of the County of Yorke, who, as they pretend, granted his warrant to the said John Bayliff to seize and take in execucion the goods of the said Francis Bayledon to satisfie the said debt, . . . who by vertue thereof caused an inventory of a great parte of the goods, chattells and personall estate of the said Francis Bayledon to be taken and apprised by the said William Metcalfe, Robert Parkinson, Thomas Metcalfe and William Stead, to £90, 7s. 10d., or some such summe of money; all which was done by the said confederates while the said Francis Bayledon was languishing in the extremity of his sickness, not above three or foure weekes at most before he dyed." There was, in truth, no real debt due to Butler, nor was the judgment, if there ever was one, entered in Bayledon's lifetime; if it was, it was in the time of his sickness, and merely as counter-security to Butler for certain debts for which he was bound jointly with Bayledon to William Metcalfe, Frickletton and Exley, for small sums which Bayledon had paid in his life time. "And the said goods and chattells, so inventoried and apprised as aforesaid, were exceedingly much under valued, as is well knowne to the said confederates, being apprized only at £90, 7s. 10d., whereas the same were really worth £500 att least. And the said John Bayliff . . . made sale of the said goods to the said John Butler, being apprizd as the same stood, and contened still at or aboute Bayledon Hall unremoved. And afterwards the said John Butler . . . procured the said John Weddall to prevaile with the said John Peables, then Under Sheriffe of the said County of Yorke, to make a Bill of Salle [sale] of the said goods and chattells to the said John Butler, after the said Mr. Bayledon's death. . . . The said confederates or some of them, sold catle and other goods of all sorts, in the marketts thereabouts, which were the said Francis Bayledon's, while he was sick, and raised much money thereby; and allsoe delivered to the said Bradwardine Tindall and Mary [Jane, *struck out*] his wife, . . . gold, silver plate, jewells, severall trunckes of linnen of all sortes, brasse, pewther, and many other things, being the best of the household stuffe, goods and chattells, which were the said Francis Bayledon's, to the value of £400 and upwards, which were left out of the said inventory, and delivered privately to the said Mrs. Tindall . . . on pretence of some gift thereof by her father, on purpose to defeatte your Orator and the rest of the creditors of the said Francis Bayledon. . . . And further, the said confederates caused the said Abraham Halliday, who was groome to the said Francis Bayledon while he lived, upon pretence of wages due to him, to sue out Letters of Administration of the goods . . . of the said Francis Bayledon, as principall creditor, who by vertue thereof possessed himselfe of all the residue of the personall estate of the said Francis Bayledon to a considerable value, and afterwards sold and assigned the same to the said Jane Bayledon, . . . and as administrator confessed judgment to the said John Butler, to supply the defect

of the said judgment pretended to be obtained against the said Francis Bayledon, upon which the execution aforementioned was taken. . . . But the said confederates by such undue meanes . . . doe totally conceale the said personall estate of the said Francis Bayledon to the value of £1000 and upwards, . . . and doe likewise detainee and keep the said lands and reall estate . . . upon pretence that the same was settled upon Mrs. Bayledon and her heirs, and . . . not any wayes subject to the debts of the said Francis Bayledon." He asks for discovery on oath by all the defendants.¹ I have not found any further documents relating to this suit.

1671, July 7.—Hearth Tax.

BAYLDON. M^{rs}. Jane Bayldon . . . 9.²

1671.—A Perfect Acco^t of y^e Variances and Alteracions of y^e Chimineys, hearthes and stoves within y^e West Rideing of the County of Yorke for y^e yeare 1671.

BAYLDON. 1; Will^m Hudson; M^{rs} Baidlon, own^r, [now] 2; empty.³

1677, December 1.—Walter Hawksworth left a gold ring of 20s. value to his sister, Mrs. Jane Baidlon [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 417].

The following extract from the Diary of Oliver Heywood, the celebrated Nonconformist minister, evidently refers to Jane Baidlon.

1683, October 25.—Thursday, went to Keighley, and so to Tho. Leech's; preach't there that night. Lodged there.

October 26.—Friday, went with John Walker to Bealdon Hall; visited that gentle woman, prayed with her; repeated my sermon in her chamber. Dined with her, so came back; travelled hard. Got home with daylight.⁴

Thomas Leach lived at West Riddlesden Hall; he was the son of John Leach and Anne his wife, daughter and eventually heiress of Thomas Maude [*ante*, p. 271]. John Walker was a son of Joshua Walker, who at that time lived at Rishworth Hall.

1686, August 11.—Bradwardine Tindall bequeathed 20s. to his "Mother Bayleden" to buy a ring [*post*].

1687, October 10.—The Rev. Oliver Heywood recorded in his diary:—Mr. Parkhurst sent me 140 bookes of Baptismal bondes, Octob. 10, 1687.

12 better bound than ordinary, in calves leather guilt.

Madam Baidlon, 1. . . .⁵

¹ Chancery Proceedings, Whittington, bundle 478.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 411. 1672, *ibid.*, bundle 210, no. 417. In the Roll for 1673-4 she is called Anne; *ibid.*, bundle 262, no. 13.

³ Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 399.

⁴ *Yorkshire Genealogist*, vol. 2, p. 257; Turner, *Ancient Bingley*, p. 149.

⁵ *Heywood's Diaries*, vol. 3, p. 53.

The full title of this book is "Baptismal Bonds Renewed, Being some meditations upon Psalm 50. 5. By O. H., M.A., Minister of the Gospel. . . . London. Printed for Tho. Parkhurst at the Bible and Three Crowns in Cheapside, near Mercers Chapel, 1687."

1688, June 23.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 177, where Jane Baildon is described as "joint owner and Lady of the said Manor [Baildon] in her own right."

1691, April 14.—Laurence Ambler the elder and Laurence Ambler the younger, both of Baildon, tanners, conveyed to Richard Garnet of Faweather, yeoman, two closes of land, meadow or pasture in Baildon, called Broachfield and the Upper Lather Banks, "w^{ch} said closes doe abutt & adjoyne upon y^e land of Madam Jane Baildon on the west, upon the land of William Bartlett and John Mann on the east, upon the lands of George Hutchinson and Phebe Wilkinson on the north & south." The consideration money was £38, 10s., and the land was charged with a yearly sum of 4s. 9d., "to be paid to the Minister of Baildon for ever, at such dayes and tymes as y^e same is & ought to be paid."¹

This is the latest note I have relating to Jane Baildon; she probably died soon afterwards. I have not found the date or place of her burial, nor any will or administration.

MARY BAILDON, 20. A, only child of Francis Baildon, 19. B., [*ante*, p. 278] was baptised at Baildon, January 3, 1649-50.

1652, September 13.—Sir Richard Hawksworth, her maternal grandfather, by his will of this date left her a legacy of £20. [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 416.]

Mary Baildon married at Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster, September 21, 1665, Bradwardine Tindall of Brotherton, near Pontefract, eldest son of Henry Tindall. In the marriage license Mary's age is given as 20,² which appears to be incorrect.

The bride and bridegroom were second cousins once removed. Sir John Saville of Methley, Baron of the Exchequer, had two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane; Elizabeth married Sir John Jackson of Edderthorpe [Etherthorpe, near Darfield] and her daughter, Lucy Jackson, was Bradwardine Tindall's mother. The younger daughter, Jane Saville, married Henry Goodrick of Ribstone, her daughter, Mary Goodrick, married Sir Richard Hawksworth [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 417], and her daughter, Jane Hawksworth, was Mary Baildon's

¹ Original in private hands.

² *Yorks. Arch. Society*, Record Series, vol. 43, p. 80.

mother. Sir John Jackson had another daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Richard Hutton of Hooton Pagnell, and this probably accounts for the marriage of Mary Baidon at that church.¹ Tindall was aged 27 at the date of Dugdale's Visitation, August 13, 1666.

1671, June 23.—Bradwardine Tindall and Mary his wife were defendants to the Chancery Bill of William Downhall [*ante*, p. 322]. It was alleged that the Tindalls had received "gold, silver, plate, jewells, severall trunckes of linnen of all sortes, brasse, pewther, and many other things, being the best of the household stuffe, goods and chattells which were the said Francis Bayledon's, to the value of £400 and upwards, which were . . . delivered privately to the said Mrs. Tindall . . . on pretence of some gift thereof by her father."

1671.—Bradwardine Tindall paid tax on 18 hearths at Brotherton.²

1674, November 13.—Bill of Complaint in Chancery of William Goldsbrough of Sutton [near Brotherton], gent., against William Tindall of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, draper.³ Tindall had requested Goldsbrough "to table one Mr. George Frampton," and to find him in meat, drink, lodging and washing, and had promised to pay for this if Frampton failed to do so. Frampton stayed a year and upwards, and left owing £9, 13s. 7d., to secure which he gave a bond for £19, 7s. 2d. Goldsbrough sent the bond to Tindall to collect, which he has not done. He now refuses to pay the £9, 13s. 7d. or to return the bond. Tindall denied any promise to pay. Frampton was an acquaintance of his, who wished to reside in Yorkshire for some time. Tindall, out of kindness to the plaintiff, who was his brother's [Bradwardine Tindall's] steward, recommended Frampton to go to the plaintiff. "Sometime after the late dreadfull sicknesse in London," the plaintiff sent up the bond, and desired Tindall to seek out Frampton and get him arrested, but Tindall, after much inquiry, could not hear of him. "And shortly after, this defendant's howse being burnt to the ground in the late dreadfull fyre in the City of London, and the said bond being layd with divers others this defendant's owne bonds and bills to the value of above £800 in the same howse, were all consumed by the said fyre." He cannot deliver the bond for this reason, but he is ready to testify as to the content and destruction of it.⁴

1676-7, January 26.—Bradwardine Tindall was one of the trustees of the lands left to Baidon Chapel by Samuel Sunderland [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 177].

1677, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between John Savile the elder and John Savile the younger, plaintiffs, and Berdwardine [*sic*] Tindall, esq., and Mary his wife, deforciant, of 4 messuages, 240 acres of land, meadow

¹ See pedigrees of Tindall and Jackson in Clay's *Dugdale's Visitation of Yorks.*, vol. 3, p. 12, and vol. 2, p. 11.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 399.

³ Second son of Henry Tindall of Brotherton and brother of Bradwardine T.

⁴ Chancery Proceedings, Whittington, bundle 202.

and pasture, and common of pasture for all cattle in Sutton in the parish of Brotherton: To hold to John and John and the heirs of John the elder.¹ The Concord was signed by Bradwardine Tindall at Methley on October 12, 1677, and by Mary on November 22 following, it is not stated where.

Brad. Tindall
Mary Tindall

1677, December 1.—Walter Hawksworth bequeathed gold rings of 20s. price to Bradwardine Tindall and Mary his wife [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 417].

1686, August 11.—Some extracts from Bradwardine Tindall's will, of this date, are set out in the Chancery Proceedings of 1690, *post*. He left £50 to the poor of Brotherton and Sutton.² He died March 12, 1686-7, and was buried at Brotherton on the next day. There is a monument to his memory in the chancel at Brotherton, with the following inscription:—

NEAR THIS PLACE LYETH THE BODY OF
BRADWARDINE TINDALL OF BROTHERTON, ESQ^{RE}.
HEE HAD BY HIS FIRST WIFE MARY (SOLE DAU^R
& HEIRESS OF FRANCIS BAILDEN OF BAILDEN,
ESQ^{RE}) ONE ONLY DAUGHTER MARRIED TO
EDWARD THOMPSON OF MARSTON IN THE
COUNTY OF THE CITY OF YORK, ESQ^{RE};
BY HIS SECOND WIFE MARGRET (SECOND
DAUGHTER OF ANTHONY BYERLEY OF
MIDRIDGE GRAING IN THE COUNTY OF
DURHAM, ESQ^{RE}) HEE HAD ONE DAUGHTER WHO
DYED AN INFANT, & LYES BURIED NEAR HER
FATHER. AGED 45 YEARES. HEE DEPARTED
THIS LIFE ON THE 12TH MARCH IN Y^E YEAR
OF OUR LORD 1686.³

The arms, now missing, are recorded by Forrest:—Silver, on a fess sable, three garbs gold (Tindall), impaling, on the dexter, Silver, a fess between three fleurs-de-lys sable (Baildon), and on the sinister, Gold, a crosslet sable (Byerley).

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 29 Charles II.

² Forrest, *History of Knottingley*, p. 93.

³ Kindly checked by the Rev. W. Robinson, Vicar of Brotherton.

The Tindall arms are given as above in Flower's and Glover's Visitations, but Dugdale's Visitation gives Silver, a fess dancetty and in chief three crescents gules.

Tindall's first wife, Mary Baildon, was buried at Brotherton, October 29, 1679. She had apparently an only child, Lucy, baptised March 2, 1673-4.

I have not found the record of his second marriage to Margaret Byerley. She survived him, and was living in 1690.

B Tindall

Grav Tindall



The Baildon Arms ($\frac{1}{2}$ size) from the painted glass at Methley Hall, Yorkshire, probably executed in 1593 or thereabouts. The ribbon is coloured crimson and the border yellow with the four studs left white.

Baildon of Baidon.

SECTION IV.

13.—(A) John Baildon. See Section III, *ante*, p. 208—, . . . , da. of [John] Haldenby.

14.—(A) John, dead (B) Robert Baildon; Margaret, (C) Thomas (D) Edith; died (E) Jennett; (F) Edward Bail- (G) Richard Baildon; born 1490-7; da. of 1548. don. See the 1521-1540. [p. 203] Peter [p. 218] [p. 218] Baildons of Doncaster. [p. 217]

15.—(A) Nicholas Baildon; born *cir.* 1519-20; Sibel, da. of Richard (B) George Baildon. See the Baildons of Methley, Kippax and Snaith. died 1500. [p. 219] Waterhouse.

16.—(A) Robert Baildon; Isabel, da. of ² Isabel, da. of (D) Ellen; mar. (C) Rosamund; mar. (D) Anne; mar. (E) Sibel. [p. 224] born 1541; died 1599. [p. 223] Thomas Maude, Walter Paslew. lard. [p. 222] Walter Hartley. leyn. [p. 222]

17.—(A) William Baildon; Margaret, da. of ² Anne, da. of John Grim-³ Jane, da. of Robert Rish- (B) Anne; 1585. (C) Bridget; born 1502; died 1627. [p. 247] Arthur Maude, shaw, and widow of Simon worth, and widow of Thomas [p. 241] [p. 241] 1627. [p. 247] Haydock. Saville and John Popeley.

18.—(A) Robert; born 1586; (B) William Baildon; born *cir.* Frances, da. of Thomas Saville; she (C) John Baildon; died (D) Margaret; ? died died young. [p. 264] 1590; died 1627. [p. 275] mar. (2) George Tempest, and had issue. 1623. [p. 264] 1635. [p. 264]

19.—(A) Robert; born and (B) Francis Baildon; born 1627; Jane, da. of Sir Richard (C) Jane; born 1624; died (D) Margaret; born 1656; died 1625. [p. 277] died 1669. [p. 278] Hawksworth. 1634. [p. 277] dead 1635. [p. 278]

20.—(A) Mary Baildon; baptised 1630; married Bradwardine Tindall; born *cir.* 1639; died 1665; died 1679. [p. 326] 1687.

See The Descendants of Francis Baildon.

CHAPTER II

THE DESCENDANTS OF FRANCIS BAILDON

LUCY TINDALL, probably the only child of Mary Baildon and Bradwardine Tindall [*ante*, p. 329], was baptised at Brotherton, March 2, 1673-4.

She was married at Baildon on October 9, 1689, to Edward Thompson, 3rd son of Sir Henry Thompson. Sir Henry was Lord Mayor of York in 1663; entered his pedigree at Dugdale's Visitation, March 19, 1665-6, when he was aged 39; was knighted at Whitehall in March, 1664; buried at Marston, May 24, 1683.¹

By his second wife, Jane, daughter and coheir of Richard Newton of York, he had issue (with other children) Henry Thompson of Escrick and Richard Thompson.

By his third wife, Susanna, daughter of Thomas Lovell of Skelton, near York, Sir Henry had issue (with other children) Edward Thompson of Marston, baptised at St. John's, Micklegate, York, July 9, 1670, who, as stated above, married Lucy Tindall in 1689. "The Lady Susanna Thompson" was buried at Marston, April 29, 1701.

1690, July 27.—Bill of Complaint of Stephen Ballew of Westminster, gent., and Katherine his wife, Nicholas Mauliverer of Sprott-brough, esq., Margaret Tindall, widow, relict of Bradwardine Tindall, late of Brotherton, esq., Leonard Tindall of the Charterhouse, London, gent., [and many others], creditors and legatees of Bradwardine Tindall. Tindall was at the time of his death seised in his demesne as of fee of the manors of Brotherton and Sutton and of other manors, etc., in Yorkshire, of the yearly value of £500 and upwards, and also was seised for lives or a term of years of the rectory of Brotherton, held of the Dean and Chapter of York, and was also possessed of great personal estate of the value of £1000 or upwards. By his will, dated August 11, 1686, after reciting

¹ The data concerning the Thompsons are mostly taken from Hunter's *Familie Minuorum Gentium*, pp. 534, 535, and the Pedigree in Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*, except where otherwise stated.

that he had settled on his "most deare and loving wife," the plaintiff, Margaret Tindall, certain lands in the manor of Sutton, as her jointure, he devised and appointed (in order to save her the trouble of collecting rents) that his executors should pay her £200 a year out of the manor of Sutton; he also gave her his coach and two coach mares, with the harness, etc., £20 for mourning, and £200 more, and all her own wearing apparel and jewels, and all the plate given to her by the Lady Strafford or any one else since their marriage, upon which her coat of arms and the testator's were engraved; he gave to his uncle, the plaintiff, Leonard Tindall, 40s. a year for life "to buy him coales withall in the winter time;" he gave to his "Mother Bayleden" and to every of his brothers- and sisters-in-law Byerley, 20s. apiece to buy rings; he devised all his manors and lands and leaseholds to his executors, upon trust to pay his widow £200 a year, and subject thereto upon trust for his daughter, Lucy Tindall, and the heirs of her body; remainder to testator's brother, William Tindall and his sons successively in tail; remainder to testator's nephew, Bradwardine Jackson,¹ and the heirs of his body; remainder to testator's own right heirs. He appointed William Lowther, esq. (now Sir William Lowther, knt.), and his brothers-in-law, Robert Byerley, esq., and Mr. Hutton Byerley, and Mr. James Greenwood, to be executors; he gave to Lowther, Greenwood and Robert Byerley a guinea each for rings, and to Robert Byerley the volumes of Thuanus² in French, and to Hutton Byerley his bay filly called Marygold. Bradwardine Tindall died shortly afterwards, and the will was proved by all the executors, who have not paid the debts and legacies. [A long list of debts follows, amounting to £1490, 15s., mostly due on bonds given between December, 1685, and October, 1686.]

The plaintiffs then proceed to allege that the executors, "combineing and confederating themselves together and with Edward Thompson and Lucy his wife, the said Lucy being sole daughter and heire of the said Bradwardine Tindall," and with Richard Goldsbrough, late servant to Tindall, to defeat the payment of the said debts and legacies and Margaret Tindall's £200 a year, "and with an intent and by an agreement to share and divide the same amongst them," refuse to pay the debts and legacies or to render any account, and do "give forth in speeches that the said Testator did not leave neare sufficient personall estate to pay all his debts and legacies and funerall expences, and that by some speciall direccions of the said Testator on his death bed, a little before his death, the said Richard Goldsbrough was appointed to receive the rents and profitts of the said reall estate, and to accounte for the same to the said executors and trustees," and that he refuses to render any account. The executors also say that they cannot raise money by mortgage because of Margaret Tindall's £200 a year, whereas she is willing to join in any sale or disposition if the personal estate is insufficient. At other times the trustees pretend that they are obstructed in the sale or mortgage by Edward and Lucy Thomp-

¹ Son of Sir John Jackson of Hickleton, baronet, and Bradwardine Tindall's sister Lucy.

² Apparently the works of the French historian, Jacques Auguste de Thou.

son, who pretend title to the real estate by virtue of some settlement made in pursuance of marriage articles or otherwise, and that the Testator had no power to charge the same by his will; at other times they allege that the will was not duly executed, or that the Testator was not *compos mentis* at the time. The plaintiffs ask for administration, accounts, sale, payment, discovery, etc.

On November 5, 1690, at York, Edward Thompson and Lucy both being infants, chose Roger Shackleton, esq., to be their guardian *ad litem*. Their answer states that they know of no impediment preventing Tindall from charging his real estate by will or otherwise, and that they are willing to join in any sale or mortgage ordered by the Court.

Richard Goldsbrough's answer, dated December 1, 1690, states that the manor and rectory of Brotherton were held by a lease for 3 lives from the Dean and Chapter of York, at a rent of £36, 7s. 4d., to the lessors and £10 to the Vicar of Brotherton. The Testator, a little before he died, wrote to William Lowther requesting the executors to continue to employ Goldsbrough to receive the rents. He collected the rents for 4 years ending at Martinmas, 1690, and rendered an account a copy of which is annexed.

James Greenwood's answer, dated May 21, 1691, sets out an account of what he has received for the sale of goods and chattels. The principal items are:—a horse called Thumper, sold to Lord Brudnell, £21, 10s.; a bed and 8 "wrought chaires," £15; 4 "peesces of hangings" sold to Mr. John Ramsden, £7; "money rec^d of Mr. Horcefeild, his proporcion of two yeares for maintaining a light horse," £4. The total receipts come to £75, 8s. 10d., against which he sets out expenses amounting to £105, 7s. 6d.

Sir William Lowther's answer is dated November 23, 1691. He says that Robert Byerley did not prove the will. An inventory and appraisalment was made of the goods and personal estate, which amounted to £400 or thereabouts. He does not admit any of the plaintiffs' debts. He has certain chattels, which he took himself at the rates they were appraised at, being the full value, as he believes, amounting to £37, 7s. 4d. These items include—2 silver candle-sticks, weighing 25 oz., at 4s. 6d. per oz., £5, 12s. 6d.; a strawberry horse, £22, 11s. 4d.; 4 pictures, £1, 16s.; 2 quilts, £1, 12s.; in his closet, part of his books, mostly French and Italian, £3. The Dean and Chapter's lease was mortgaged by the Testator to one Mr. Ferrar for a considerable sum; one of the lives was an old one. Lowther and Greenwood borrowed £200 upon the security of their own lands, which they paid to the Dean and Chapter for a new lease, with a new life substituted for the old one. His expenses about the trust amount to £281, 7s., including the said £200. There have been several law-suits, viz: a great suit in the Exchequer, at the suit of the King upon the prosecution of Mr. William Tindall for £1200; a suit in the Court of Chancery by the executors of Bradwardine Tindall, who was executor to the Lady Elizabeth Hutton,¹ against the administratrix of

¹ She was Tindall's aunt; *ante*, p. 327.

Richard Hutton, esq., for a debt of £470, 1s. 5d., due from Richard Hutton to the said Elizabeth. Tindall's personal estate is not near sufficient to pay the debts and legacies. The trustees have been unable to sell or mortgage any part of the real estate because the will is not yet proved in this Court, and because the defendant Lucy Thompson is an infant and unable to confirm any sale or mortgage, and because of Margaret Tindall's jointure and charge. He has not possession of any of the deeds, and will join in any sale as directed by the Court.

Hutton Byerley's answer is dated March 8, 1691-2. The only personal estate of the Testator's that he has is a bay filly called Marygold, given him by the will. He is a barrister, and for the most part resides in or near London; he has had to make journeys into Yorkshire, and went to York to prove the will. He has borrowed £100 on his own credit to pay a debt of £100 owing by the Testator to one Mrs. Graunt, for which she had obtained judgment against the sureties.

Robert Byerley's answer is dated March 15, 1691-2. He did not prove the will, and has not acted as trustee. In 1690, "being then an officer in their Majesties service, that is to say, Lieuten^t Coll. of a Regiment of Horse, whereof the Lord Hewett, who is since dead, was then and this Defend^t afterwards was Collonell, and being to goe to or with the said Regim^t into Ireland, where hee continued during y^e Warrs,¹ soe as he could not attend the execution of the said trust and executorship," he released all his interest in the real estate to his co-trustees, by an indenture dated May 3, 1690.²

1695, Trinity Term.—Fine between Sir John Hewley, knt., and Henry Thompson, esq., plaintiffs, and Edward Thompson, esq., and Lucy his wife, deforciant, of the manors of Sutton near Brotherton and Ferrybridge, and of 5 messuages, 8 cottages, 600 acres of land, meadow and pasture, and common of pasture, in Sutton, Brotherton, Ferrybridge and Knottingley; to hold to Sir John and Henry and the heirs of Sir John, Edward and Lucy warranted against the heirs of Lucy.³

Ed: Thompson
Lucy Thompson

1695, Trinity Term.—Fine between Henry and Richard Thompson, esquires, plaintiffs, and Edward and Lucy Thompson, deforciant, of the manor of Baildon, and of 10 messuages, 7 cottages, 2 mills, 700 acres of land,

¹ The principal events of this campaign were the defeat of James II at the Battle of the Boyne, July 1, and the abortive siege of Limerick in August, 1690.

² Chancery Proceedings, Whittington, bundle 412. The depositions (bundle 858, no. 13) do not contain anything worth printing here.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 7 William III.

meadow and pasture, and 5s. rent, in Baildon and Bingley; to hold to Henry and Richard and the heirs of Henry. As before, the warranty was against the heirs of Lucy Thompson.¹

Lucy was now of age, and a re-settlement was evidently in contemplation.

1697-8, Hilary Term.—Fine between Susanna Thompson, widow, plaintiff, and Henry Wickham, gent., and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Brotherton and the Rectory of the Church there. The deforciant held the manor and Rectory for the lives of William Tyndall, gent., Lucy wife of Edward Thompson, esq., and Robert Lowther, gent., with reversion to the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, York, and they granted this estate to Susanna Thompson [Sir Henry's widow].²

1701-2, Hilary Term.—Fine between Thomas Langley, esq., John Comings, gent., Henry Lawson, bart., Simon Scroope, esq., Thomas Moseley, esq., Christopher Stockdall, esq., Andrew Holden, gent., and William Mawde, gent., plaintiffs, and Edward Thompson, gent., and Lucy his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Baildon [etc., as in 1695, *ante*, p. 334], to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Langley. Warranty against the heirs of Lucy Thompson.³

1702, August 31.—Thoresby makes a passing reference to Baildon in his Diary, under this date. After describing a visit to Sir Walter Hawksworth, he proceeds:—"We left Baildon on the left hand, anciently the seat of a family of that name, now of Mr. Thompson of Marston, who married the heiress of that accomplished gentleman, Bradwardine Tindall of Brotherton, esq."⁴

Henry Thompson of Eserick, son of Sir Henry [*ante*, p. 331], was buried at Eserick, July 6, 1700; he left four sons and two daughters. His trustees, his brother Richard and his half-brother, Edward Thompson of Marston, purchased Sir Walter Hawksworth's manor of Baildon, December 14-15, 1704, on behalf of Edward, Lucy and Alithea, three of Henry's younger children [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 419].

1716.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 180.

1718, September 19.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 419.

1719, June 2.—Will of Richard Garnett of Hellwick [Eldwick], yeoman, whereby he bequeathed to his son John the tenant-right, advantage and benefit of and in a colliery on Bayldon Moor, which he held on lease from Edward Thompson of Marston, esq., and Mrs. Alethea Thompson

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 7 William III.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 9-10 William III.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 13 William III.

⁴ *Diary*, vol. 1, p. 383.

of Eserick, spinster. He also devised to the said John and his heirs his share of the colliery in the closes lying near Bayldon Moor, called Dobridding. Proved October 21, 1720.¹

1719, August 27.—Edward Thompson of Marston (as tenant for life of one manor of Baildon, his wife Lucy being dead), and Edward Thompson of Eserick, Alatheia and Lucy Thompson (as joint owners of the manor purchased for them in 1704, *ante*, vol. 1, p. 419), executed the deed consenting to an inclosure of part of the wastes of Baildon in augmentation of the income of the Chapel [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 181].

1723.—List of Pews. See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 183.

In a rent-roll of John Sunderland, esq., dated 1723, a rent of 4*d.* is noted as due from Edward "Tomson," esq., for Temple Roid and Temple Croft in Baildon.²

Edward Thompson's will is dated September 26, 1734; he describes himself as "the elder, of Settrington." He devised all his messuages, lands, etc., in Baildon and Bingley to his son Francis, upon trust to sell so much thereof as would pay to his son Bradwardine, his son-in-law Philip Stapleton of Wighill, and his daughter Frances Thompson, £1,500 apiece; etc. Francis was residuary legatee and sole executor. Proved November 28, 1734.³

He died October or November, 1734,⁴ and was buried at Settrington.

"Mrs. Lucy Thompson, wife of the Worshipful Edward Thompson, esq.," died April 23, and was buried at Marston, April 29, 1715.

Edward and Lucy Thompson had sixteen children, seven sons and nine daughters.

1. Henry; probably baptised at York; died in infancy, buried at Marston, February 9, 1694-5.
2. Edward; baptised at Marston, February 21, 1696-7. See below.
3. Tindall; baptised at Marston, March 10, 1698-9. See below.
4. Henry; baptised at Marston, April 12, 1700, and died the next day.
5. Francis, baptised at Marston, August 28, 1701. See below.
6. Lovell; baptised at Marston, October 4, 1702; buried there June 18, 1705.
7. Bradwardine; baptised at Marston, June 1, 1709. See below.

¹ Wills in the Manor Court, Bingley.

² Ferrand MSS., St. Ives.

³ York Wills; Abstract of Title.

⁴ *London Mag.*

1. Susanna; born 1693, probably at York; buried at Marston, August 26, 1717.
2. Lucy; baptised at Marston, July 21, 1695; died 1706.
3. Mary; baptised at Marston, February 17, 1697-8. She married Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Whetham, Governor of Berwick and Holy Island, who died April 28,¹ buried at Chiswick, May 7, 1741. Her will was dated in 1770; she also is said to be buried at Chiswick.² They had issue one son and one daughter:

(1) John Whetham of Kirklington, Notts.;³ married Elizabeth, daughter of Evelyn Chadwick of West Leek, Notts. She died December 17, 1807.⁴ He died without issue, August 29, 1781; buried at Hockerton, Notts.

(2) Lucy Ann; married Col. William Byron of Nottingham Place. 1770, March 27; Capt. Byron to Miss Whetham.⁴ She died without issue in 1796.

4. Henrietta; baptised at Marston, August 20, 1704, married there, February 12, 1722-3, Col. Edward Wolfe. She died at Greenwich, September 26, 1764, and was buried there.⁵ "Lieut.-Gen. Edw. Wolfe, Col. of the 8th Reg. of Foot," died at Blackheath, March 27, 1759,⁶ and was buried at Greenwich. Portraits of Henrietta (by Thomas Hudson) and of Gen. Edward Wolfe (by Sir James Thornhill) are reproduced in Beckles Willson's *Life and Letters of James Wolfe*. They had two sons:

(1) James Wolfe; born at Westerham, Kent, January 2, 1726-7; Major-General; killed at the Heights of Abraham, Quebec, September 13, 1759, unmarried; buried with his father at Greenwich.

(2) Edward Wolfe; born at Westerham, 1728; a Lieut. in the Army; died 1744.

5. Lucy; baptised at Marston, April 6, 1706. See below.

¹ *Gent's Mag.*; *London Mag.*; *Annals of Europe*.

² These two burials are not mentioned in Lyson's *Environs of London*. I failed to find Mrs. Whetham's burial at Chiswick.

³ Thoroton, *Nottinghamshire*, vol. 3, p. 99.

⁴ *Gent's Mag.*

⁵ *Gent's Mag.*; *London Mag.* Extracts from her will are printed in Wright's *Life of Wolfe*.

⁶ *Gent's Mag.*; *London Mag.*; *Scots Mag.*

6. Anna Jane; baptised at Marston, October 9, 1707; married, at Settrington, May 20, 1731, Philip Stapilton (son of Philip S. of Fulham, Middlesex, and afterwards of Wighill, Yorks.), whose sister Frances had married the Rev. Joseph Scatchard [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 425, 426]. She died without issue, February 24, 1732-3; her husband died April 8, 1745.
7. Alatheia; baptised at Marston, December 16, 1710; buried there, December 14, 1713.
8. Margaret; baptised at Marston, June 14, 1711; buried there, October 10, 1713.
9. Frances; baptised [? at Marston], September 13, 1713; married the Rev. Stephen Apthorpe, D.D., Fellow of Eton College, Rector of Worplesdon, Surrey, who died at Eton, December 12, 1790, aged 82.¹ She died intestate before 1768, having had issue two [?] daughters:
 - (1) Anne; killed at Hackney by the overturning of a carriage; aged about 23; unmarried; buried at Eton.²
 - (2) Frances [?]. William Cole, step-brother of Dr. Apthorpe, speaks of his nieces, Frances and Anne Abthorpe [*sic*], as first cousins to Wolfe.³

EDWARD THOMPSON of Marston, second but eldest surviving son of Edward and Lucy Thompson [*ante*, p. 331], was baptised at Marston, February 21, 1696-7. He was M.P. for York in four Parliaments, from 1722 to 1742, a Commissioner of Revenue for Ireland; appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in 1741.

1735, February 3.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 202.

1742, May 13.—By his will of this date, he devised all his real estate to trustees, for payment of his debts, etc., with remainder upon trust to settle the same to the use of his brother, Tindall Thompson, with various remainders over.⁴

Edward Thompson died July 4,⁵ and was buried at Marston, July 17, 1742.

By his first wife, Arabella, youngest daughter and co-heir of

¹ *European Mag.*

² The Rev. William Dealtry to William Radclyffe, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, June 9, 1810; in the author's collection.

³ Beckles Willson, *Life and Letters*, etc., p. 123*n*.

⁴ Abstract of Title; recited in deed of January 30, 1744-5, *post*, p. 343.

⁵ *Gen'l Mag.*; *Annals of Europe*.

Edmund Dunch of Little Wittenham, Berkshire (married 1724; buried at Little Wittenham, October 18, 1744),¹ he had issue one child:

- (1) Arabella; buried at Little Wittenham, February 28, 1734-5.²

By his second wife, Mary, daughter and co-heir of William Moore of Oswaldkirk (married May 4, 1737; died June 1, 1784, aged 72; buried at Oswaldkirk), he has issue one child:

- (2) Mary; born September 14, 1738; died June 27, 1747; buried at Oswaldkirk.

1784; June 4.—On Monday, at her house outside Bootham Bar, at an advanced age, Mrs. Thompson, relict of the late Edward Thompson, esq., formerly M.P. for the City of York.³

[1809], October 4.—Mrs. Ann Norcliffe to William Radclyffe. "[Edward Thompson's] widow I remember living without Bootham Bar; she died 1784; she was a Miss Moor of Oswaldkirk. I am told, however, he had a former wife."⁴

TINDALL THOMPSON, third son of Edward and Lucy [*ante*, p. 331], was baptised at Marston, March 10, 1698-9. He was appointed a Cornet in the King's Own Regiment of Horse (now the 1st Dragoon Guards), March 21, 1718-9; Captain in Major-General Thomas Whetham's Regiment of Foot (the 27th, now 1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers), July 7, 1721; transferred to the 3rd Regiment of Foot (now the Buffs), December 26, 1726; placed on half pay in 1729.⁵

1742, April 27.—James Wolfe to his mother. "I pity my Uncle Tin much; I think by what I have heard you say of him, he does not deserve such ill-luck."⁶ No details are given of Uncle Tin's ill-luck.

On the death of his elder brother, Edward, in July, 1742, Tindall succeeded to the estates of Settrington, Sutton near Brotherton, Marston, and elsewhere, under Edward's will.

1744, April 5.—Indenture between Tindall Thompson of Settrington, esq., of the 1st part, Solomon Fell of Castle Yard in the parish of St. Andrew,

¹ She was divorced and supposed to be murdered by Lord Ligonier. Hunter.

² Noble, *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*, vol. 2, p. 165.

³ *York Chronicle*; Paver's Extracts, Addit. MS. 29690.

⁴ In the author's collection.

⁵ Dalton, *George 1st's Army*.

⁶ Willson, *op. cit.*, p. 21, where Tindall and his brother Edward are amalgamated as "Edward Tindall Thompson."

Holborn, gent., of the 2nd part, and Richard Wilson of Leeds, esq., of the 3rd part. Thompson conveyed to Fell the manors of Settrington, Marston, otherwise Long Marston and Sutton nigh Brotherton, and all messuages, lands, etc., there and in Tockwith, Hutton and Helaugh, all of which lately belonged to Edward Thompson, deceased, his brother, and which under Edward's will, on failure of heirs male of Edward's body (which happened), were to be held on trust for Tindall and the heirs male of his body; to the intent that Wilson should be the demandant in two Common Recoveries against Fell, to enure to the use of Tindall and his heirs.¹ The Recoveries were suffered in Trinity Term.²

1744-5, January 30.—See *post*, p. 343.

1744-5, Hilary Term.—See *post* p. 344.

Tindall Thompson

"Tindall Thompson married an Apothecary's Dau^r and lived at Settrington, near Malton, but died at Malton, May, 1775, *s.p.*"³ In Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees* she is called "Jane, daughter of . . . Keyne of Scarborough."

Jane, wife of Tindall Thompson, esq., was buried at Settrington, June 9, 1758. "Information given the same day that she was buried in linnen, and the penalty paid according to the Act of Parliament."⁴

Tindall Thompson was buried at Settrington, May 15, 1775; he is described as of New Malton. I have no doubt that he died without issue. Mr. Beckles Willson, it is true, alleges that he had a son, on whose behalf Tindall Thompson applied to his sister, Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe, to obtain a commission from her son, James Wolfe. Wolfe refused to interest himself for an individual whom he described as "an idle vagabond," and was indignant with his uncle for making the application. There is not a word in his letters to suggest that the unnamed person referred to was a son of Tindall Thompson's, or indeed a relation of any sort.⁵ No children of his were baptised at Settrington, and we have the explicit statement [quoted above] by the Rev. William Dealtry, who married

¹ Close Roll, 18 George II, part 8, no. 17.

² Recovery Roll, Trin. 17-18 George II, m. 30.

³ The Rev. William Dealtry to William Radclyffe, May 17, 1810; in the author's collection.

⁴ The Act forbidding burials in linen, 18 and 19 Charles II, cap. 4, was not formally repealed until 1863.

⁵ Willson, *Life and Letters*, etc., pp. 352-354.

a great-niece of Thompson's [see below, Lucy Thompson], that he died *s.p.* The same fact appears in a pedigree drawn up about 1810 by William Radclyffe, Rouge Croix, for Captain (afterwards Admiral) Sotheron.

FRANCIS THOMPSON, 5th son of Edward and Lucy Thompson [*ante*, p. 331], was baptised at Marston, August 23, 1701.

He entered the army, and was appointed Cornet in Major-General William Evans's (afterwards Major-General Charles Churchill's) Regiment of Dragoons (now the 4th Hussars), May 13, 1720; Lieutenant, June 3, 1721; Captain, May 12, 1722; Major, May 21, 1733. He was transferred as Lieut.-Colonel to Colonel Robinson's Regiment of Marines, November 25, 1739, and is marked "Dead" in 1745.²

He was devisee of the Baildon property under his father's will [*ante*, p. 336.]

1736, July 2.—Francis Thompson, Major of the Regiment of Dragoons commanded by General Churchill, purchased from Robert Stansfield of Bradford, gent., a messuage and barn and a close of land, containing by estimation two days' work, situate near the moorside in Baildon, then in the occupation of Samuel Brooke, and a close of land called "Watt Pighill" adjoining Hawksworth Beck, with a little old barn thereon, containing four days' work; etc.³

1738, March 27-28.—By Indentures of Lease and Release, Edward, Lucy and Alithia Thompson, in consideration of £575, conveyed to Francis Thompson of Baildon, the manor of Baildon and certain free rents, which had been purchased for them in 1704 [see *ante*, vol. 1, p. 419].

1740, April 25.—Francis Thompson, by his will of this date (he was then living at Tadcaster), devised all his manor and lands, etc., at Baildon, Bingley, and elsewhere, to Philip Stapilton of Wighill [widower of his sister Anna Jane] and Henry Masterman of London, upon trust to pay to the Testator's wife, Nancy, £200 a year during her life, and the residue of the income to his daughter, Anna Jane Thompson. The property was to be held after the death of the wife, upon trust for the said Anna Jane, with remainder to the Testator's other children, if any; with remainder to his right heirs.⁴

Francis Thompson

¹ In the author's collection.

² War Office, class 64, vol. 6, p. 14; vol. 8, p. 10; vol. 10, pp. 27, 186; Dalton, *George 1st's Army*.

³ Abstract of Title.

⁴ York Wills; Abstract of Title.

Col. Thompson was killed in the attack on Fort Lazar, Carthage, in the Republic of New Granada, now Colombia, South America, April 9, 1741 [*Gent's Mag.*].

He married, after September 20, 1735, Nancy, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Scatchard, Vicar of Alne, near Easingwold [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 425], and had issue an only child, Anna Jane, born 1738 or earlier [see below]. Mrs. Thompson survived, and married William Mecke of Wighill [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 429].

BRADWARDINE THOMPSON, 7th son of Edward and Lucy [*ante*, p. 331], was baptised at Marston, June 1, 1709. He entered the Navy, and was promoted to Captain, July 15, 1740, when he was appointed to the 6th rate Cruiser *Success*, 20 guns, 120 men. The *Success* under Captain Thompson sailed for New England, August 7, 1741; she was ordered home in April, 1742, but was not entered as "coming home" until October. In November she was in the Downs under orders to proceed to Portsmouth to refit, under the command of John Wickham.¹ I have not traced Thompson's active service further than this.

He married at Badsworth, August 26, 1740, "Mrs. Margrit Mason, sognerness."² She was the daughter of Francis Mason of Crofton, near Wakefield; her sister Mary married Paul Meyer of Baker's Hill, Sheffield, whose son, Paul Meyer the younger, married Anna Jane, daughter of Bradwardine's brother, Francis Thompson [*post*, p. 345].

1742, April 27.—James Wolfe to his mother. "I wish my Uncle Brad may be coming home, as you heard, for I know it would give you great pleasure to see him."³

1743, May 31.—See *post*, p. 343.

1753, April 22.—James Wolfe to his father. "I saw my Uncle Brad in Yorkshire, . . . He was far from being well."⁴

Brad Thompson

¹ Admiralty Records, class S, vols. 21, 22.

² Information of the Rev. H. Robinson, Rector of Badsworth. In most of the pedigrees her maiden name is incorrectly given as Raisin. "Sognerness" is the feminine of sojourner, a temporary visitor, not a parishioner.

³ Beckles Willson, *Life and Letters of James Wolfe*, p. 21, where Bradwardine Thompson is incorrectly stated to have been a Lieutenant-Colonel.

⁴ Beckles Willson, *op. cit.*, p. 211.

1755, Easter Term.—Fine between William Lambe, gent., plaintiff, and Bradwardine Thompson, esq., and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of 2 messuages and land in Pontefract. Warranty against the heirs of Margaret.¹

He died without issue; will proved March 8, 1756.

1756, February 20.—James Wolfe to his mother. "I can't say I am sorry for my poor uncle's death, otherwise than as it is a matter of concern to you."²

His widow, Margaret, was living in 1765; see *post*, p. 346.

ANNA JANE THOMPSON, only child of Francis Thompson [*ante*, p. 341], was born probably in 1738 or earlier, as she was of age in 1759; I have not found the record of her baptism.

1743, May 31 and June 1.—Indentures of lease and release, the latter made between Philip Stapilton and Henry Masterman [the trustees of the will of Francis Thompson, *ante*, p. 341], of the 1st part, Bradwardine Thompson of Pontefract, esq., son of Edward Thompson, deceased, of the 2nd part, and Henry Delabene of Beverley, esq., of the 3rd part. Reciting the wills of Edward Thompson [*ante*, p. 336] and Francis Thompson [*ante*, p. 341]; and that Francis Thompson was dead leaving no child but Anna Jane Thompson; and that Stapilton and Masterman had entered into possession; and that Bradwardine Thompson had received of Francis Thompson in his lifetime the sum of £500, part of the legacy of £1500 left to him by Edward Thompson, and had demanded the balance from Stapilton and Masterman, which could not be paid out of the rents and profits, or otherwise than by sale or mortgage of all or part of the property. Therefore, in order to pay the balance of the legacy to Bradwardine Thompson, Stapilton and Masterman conveyed to Delabene by way of mortgage to secure £1000, all the manor or lordship or reputed manor or lordship of Baidon, etc., and the capital messuage or manor house, etc., and all those several farms, etc., called Brackenhall Farm, Moor Farm, the Hall Farm, Peter Jewitt's Farm, Miles Oddy's Farm, William Fowler's Farm, John Bentley's Farm, Jeremy Exley's Farm, and John Lobley's Farm, situate in Baidon and Bingley, and containing by estimation 571 acres, and all woods and woodlands of the manor, containing by estimation 55 acres, and all tithes and other tenements in Baidon and Bingley late belonging to the said Francis Thompson.³

1744-5, January 30.—Indenture between Tindall Thompson of the 1st part, Philip Stapleton and Henry Masterman of the 2nd part, and Robert Atkinson of Lincoln's Inn, gent., of the 3rd part. Reciting the wills of Edward Thompson the elder and of Francis Thompson, and of Edward

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., East. 28 George II.

² Beckles Willson, *op. cit.*, p. 286.

³ Abstract of Title.

Thompson the son and heir of Edward T. the elder, and that doubts and disputes had arisen as to Tindall's right and claim to the Baildon property. Tindall, in consideration of £500 paid by Stapleton and Masterman, conveyed to Atkinson the manor of Baildon, and parcels called the Mill Islands and waste at Shipley Bridge, and the Long Holme, the water-corn-mill, then or late in the possession of John Bentley, the advowson of the Chapel of Baildon, the several woods or parcels of woodland called Brackenhall Crag, Mitton Spring, the Birks in the Moor Farms, Windy Hirst, Gill Wood, Hazlewood, Day Hurst Wood, the Spring by the river side from the Forths to the mill, etc., To hold to Atkinson, to the intent that a Common Recovery should be had against him, to enure to the use of Stapleton and Masterman, to be held upon the trusts of Francis Thompson's will.¹

1744-5, Hilary Term.—Philip Stapleton, esq., and Henry Masterman, esq., demanded against Robert Atkinson the manor of Baildon, and 27 messuages, one water-corn-mill, one dove-house, 27 gardens, 200 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 80 acres of wood, 500 acres of furze and heath, 500 acres of moor, common of pasture for all cattle, mines, quarries, Courts Baron, View of Frankpledge and whatsoever belongs to the same, in Baildon and Bingley, and in the parishes of Otley and Bingley, and also the right of nomination of a clerk to the curacy of the Chapel of Baildon. Atkinson vouched to warranty Tindall Thompson, esq., who warranted, and vouched to warranty Edmund Wilson, the common vouchee. Judgment was given in the usual form.²

1745, September 30 and October 1.—Lease and release. Thomas Cockshott of Marley in the parish of Bingley, gent., in consideration of nine guineas, conveyed to Henry Masterman, then of Little London, Middlesex, esq., three parcels of meadow in Baildon, called "the Dolls," containing by estimation one acre, to hold on the trusts of Francis Thompson's will.³

Anna Jane's mother, Nancy, widow of Col. Francis Thompson, married William Meeke of Beverley, probably in September, 1747, and had a son, William Meeke, born July 4, 1748 [*ante*, vol. 1, pp. 425, 429].

1753, March 10.—Nancy Meeke, then of Wighill Park, by her will of this date, bequeathed £2500 to her daughter, Anna Jane Thompson, in pursuance of a power given to her by a settlement, dated September 5, 1747, and made before her [second] marriage, empowering her to dispose of that sum, therein mentioned to be charged upon an estate at Baildon,

¹ Abstract of Title: enrolled in the King's Bench, East. 18 George II.

² Recovery Roll, Hil. 18 George II, m. 143.

³ Abstract of Title. Philip Stapleton was dead. Mr. Chetwynd-Stapylton states that he died s. p. in 1744 (*The Stapletons of Yorkshire*, p. 288), but he appears to have been living in Hilary Term, 1744-5.

to which she had a right as executrix of her late uncle, Philip Stapleton, deceased.¹

Anna Jane Thompson was probably just of age at the date of the next document.

1759, Trinity Term.—Fine between William Meeke, plaintiff, and Anna Jane Thompson, spinster, deforciant. The parcels are described as the manor of Baildon, and 17 messuages, 20 cottages, 2 mills, one dove-house, 27 gardens, 200 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 80 acres of wood, 500 acres of furze and heath, 500 acres of moor, common of pasture for all cattle, 13s. 8d. rent, and the advowson of Baildon Chapel.²

1760, January 21.—Indenture between Anna Jane Thompson of the 1st part, Henry Delabene of York, esq., of the 2nd part, and Sir Robert Hildyard of Winestead, co. York, Baronet, of the 3rd part. After reciting the mortgage of June 1, 1743 [*ante*, p. 343]; that Delabene had transferred the same to Sir Robert Hildyard and William Thompson of Humbleton, co. York, esq., by indenture dated January 24, 1746; that William Thompson was since dead; that Anna Jane was of age, and had levied a Fine; and that she had purchased other lands in Baildon; she charged all the property with the repayment of a further sum of £400.³

Anna Jane Thompson married Paul Meyer of Pontefract, esq., probably in April, 1760, but I have not found the date or place. The marriage settlement was dated April 16 in that year, and by it she settled the manor and the other Baildon property in the usual way on the issue of the marriage. As these trusts all failed, there is no necessity to set them out. Sir William Lowther of Swillington, Baronet, and William Sotheron of Darrington, esq., were the trustees.³

Anna Jane Thompson
Paul Meyer

William Sotheron was the son of William Sotheron and Lucy Thompson [*post*, p. 349], and was Anna Jane's first cousin. Sir

¹ Abstract of Title. The will cannot be found.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., 32 George II.

³ Abstract of Title

William Lowther was the son of Bradwardine Tindall's executor [*ante*, p. 332].

Paul Meyer was the eldest son of Paul Meyer of Baker's Hill, Sheffield (second son of Sir Peter M. of London, knt., son of Jacob M., a merchant of Hamburg), by his first wife, Mary, daughter and coheir of Francis Mason of Crofton, near Wakefield, and sister of Mrs. Bradwardine Thompson [*ante*, p. 342];¹ she died in 1738; there is a monument to her memory in Crofton Church.

Paul Meyer the younger was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in Col. Peers' regiment of Welsh Fusiliers (23rd), June 7, 1751; Capt.-Lieut., December 25, 1755; transferred to the 20th Regiment, August 25, 1756; Captain, March 9, 1757.²

He died, presumably at Baildon, January 4, 1763, and was buried there, January 11, as "Paul Meyer, Esq^r." The inscription on his monument has already been printed [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 25].

1763, January.—Deaths. Paul Meyer, Esq.; Major of a battalion of Yorkshire Militia; a veteran officer.³

1763, January.—Deaths. Paul Meyer, Esq., Major in the Yorkshire Militia; he was at the Siege of Minorca [1756], was wounded at St. Cas [St. Cast, 1758], and commanded a Company at the Battle of Minden [August 1, 1759].⁴

1765, May 25.—Will of Anna Jane Meyer of Baildon, widow, relict of Paul Meyer, late of the same place, esq., deceased. She directed her body to be interred in Baildon Chapel, near her late husband. She bequeathed the following annuities: £100 to her aunt, Margaret Thompson, widow of her late uncle Bradwardine Thompson, esq., £50 to her servant William Brooke, £50 to her maid Anne Hodgson, £50 to Mrs. Ann Forest of Wighill and on her death to her daughter, Mrs. Mary Pulleyn, all of which were charged on the manor of Baildon and her other property in Baildon and Bingley. She gave legacies to Lucy, William, Elizabeth, Mary Katherine, Savile, and Henrietta Sotheron, children of her cousin William Sotheron of Darrington; to her cousin Miss Lucy Ann Whetham, daughter of Mrs. Whetham of Clifford Street, Burlington Gardens, London, widow; to her kinsmen, John and Robert Scatchard, both of Keswick [near

¹ Hunter, *Hallamshire*, p. 225. 1738, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Samuel Crompton, esq., plaintiff, and Paul Meyer, esq., and Mary his wife, defendants, of a moiety of 12 messuages and lauds, etc., in Crofton, Walton, Sharleston, Fouldby, Warmfield and Wragby, to hold to Crompton and his heirs; warranty against the heirs of Mary Meyer. Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 18 George II.

² War Office, class 64, vol. 9, fo. 79; vol. 11, fos. 220, 236; vol. 12, p. 123; *Gen's Mag.*, 1757, p. 142.

³ *London Mag.*, p. 53.

⁴ *Gen's Mag.*, p. 46.

Harewood];¹ to her kinswoman Barsheba, wife of John Ross of Bradford; and to her god-daughter, Jane, daughter of Francis Meeke of Beverley. She also left £1000 "to my much-esteemed and Reverend friend John Richardson, Clerk, Curate of the Church or Chapel of Haworth in the parish of Bradford," and her gold watch and some books to the Rev. Henry Venn, Vicar of Huddersfield. Residuary legatee, William Meeke the younger. She devised all her real estate, including the manor of Baildon, the advowson, etc., to Thomas Geldart of Geoffrey Square, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant, and John Bentley of Bradford, gent., for a term of 500 years for payment of debts and legacies, and subject thereto to her half-brother, Master William Meeke, son of William Meeke of Wighill, esq., her father-in-law [i.e. stepfather] for life, without impeachment of waste, he to take the name and arms of Meyer, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, and for want of sons to his daughters; remainder to Thomas Geldart for life, he to take the name and arms of Meyer, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male; remainder to her own right heirs. She appointed Geldart and Bentley executors. Witnesses, William Pickard, Francis Atkinson and John Bentley junior. By a codicil, dated May 29, 1765, she gave £10 to the poor of Huddersfield, £10 to the poor of Wighill, £10 to the poor of Pontefract, and £60 to the poor of Baildon. Proved July 17, 1765, by both executors.²

She died June 7, 1765, probably at Baildon, and was buried there, June 14, as "Mrs. Anna Jane Meyer." There is no monument or tombstone to her memory.

She had issue an only child:

Paul Francis, baptised at Baildon, June 15, 1763; buried there October 17, 1764.

The following remarkable story is recorded by the Rev. Joseph Hunter; it does not strike me as being very convincing.

The story at Baildon is that Jane Thompson had really no issue, but that she imposed a false pregnancy on the family, her husband being dead, and that the child who was said to be her son was in fact the illegitimate offspring of some people at Bradford. It is said that the midwife confessed this after his death, for he died when about the age of 20.³ The widow of Meyer affected extraordinary grief, acting over, as my informant said, the scenes she had read of in books and novels in which extravagancies of

¹ John Scatchard of the Parish of Harewood married Mary Taylor of Adel, October 21, 1735. Will of John S. of Keswick in the parish of Harewood, husbandman, dated March 16, 1752, proved April 20, 1757; mentions sons Joseph, Robert and Rhodes, and daughter Nancy; residue to wife, Mary, and son John; York Wills, vol. 101, fol. 71. I have not ascertained the exact relationship of John S. to the Rev. Joseph S.

² York Wills, vol. 109, fo. 345.

³ This appears to refer to the son, Paul Francis, who died aged about 16 months; so much for the accuracy of Mr. Hunter's informant.

sorrow were represented. She erected a monument to his memory in the Chapel at Baildon, and out of desire to terminate by an easy death a life that was too burdensome for her, she used to steep her feet in cold water, and keep them there for an hour or two every day. Dr. Venne of Huddersfield,¹ then a popular divine, became her spiritual comforter; and the better to enjoy his society, she left Baildon and with her child went to reside at Huddersfield. A new interest arose there which led her to drop the intention of expediting her reunion with her buried husband. Dr. Venn had a young and handsome curate, who sometimes visited the widow when the Dr. was engaged. She became passionately fond of him; and, now no longer needing the comfort which Dr. Venn might impart, she proposed to give the curate the Chapel at Baildon, and to return to her own house there. All this was easily arranged, but the curate had no intention of receiving the further honor she intended him. Worn down by grief for one husband and disappointment in respect of another, she became dangerously and seriously ill, and while in that state she made a formal proposition to the curate, offering to settle her whole estate upon him, with her person. He acted very honorably. He told her that in her then present state he could not think it right that this should be done, but that if she recovered he would be proud to make her his wife. She never did recover, and at her death left him £1000.² This account I had from the Rev. Thomas Halliday, 17 July, 1805, who knew Baildon well. The fate of her half-brother, who inherited Baildon, appears in the pedigree [*ante*, vol. 1, p. 429]; and there is a story as melancholy to be told of Paul Meyer the elder, who shot himself in his own house at Sheffield, about 1742.³

The arms of Thompson are Parted fesswise silver and sable, a fess counter-embattled between three hawks, belled and gessed, counterchanged.

The arms of Meyer are Silver, on a base vert, a naked wild man, garlanded with oak leaves about the head and middle, carrying a club over the right shoulder, between two oak trees, all proper.

By the devise to William Meeke in Anna Jane Meyer's will the Baildon estates passed away from the descendants of Francis Baildon; I now proceed to show, as a matter of genealogical interest, that his descendants appear to be wholly extinct. The only one of Lucy Thompson's sixteen children to leave grandchildren was the fifth daughter, Lucy.

¹ The Rev. Henry Venn, M.A., was Vicar of Huddersfield from 1759 to 1771, when he resigned for the rectory of Yelling, near St. Neots, Hunts. He died June 24, 1797, and was buried at Clapham, Surrey; Sykes, *History of Huddersfield*, pp. 143, 144. See also *Annals of a Clerical Family*, by John Venn, F.R.S., F.S.A.

² This seems to identify the curate with the Rev. John Richardson, *ante*, p. 347; he was afterwards Curate of Baildon, see vol. 1, page 186.

³ Brit. Mus., Additional MS. 24470.

LUCY THOMPSON, fifth daughter of Edward and Lucy Thompson [*ante*, p. 331], and great-granddaughter of Francis Baildon, was baptised at Marston, April 6, 1706; she married there, July 29, 1725, William Sotheron of Hook and Settrington.¹ She died in 1742, and was buried at Pontefract. Mr. Sotheron died in August, 1762, and was buried with his wife. They had issue two sons and two daughters:

1. William; see below.
2. Edward; died at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, in 1760, aged about 21; unmarried.²
1. Lucy; baptised at St. Martin's, Coney St., York, 1726; died September 17, 1726, aged 10 weeks; buried at Wadworth.²
2. Mary; died at Bristol, July, 1759, aged about 18; unmarried; buried at Pontefract.²

WILLIAM SOTHERON, eldest son of William and Lucy Sotheron [see above], was born at Wadworth, September 13, 1727; he died December 29, 1789, and was buried at Darrington, January 4, 1790.³ He married, February 13, 1751-2, Sarah (born 1725; died at Bath, March 1, 1797; buried March 13), daughter and heir of Samuel Savile of Thribergh and Darrington, and had issue three sons and four daughters, all of whom, except Frank, were legatees under the will of Anna Jane Meyer [*ante*, p. 346],

1. William Sotheron; born and baptised October 14, 1755; a Major in the Army; Lt.-Col. of the West Riding Militia and of the Pontefract Volunteers; M.P. for Pontefract 1784 to 1796; married, in 1793, Sarah Shipley (born 1771, died 1842), daughter and coheir of Edmund Barker of Potter Newton; died *s.p.*, February 7, buried 14, 1806.
2. Savile Sotheron; born 1760; of Trinity College, Cambridge; died in Wimpole St., London, May 15, 1782; buried in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley St., London; unmarried.
3. Frank Sotheron; see below.

¹ For the Sotheron family, see Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*; *Miscellaneous Genealogical and Heraldical*, new series, vol. 1, pp. 137, 220; Hunter, *Hallamshire*, p. 421; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1838, vol. 3, p. 521.

² Letter from the Rev. William Dealtry to William Radclyffe, May 17, 1810, in the author's collection.

³ Parish register entries from Darrington.



Tindall.

Silver, on a fess sable, three garbs gold.



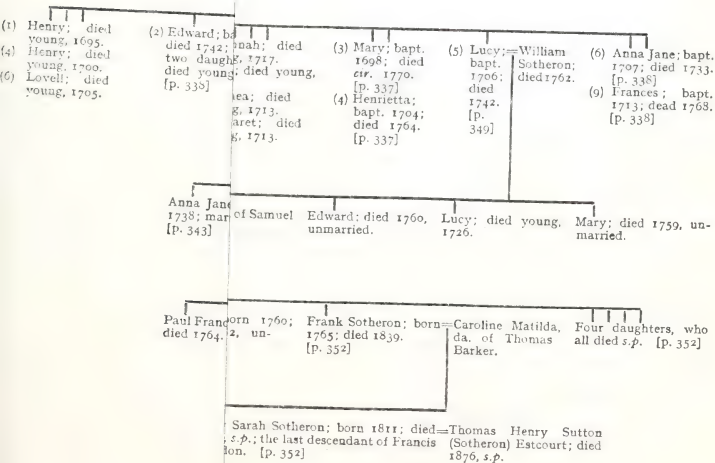
Thompson.

Parted fesswise silver and sable, a fess counter-embattled between three hawks, beelled and gessed, counter-changed.



Meyer.

Silver, on a base vert, a naked wild man, garlanded with oak leaves about the head and middle, carrying a club over the right shoulder, between two oak trees, all proper.





Tindall.
*Silver, on a fess sable, three
garbs gold.*



Tindall.
*Silver, a fess dancetty and
in chief three crescents
gules.*

- (1) Henry; died young, 1695.
(4) Henry; died young, 1700.
(6) Lovell; died young, 1705.

(2) Edward; bapt. 1697; died 1742; had issue two daughters who died young. [p. 339]

(3) Tindall; bapt. 1698; died 1775, s.p. [p. 339]

(5) Francis; bapt. 1701; died 1741. [p. 341]
Nancy, da. of Rev. Joseph Scatchard; mar. (2) William Meeke, and had issue. See Vol. I, p. 425.

Anna Jane Thompson; born *cir.* 1738; mar. *cir.* 1760; died 1765. [p. 343]
Paul Meyer; died 1763.

Paul Francis Meyer; bapt. 1763; died 1764. [p. 347]

The Descendants of Francis Baildon.

Francis Baildon. See Section IV, *ante*, p. 330.

Mary Baildon; baptised 1650; married 1665; died 1679. [p. 326]

Lucy Tindall; baptised 1674; died 1715. [p. 331]

Jane, da. of Sir Richard Hawksworth.

Bradwardine Tindall; born *cir.* 1639; died 1687.

Edward Thompson; born 1670; died 1734.



Thompson.
*Parted fesswise silver and sable,
a fess counter-embarbed between
three hawks, belled and gessed,
counter-changed.*



Meyer.
*Silver, on a base vert, a naked
wild man, garlanded with oak
leaves about the head and
middle, carrying a club over
the right shoulder, between two
oak trees, all proper.*

(7) Bradwardine; bapt. 1709; died 1755 or 1756, s.p. [p. 342]

(1) Susannah; died young, 1717.
(2) Lucy; died young, 1706.
(7) Althea; died young, 1713.
(8) Margaret; died young, 1713.

(3) Mary; bapt. 1698; died *cir.* 1770. [p. 337]
(4) Henrietta; bapt. 1704; died 1764. [p. 337]

(5) Lucy; bapt. 1706; died 1742. [p. 349]
William Sotheron; bapt. 1706; died 1762.

(6) Anna Jane; bapt. 1707; died 1733. [p. 338]
(9) Frances; bapt. 1713; dead 1768. [p. 338]

William Sotheron, born 1727; died 1789. [p. 349]

Sarah, da. of Samuel Savile.

Edward; died 1760, unmarried.

Lucy; died young, 1726.

Mary; died 1759, unmarried.

William Sotheron; born 1775; died 1806, s.p. [p. 349]

Savile, born 1760; died 1782, unmarried.

Frank Sotheron; born 1765; died 1839. [p. 352]

Caroline Matilda, da. of Thomas Barker.

Four daughters, who all died s.p. [p. 352]

Lucy Sarah Sotheron; born 1870, s.p.; the last descendant of Francis Baildon. [p. 352]
Thomas Henry Sutton Estcourt; died 1876, s.p.

1. Lucy; born August 10, baptised 11, 1754; died September 4, 1820; buried at Heddon on the Wall, Northumberland; unmarried.
2. Elizabeth; baptised January 28, 1757; married, April 1811, Robert Sinclair, Recorder of York; died *s.p.*
3. Mary Catherine; born January 29, baptised February 1 1758; died October 18, 1832; buried at Darrington unmarried.
4. Henrietta; born July 18 (?), baptised July 22, 1763; married July 19, 1803, the Rev. William Dealtry, Rector of Wigginton, Prebendary of Southwell, Rector of Skirpenbeck, Yorks., and of Hatcliffe, Lincs.; she died, *s.p.*, August 16, 1835, aged 72, and was buried at Darrington.

FRANK SOTHERON, of Kirklington, Notts., 3rd son of William Sotheron [see above]; born April 23, 1765; Rear-Admiral, 1811; Vice-Admiral, 1819; Admiral, 1830; M.P. for Nottinghamshire, 1814 to 1831; died February 7, 1839; buried at Darrington. He married, October 6, 1808, Caroline Matilda (born 1787; died May 29, buried June 8, 1812), daughter and co-heir of Captain Thomas Barker of Potter Newton, and left issue an only child, Lucy Sarah [see below]. He married secondly, in 1813, Jane, daughter of Wilson Gale Braddyll of Conishead Priory, Lanes.; she died *s.p.*, in 1841, and was buried at Darrington.

LUCY SARAH SOTHERON, only child of Admiral Sotheron; born 1811; married, 1830, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Thomas Henry Sutton Estcourt of Estcourt, Gloucestershire, who assumed the additional name of Sotheron. Mrs. Sotheron-Estcourt died, *s.p.*, at Estcourt, July 1, 1870; she was the last descendant of Francis Baildon. Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt was appointed President of the Poor Law Board in February, 1858, and sworn of the Privy Council; he was Home Secretary for a few months in 1859. He died *s.p.*, in 1876, and was succeeded at Estcourt by his brother, and at Darrington by his nephew, George Thomas John Sotheron-Estcourt, who was created Baron Estcourt in 1903, and died, *s.p.*, January 12, 1915.

CHAPTER III

THE BAILDONS OF EARLSHEATON, OSSETT, CARLTON, ROYSTON, LEPTON, ALMONDBURY, HUDDERSFIELD, EMLEY, WAKEFIELD, SANDAL, WALTON, MIRFIELD, DEWSBURY, BRIESTWELL, THORNHILL, BRETTON, SILESIA, FALKIRK, ETC.

SECTION I.—THE BAILDONS OF EARLSHEATON AND OSSETT.

THOMAS BAILDON of Earlsheaton,¹ 1.A., is in all probability identical with Thomas Baildon of Baildon, 10.C. [*ante*, p. 172], who was almost certainly a younger son of Nicholas, 9.A.; the evidence on each point falls just short of absolute proof, but is sufficient to establish a reasonable *prima facie* case.

I have only found one reference to this Thomas in which he is described as of Baildon. This was in Michaelmas Term, 1432, when William Bayldon of B., gentleman, and Thomas Bayldon of B., yeoman, were two of the sureties for Thomas Coupland of York [*ante*, p. 185]. With regard to William, the evidence seems conclusive that he was a younger son of Nicholas, 9.A.; Thomas must, I think, have been his brother. At this date there is no trace of any cadet branches at Baildon; if there were any, which is possible, they had ceased to call themselves Baidons, and had adopted patronymic or other surnames. There is consequently a strong presumption that any one called Baildon at Baildon was very closely connected with the head of the family, and since Thomas and William occur as joint sureties in the case just cited, I see no reason to doubt that they were brothers, though it is not, and probably never will be, absolutely proved.

Thomas of Baildon must have been of age in 1432, otherwise he could not have been surety, but on the assumption that he was a

¹ Earlsheaton is in the township of Soothill and parish of Dewsbury; it was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1842. It was part of the graveship of Ossett in the manor of Wakefield. Ossett is a chapelry in the parish of Dewsbury, situated between it and Wakefield.

younger son of Nicholas, 9.A., he cannot have been much over 21. The eldest son, Nicholas, 10.A., was born in 1395 or 1396 [*ante*, p. 177], while Joan, the wife of Nicholas, 9.A., was killed in 1411 [*ante*, p. 164]. If William was the second son, and Thomas the third, Thomas might well have been born about 1410, a date which, as we shall see, fits admirably with all that we know of Thomas of Earlsheaton.

The earliest date I have found for Thomas at Earlsheaton is in 1449,¹ but he must have been there some years before he appears on the Wakefield Court Rolls. His connection with the manor of Wakefield is perfectly clear; he married Agnes, daughter and heir of John Brown of Earlsheaton, a copyhold tenant of the manor, and settled there on his wife's lands. Their eldest son, John, was married in 1465, which would give 1444 as a reasonable date for Thomas's marriage, when *ex hypothesi* he was about 34 years old or a little more, and his wife was about 19.

The next point to consider is what is there to connect any Baidlons with Wakefield. Now I have already stated my reasons for believing that Margaret, the wife of William de Baidlon, 8.A., was a sister of Thomas de Thorner, based on the fact that Thorner was the actual settlor of the manor of Baidlon, on William and Margaret in 1408 [*ante*, p. 142]. It is immaterial for the purpose of the present argument whether Thomas was the beneficial owner or merely a feoffee of William de Baidlon; he was the actual conveying party. A feoffee, when not a cleric, was usually a near relative of the persons taking under the settlement, consequently there is a strong presumption that Thomas was closely connected in some way or other, either with William or Margaret, which is strengthened by the fact that Robert de Bolling, who married Thomas's daughter, Margaret, was a witness to the settlement of 1408 [*ante*, p. 140].

Somewhere about 1444 Thomas Baidlon married Agnes, daughter and heir of John Brown of Earlsheaton in the Graveship of Ossett, within the manor of Wakefield. John Brown died in 1426, leaving his daughter and heir Agnes, then aged one year, whose wardship was granted to her mother, Margery. A heriot of 5*s.* was paid.²

¹ I have no notes of any Thomas Baidlon between 1432 and 1449, except one in Somerset in 1437.

² Wakefield Court Rolls; *Northern Genealogist*, vol. 6, p. 59.

1449, October 3.—Thomas Baileton was fined 4*d.* for not attending the election of the Graves.¹

The manor of Wakefield contained ten subordinate members called "graveships;" these in some respects resemble sub-manors, but were all under one steward. Each graveship, however, had its own "grave" (Saxon, *gerefa*) or reeve, who was elected yearly by the copyholders from among themselves, the owner of each copyhold tenement being liable to serve in rotation. The grave acted to some extent as under-steward for his graveship.²

1452.—Thomas Mansell, William de Burton, John Thomson of Gawkethorpe [Gawthorpe, near Dewsbury], Margaret de Rodley and Thomas Baledon were elected Grave of Ossett, and put in their place William Grene.³ Where a tenement had been sub-divided or was in joint ownership, all the owners or co-owners were liable to serve as grave, but they were allowed to do so by deputy.

1454, October 11.—Thomas Baledon was fined 4*d.* for not attending the election of the Graves.³

1459, July 27, August 17.—Nicholas Turton and Richard Kynneslay sued Thomas Baledune and Thomas Ermytage [Armitage] in the manor Court.²

1462-3, January 14.—Nicholas Turton brought an action in the manor Court against Thomas Baledon, Margaret Rothelay, and John Huchonson; and again in 1465 against Thomas Baledune alone.³

1464, April 6.—Thomas Baledon and Agnes his wife demised the moiety of a close of land in Osset, called Walton riding, to William Frithe, for a term of 20 years, the lessors agreeing to pay the rent of 12*d.* a year due to the lord of the manor.³

1465, September 13.—Thomas Baledune and Agnes his wife surrendered a messuage and a bovaté of land and meadow in Earlsheaton, to the use of their son John and Joan his wife (daughter of Lawrence Bemond "de lez Okes") and the heirs of their bodies. If John and Joan died without heirs of their bodies, the property was to revert to Thomas and Agnes.³

At the same court, they also surrendered the reversion after their deaths in 2 messuages, 2 bovates of land and meadow of oxgang-land and 6 acres of land and meadow of "roide-land," in Earlsheaton, to John their son and the heirs of his body, with reversion in default of such issue to the heirs of Thomas and Agnes.³

Lawrence Beaumont of the Oaks was the son of Roger Beaumont

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² For further details see *Wakefield Court Rolls*, vol. 2 (*Yorks Record Series*, vol. 36), pp. xii-xiv.

³ Wakefield Court Rolls.

of Crossland Foss, fifth son of Henry Beaumont of Whitley-Beaumont and Crossland.¹ In 1480 it was presented that Robert Beaumont of Almondbury, "scoler," son of Lawrence Beaumont, on the Friday before St. Matthew's day [September 21], 1480, broke the house of Thomas Beaumont at Whitley, and stole £20 in money. Lawrence Beaumont of Okes in the township of Almondbury, yeoman, and Thomas Beaumont of Heeton [Kirkheaton] near Almondbury, yeoman, and Isabel his wife, aided and abetted.²

1467, October 9.—Thomas Baledune was elected Grave of Ossett.³

1468, October 15.—Thomas Baledon was elected Constable for Sotehill and Deputy-Grave of Ossett. Earlsheaton is in the township of Soothill, which, like all townships, had its own constable. The petty constable was elected yearly at the Court Leet, and was supposed to be "the discreetest man in the borough, town or tithing," he represented the older office of tithingman or headborough rather than the more modern office of constable merely.⁴

1468-9, February 17.—Thomas Baledune was sued by John Sprigonell for debt, and also jointly with John Rayenold or Raynold. This item occurs at nearly every Court until May 1, 1472.⁵

1468-9, March 3.—Thomas Baledune was sued by John Townend, presumably for debt.⁵

1469, October 14.—Thomas Baledune was again appointed Constable of Soothill.⁶

1470, September 21.—Thomas Baledun and Agnes his wife came before Sir John Sayvell [Saville], the Steward, and John Woderove, the Receiver, and took from the lord a messuage, a garth [*gardinum*] called Yngyerde, another garth called Welyerde, a cottage with a close adjoining, a close called Waltonrideyng, and a bovate of land in the East, North and South Fields, in Earlsheaton, which had been seized by the lord because Thomas and Agnes, daughter and heir of John Browne, had been elected to the office of Grave of Ossett in respect of the said tenement (and apparently had refused to serve). Proclamation having been made at three Courts, the property was granted to Thomas and Agnes for a fine of 3*s.* 4*d.*⁶ At the same Court they surrendered all the above, except Waltonriding, to Henry Sayvell for a term of 12 years from Pentecost next.⁶

1472, May 22.—Thomas Baledune and Agnes his wife, she being separately examined, surrendered a moiety of Waltonriding, in the grave-ship of Ossett, to William Frith of Dewsbury and his heirs for ever.⁶

1473, April 2.—Thomas Baledune and Agnes his wife, by Robert Chaloner, a tenant, Agnes being separately examined by Richard Peck,

¹ See Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*.

² K. B. Ancient Indictments, bundle 355, no. 9.

³ Wakefield Court Rolls.

⁴ Blackstone, *Commentaries*, introduction, sec. 4; book 1, ch. 9.

⁵ Wakefield Court Rolls.

deputy to Sir John Sayvell, the Steward, surrendered certain property at Earlsheaton, which comprised all that leased to Saville for 12 years in 1470 [see above], to Henry Sayvell and his heirs for ever.¹

1474, Michaelmas Term.—Christopher Horbury sued Thomas Bayldon of Earlsheaton, husbandman, and twelve others, all of Earlsheaton or Horbury (including Robert Goodall, the “parysshe-clerk” of Horbury), for trespass. He complained that they had broken into his closes at Earlsheaton and Horbury, cut down trees and underwood worth £10, and damaged his grass to the value of £5 by putting cattle in it.²

1475, September 29.—Thomas Baledune was fined 4*d.* for not attending the election of the Graves.³

1475, October 20.—Nicholas Turton sued Thomas Baledune in the Wakefield Court, for debt. Thomas did not come, and the Bailiff of the Manor had seized a heifer [*juvena*] of his, worth 4*s.*, by way of distress. The action was settled, February 9, 1475-6.³

1483-4, March 18.—Henry Sayvell, son of Thomas S. of Holynegege, surrendered all his messuages, lands, etc., within the lordship of Wakefield, including 2 messuages, 1 toft, 3 bovates and 6 acres of land in Erlesheton and 1 rood of land in Mappellwellroide in Ossett, late of Thomas Baledon and Agnes his wife, to the use of Elizabeth widow of Robert Waterton, Esq., and his brother, Thomas Sayvell, and their heirs, upon trust to perform the uses of his last will.⁴

1485, October 8.—Thomas Baledon was fined 4*d.* for not attending the election of the Graves.⁵

This is the last note I have of Thomas; he was dead in 1493, leaving his wife, Agnes, surviving.

He left a son John, see below. I have no evidence of any other children.

1496, Easter Term.—Agnes Bayldon, widow, by Thomas Lister, her attorney, brought an action against Robert Chaloner, John Lake, Richard Snyder and John Haigh, to recover 20 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, in Ossett and Earlsheaton. She stated that her late husband (who is here by mistake called *Robert*) demised the property in question to Henry Saville, as he had a legal right to do, but without her consent, and that the defendants claimed through Saville. The Sheriff had ordered Nicholas Cressha, the King's Bailiff for the Liberty of Agbrigg and Morley, to take the property into the King's hands, and, as the defendants did not appear, it was adjudged that Agnes should recover possession.⁶

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² De Banco 852, Mich. 14 Edw. IV, m. 553; 853, Hil. 14 Edw. IV (1475), m. 35d.

³ Wakefield Court Rolls.

⁴ Note to will of Henry Sayvell, *Halifax Wills*, vol. 2, p. 202.

⁵ Wakefield Court Rolls.

⁶ De Banco 936, East. 11 Hen. VII, m. 167d; 938, Mich. 12 Hen. VII, m. 100, attorney roll, m. 3.

It is doubtful if John Brown of Earlsheaton bore arms; there was a family of the name at Wakefield who did, but their relationship to the Earlsheaton Browns is unknown, though it is not improbable that they were of the same stock. Robert Brown of Wakefield died in 1420, leaving a daughter and heir, Agnes, wife of William Gayrgrave; he had property in the graveships of Wakefield, Stanley and Thornes.¹ At the Visitation of 1584-5, the Gargraves of Swaythorpe [*sc.* Snapethorpe, near Wakefield] and Nostell were allowed to quarter for the arms of Brown, Sable, three lions passant in bend, between two cottises engrailed, silver. By a curious coincidence, Robert, son of William and Agnes Gargrave, married Alice, daughter of Richard Beaumont of Whitley.

JOHN BAILDON of Earlsheaton, 2.A., eldest son of Thomas, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 353], was born about 1444, or perhaps a little later. He was the first of a series of four successive Johns; there is great difficulty in separating them accurately, and this is aggravated by the fact that many of the Manor Rolls of Wakefield are in bad condition and defective at this period. I have failed to find the presentments of the death of any of them, and it is therefore possible that some of the following notes are allocated to the wrong John.

He was married before September 13, 1465.

1465, September 13.—See *ante*, p. 355.

1470, May 25.—John Baledune, by Robert Chaloner, a tenant of the manor, surrendered a messuage and a bovaté of land and meadow at Earlsheaton to Henry Sayvel and his heirs for ever.² This property is not the same as that mentioned in 1465, of which John was tenant in tail merely.

1481, Easter Term.—Thomas Beaumont, esq., complained that John Bayldon of Almondbury, yeoman, Richard Scammonden of Fenay in the parish of Almondbury, webster, and Henry Abney of Aberford, yeoman, had broken into his house at Whitley in the parish of Kirkheaton, and had carried off £30 in money and goods and chattels worth £10.³

Thomas Beaumont of Whitley was the son of Richard, son of Henry, son of Henry, father of Roger, father of Lawrence of the Oaks; he was thus second cousin to John Baildon's wife. From John's description as "of Almondbury" he appears to have been

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls; *Northern Genealogist*, vol. 6, p. 45.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

³ De Banco 876, East. 21 Edw. IV, m. 219; 877, Trin. 21 Edw. IV, m. 43d.; 878, Mich. 21 Edw. IV, m. 20d., 474.

living there, either with his father-in-law or on some property of his wife's.

1495, October 10.—John Baledun was a juror for Soothill, and again on April 23 and October 18, 1496.¹

1508, May 6.—John Baledon was one of the jurors for Soothill.¹ This note possibly relates to the son.

John was certainly dead in January, 1520-21, when an inquiry was ordered with regard to some of the Earlsheaton property [see below], and probably dead in Trinity Term, 1519, when his son John is called John "the elder" [see below].

John Baidon married Joan daughter of Lawrence Beaumont of the Oaks in Almondbury. He had issue

- (1) John; see below.
- (2) Probably, Lawrence; see below.
- (3) Possibly, Robert B. of Lepton; see *post*, The Baidons of Lepton.

There is some evidence that he married a second wife of the same Christian name; "Johana Baidon, widow, late wife of John Baidon," who was buried at Dewsbury, February 15, 1539-40, can only have been the widow of John, 2.A. She was probably considerably younger than her husband. Joan, the first wife, would have been close on 100 years old in 1540.

JOHN BAILDON of Earlsheaton, 3.A., son of John, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 358], was probably born about 1470.

1519, Trinity Term.—James Bramley complained of John Baidon, of Suttell [Soothill] the elder, labourer, John Baidon of Cawthorne,² the younger, labourer, Robert Baidon of Lepton, labourer, and Lawrence Baidon of Kyrkeburton, labourer, for breaking his close at Suttell, and seizing and taking away 2 oxen, one cow, one horse, one mare and one foal, worth £10.³ Robert and Lawrence were probably brothers of John B. the elder; John B. the younger was his son.

1520-21, January 17.—John Baledon paid the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield 12*d.* to have an inquiry by twelve tenants of the Graveship of Ossett whether certain lands and teneiments in Earlsheaton, formerly

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² Near Barnsley, about 9 miles from Earlsheaton.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 1025, Trin. 11 Henry VIII, m. 478*d.*; 1026 Mich. 11 Hen. VIII, m. 389*d.*

belonging to Thomas Baledon, lately in the tenure of Sir William Mirfield, and now in the occupation of James Bramley, were freehold or copyhold. The jury found that Bramley occupied a messuage and a bovaté of land and meadow, formerly of Thomas Baledon, and that they were copyhold, and owed a rent of 4*s.* a year.¹

1522, December 19.—It was certified that the land was seized into the lord's hands, and that Sir William Mirfield and his heirs had occupied the property as a free tenement for 12 years and more, in contempt of the lord and against the custom of the manor. Proclamations were ordered to be made for any one to come in and claim it.¹

1523, May 29.—John Baledon the younger claimed 2 messuages and a bovaté of land and meadow in Earlsheaton, lately in the tenure of Sir William Mirfield and formerly of Thomas Baledon, which had been taken into the lord's hands after due proclamations. The property was granted to John, his heirs and assigns for ever, and he paid a fine of 20*s.*¹

The use of "the elder" and "the younger" is often very confusing; a man might be described as "the elder" with regard to his son, or "the younger" with regard to his father, even after his father's death. I think that this note refers to John, 3.A., though it is quite possible that his son, John, 4.A., is referred to.

1524, June 15.—John Baledon was on a jury at Wakefield, and again in August, 1530.¹

1524, Michaelmas Term.—The Sheriff of Yorkshire produced, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, John Bayldon of Cawthorne, the younger, labourer, who had been outlawed at York Castle on October 28, 1521, at the suit of James Bramley [see above]. John pleaded a Statute passed on August 8, 1523, which acquitted him so far as the King was concerned, and was willing to answer Bramley in his personal action; William Bexley, Richard Cheyney, William Utworth and Peter Holden, all of London, yeomen, were his sureties. In Hilary Term, 1524-5, John appeared in person, and Bramley, by his attorney, complained that the said John, together with John Bayldon of Suttell [Soothill], the elder, Robert B. of Lepton and Lawrence B. of Kirkburton, labourers, had broken his close at Soothill on May 1, 1519 [etc., as before]. John denied the force and injury, and had license to imparl until Easter Term.²

1526, Trinity Term.—George Darcy, knt., William Gascoigne, knt., Richard Lyster, esq., Thomas Wentworth, esq., Walter Bradford and John Savell, complained that on January 22, 1524-5, John Bayldon of Earles Heyton, husbandman, broke their close and houses at Earles Heyton, and consumed and damaged their grass there, to the value of £10, by putting therein his horses, oxen, cows and sheep, and that he had ploughed up

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² C. P. Plea Roll 1045, Mich. 16 Hen. VIII, m. 110d.

belonging to Thomas Baledon, lately in the tenure of Sir William Mirfield, and now in the occupation of James Bramley, were freehold or copyhold. The jury found that Bramley occupied a messuage and a bovate of land and meadow, formerly of Thomas Baledon, and that they were copyhold, and owed a rent of 4s. a year.¹

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¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² C. P. Plea Roll 1045, Mich. 16 Hen. VIII, m. 110d.

10½ acres of their land; they claimed 20 marks [£13, 6s. 8d.] damages. In Michaelmas Term, John Bayldon appeared, by Thomas Rawson, his attorney, and said that the *locus* of the trespass was a messuage and a bovate of land, parcel of the manor of Wakefield; that on May 29, 1523 [see above], at the manor court, Richard Tempest, knt., then Steward of the manor, had granted the premises to John and his heirs; that the plaintiffs had entered under colour of letters patent granted to one John Stokys for life, who died before the grant to Bayldon, and that he, Bayldon, had thereupon broken in and entered, as well he might. The plaintiffs replied that long before the grant to John, one Agnes Bayldon was seised, and that she enfeofed one William Mirfeld, who enfeofed the plaintiffs, and that they remained seised until John ousted them; they denied that the property was parcel of the manor of Wakefield. The case came up for trial in 1527, at the Autumn Assizes at York, where Bayldon challenged the array of the jury panel because it was drawn up by William Middleton, knt., the Sheriff, who was a kinsman of Sir William Gascoigne, one of the plaintiffs, namely, son of Anne,¹ daughter of Elizabeth,² sister of William, father of William, father of Sir William, the plaintiff. The plaintiffs admitted the challenge, and the Coroner was ordered to summon a new jury.³

1533, October 11.—It was presented at the Wakefield Court that John Dysshelford had made a surrender of land at Ossett, out of Court, into the hands of John Baildon, to the use of William Lee, esq. This was in accordance with the custom of the manor. But John had retained the surrender for 18 months, without bringing it into Court for enrollment and payment of the fees; which was a contempt. The land was to be seized. A similar order was made with regard to a surrender from Dysshelford to John Wormewall the younger.⁴

1535, October 15.—William Dysshelford, by John Baildon, a tenant, surrendered land in Ossett to William Taylor.⁴

Undated; probably 1535.—“To the Kyng, our Sovereygne Lorde, in his most humble wyse shewyth and compleyneth onto youre most excellent Highnes your dayly orator and true ligeman, John Baledon, that where one Thomas Baledon and Agnes hys wyfe lately ware seised in theire demeane as of fee, as in the ryght of the seid Agnes, of one mesuage, sexe acres of lond and medow callyd Oxsegange-londe, and iij acres of lond and medowe callyd Rode-londe . . . in Erlysheton, witin the Graveshepe of Osset . . . by cople of Curte rolle, after the custome of the seide manere [Wakefield].” He then sets out the settlement

¹ Daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour of Hazlewood, and wife of Sir Peter Middleton of Stockeld; she is called Katherine in the Vavasour pedigrees.

² Daughter of Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, and wife of Sir Henry Vavasour of Hazlewood; she is called Joan or Jane in the Gascoigne and Vavasour pedigrees.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 1051, Trin. 18 Hen. VIII, m. 286; 1052, Mich. 18 Hen. VIII, m. 415; 1055 Trin. 19 Hen. VIII (1527), m. 439d.; 1059, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII (1528), m. 751.

⁴ Wakefield Court Rolls.

thereof [in 1465],¹ after their deaths, on their son, and heir, John Baledon, the plaintiff's father, and the heirs of his body. "And afters that, the seide Thomas Baledon and Agnes diede; after whoez dethe, the seide John dede take uppe alle the premiszez in the seide Curte atte Wakefylde, accordyng to the custome of the seide Manere, and so was therof seised in his demeane as of fee taylor . . . and afters that, the seide John had issue of hys body lawefully begotyn the seide John Baledon, nowe compleynaunte, and dyed; after whoez dethe, the premiszez dyssendyd, as of ryght it owe to dyssend, onto the seide John Baledon, nowe compleynaunte, as son and heire of the seide John Baledon, by vertue of the seide gift." He goes on to state that "one Dame Katereyne Baroughe, wydue, of hir owne wrong, w'ought eny maner goode grounde or cause resonable, abouthte the xij^t daye of Septembre in the xvij^{te} yeere of y^r most noble regne [18 Henry VIII, 1526], dede entre into the premiszez, and profytes therof by hyr extorte powere hathe taken onto thys daye, every yeere amountyng to the summe of xxvjs. viij^d., the whiche in the hole extendyth to the summe of xij^l.² and more, to the utter ondoying of yo^r seid powere orator. And forasmoche, most gracijs sovereygn, as the seid Dame Katereyn Burghe is a gret lady, havynge gret power, substans, and many kynnesfolke and fryndes, and yo^r seid besecher [*i.e.*, the plaintiff] is a very power man, and nott able to sue for hys remedy by due curse and ordure [course and order] of yo^r Curt in Wakefyld," he therefore asks for a commission "to summe worshippingfull gentylnen dwellyng wⁱⁿ the seid shere," directing them to summon the parties before them, and "to here and clerly determyne all the seid matters in varians dependyng bytwyxt the seid partiez, if theye can so doe, and if theye can not, thanne to injoyne the partye or partiez obstinate personally to appere byfore yo^r Most Honorable Councell in yo^r Whyte Halle at Westminster,³ . . . thanne and theyre to be further ordered accordyng to ryght and consciens. And your seid power oratour shall dayly preye to god for the preservation of your most excellent Highnes long to induer."

A Commission, dated at Greenwich, February 1 [? 1536], was issued to Sir Henry Savell, Sir Robert Nevell and Sir John Nevell. The two former certified that they had examined John Bayeldone and Dame Kateryne Borough at Dewesbure on April 22, and that Dame Kateryne had there "layd in her answare by wrytting apon her corporall othe."

The Answer of Dame Kateryne Borrowe stated that she was "redye to avowe and prove by gud evidences consernyng the premyses, that the said John Bayldon nor his heires hayth any ryght therunto, bott onely wyth force, and by the subtyll craft of the sayd John Baildon and his

¹ See *ante*, p. 355, where the parcels are given as two bovates of oxgang-land and six acres of Royd-land.

² This amount is just nine times 2*6s.* 8*d.*; nine years from 1526, therefore, gives us 1535 as the date of the bill.

³ This was a room adjoining Westminster Hall, in which the Court of Requests was held, and must not be confused with the palace subsequently known as Whitehall. See *Handbook to London*, Wheatley and Cunningham.

part takeres, hayth enterpryssyd¹ in to th' aforsaide landes and medowes nowe of layte, contrary [to] right or gud consiens." She goes on to state that one Sir William Myrfield, knight, "in his lyfe days boght and purchessyd all & every th'aforsaide landes & medowe in Erlshetton of one Agnes Bayldon, wedowe, wiche was right herrytor thereunto, wiche Agnes was wyfe unto one Thomas Baildon." Sir William was "peassably possessyd and seassyd in fee sympill," and suffered a recovery of the property, which he held for fifteen years, and then died, leaving William Mirfield, esquire, his son and heir. This William Mirfield was the husband of Dame Katherine, and he occupied the property for twelve years, and died seised thereof, "wythe owte dyssessor by any manner of person or persons, unto [until] now of layt tyme that, by the subtyll polucions and crafftye was [ways] mayd and persewyed by the same John Bayldon and his part takerrs, . . . the same John by force hayth entteryd oppon the same ix acres of land & medowe beforesaid, contrary [to] right and gud consiens, to the gret vexacion & troble of the same Dame Kateryn Borrowe, wedowe." She prays to be restored to peaceable possession, "wyth her ressnable costes & chargys to be hadd of the same John Baildon for his wrongfull pretenc," and remains the King's "dalye wedowe and bedwoman" [*i.e.*, bed-woman].

In his replication, John Baildon specifically denies all her statements, and states that Agnes Baildon had only a life estate, "for the seid londes ware Thomas Bayldon's londes in fee, and not Agnes Bayldon's londes."²

Sir William Mirfield here mentioned was of Mirfield and Howley, and was eldest son of Oliver Mirfield. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard FitzWilliam of Aldwark, and died May 30, 1508.³ Fifteen years back from this year would give 1493 as the latest date of his purchase from Agnes Baildon. The inquisition states that he had land [*i.e.*] at Heton, near Ossett. William Mirfield, the only son, was aged 22 at his father's death. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir James Harrington,⁴ and died without issue, November 25, 1520,⁵ twelve years after the death of his father. His widow married Sir Thomas Burgh or Borough, and was the defendant in the suit now under consideration. She was again a widow by 1537, and probably earlier;⁶ she died before February 29, 1552, when her will was proved.⁷

¹ To make an attempt or attack upon.

² Court of Requests, Hunt's series, bundle 3, no. 80; bundle 5, no. 81.

³ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, 24 Hen. VII, no. 53.

⁴ *Flower's Visitation*, p. 360.

⁵ Inq. post mortem, Chancery, 13 Hen. VIII, no. 65.

⁶ I have not ascertained when Sir Thomas Borough died.

⁷ See *The Early History of Howley*, by the author, *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, vol. 2, p. 105.

1100, Trinity Term. Sir John Wentworth, knight, complained on John Bayldon of Eylesheton, husbandman, that he, with force and arms, had broken the close and house of the plaintiff at Eylesheton, and had consumed and damaged his grass there to the value of 1000s. by depasturing cattle therein, and had overturned his soil with certain ploughs, whereby he lost the profit thereof for a long time.¹ On October 31, a writ of exigent was delivered to William Mannsell, the Deputy-Sheriff of Yorkshire, returnable on the octave of St. John Baptist, 1540.² In Trinity Term, 1540, Sir John appeared by his attorney, and said that the trespass was done on October 12, 1538, that the cattle put into the grass consisted of horses, oxen, cows, pigs and sheep, and that six acres of land had been ploughed up; he claimed £10 damages. John Bayldon appeared by Richard Goldthorp, his attorney, and denied the force and injury; he craved leave to imparl [that is, an adjournment with the object of coming to terms with the plaintiff] until Michaelmas Term. In that term, Bayldon [*sic*] again craved leave to imparl until Hilary Term, and then again until Easter Term.³ In Easter Term, 1541, the defendant again denied the force and injury, and as to this put himself on a jury; and as to the trespass, he said that the property in question consisted of a messuage, 16 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow, which land and meadow contain one bovate, which is customary land and parcel of the manor of Wakefield, and demised and demisable by the lord of the manor, by his Steward for the time being, to any person or persons willing to take it, in fee simple, fee tail, for term of life or years, or otherwise at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the manor; the King, being seised of the said manor in his demesne as of fee, in right of his crown of England, at a Court held on May 29, in the 15th year [1523; *ante*, p. 360], by one Richard Tempest, knight, then Steward, granted the said messuage and bovate of land and meadow by copy of Court Roll, to have and to hold to the said John Bayldon and his heirs, at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor, by virtue of which grant he was seised. Bayldon went on to plead that Wentworth claimed to hold the property by colour of certain letters patent of the King, made to him for life, long before the said grant to Bayldon, whereby nothing of the said tenement passed into Wentworth's possession before the time of the alleged trespass; nevertheless one John Wentworth took possession over Bayldon, who thereupon re-entered at the time alleged, and consumed his grass and ploughed his land, as was lawful for him to do; he was prepared to prove this; and claimed judgment. Wentworth said in reply that he was seised in his demesne as of fee until Bayldon committed the trespass, as aforesaid; he denied that the land was customary land. The Sheriff was ordered to summon a jury for Trinity Term, and subsequently for Michaelmas Term, *nisi prius* the Justices of Assize should sit at York. In Michaelmas Term, the Justices of Assize, Sir Christopher Jenney and John Hynde, sent this

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1102, Trin. 31 Hen. VIII, m. 201d.

² *Ibid.* 1103, Mich. 31 Hen. VIII, m. 20d., 224.

³ *Ibid.* 1106, Trin. 32 Hen. VIII, m. 209.

record, that the parties had appeared before them by their attorneys, and some of the jurors came and some did not [their names are given]. The jury was adjourned to Hilary Term, 1541-2, when the Sheriff had not sent the writ. Wentworth said that the Sheriff, Sir Henry Sayvell, was his kinsman, namely, son of John, son of John, son of John, father of Isabel [wife of Oliver Mirfield] mother of Joan, mother of the said John Wentworth, and he asked for a writ to the Coroner to distrain the jurors aforesaid and ten *tales*; which was granted, and the case adjourned to Easter Term.¹ In Easter Term, 1542, none of the jurors came, and a further adjournment was ordered to Trinity Term.² I have not found any further record of the case.

This appears to be a continuation of the dispute with Dame Katherine Borough. Sir John Wentworth was the son of Thomas Wentworth of Elmsall, by his wife Joan, daughter of Oliver Mirfield and sister of Sir William mentioned before. On the death of William Mirfield, Sir William's only son, in 1520, without issue, the Mirfield estates descended to his sister Elizabeth, who married first Robert Elland (dead 1522) and secondly Richard Jenkinson of Wakefield. She died without issue, March 15, 1531-2, when Sir John Wentworth, her first cousin, was found to be her heir.³

1542, November 24.—John Baildon (here called *senior*), surrendered the reversion after his death in 8 bovates of land and meadow and all his lands, meadows, and tenements in Earlsheaton, to the use of John Baildon, his son (here called *junior*), and his heirs for ever.⁴

John is probably the John "Baldon" who was buried at Dewsbury, November 6, 1544. There is no clue to his wife, unless she is the "Alis Baldon" buried there, July 12, 1538.

His children were

1. John; see below.
2. Probably Thomas; see below.

LAWRENCE BAILDON of Dewsbury and Kirkburton, 3.B., was probably a son of John Baildon of Earlsheaton, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 358], and Jane his wife, daughter of Lawrence Beaumont.

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1109, East. 33 Hen. VIII, m. 215, attorney roll, m. 7d.; 1110, Trin. 33 Hen. VIII, m. 203.

² *Ibid.* 1113, East. 34 Hen. VIII, m. 500.

³ Inq. post mortem, Exchequer, 23 & 24 Hen. VIII, William Mansell, Escheator, no. 18.

⁴ Wakefield Court Rolls.

1510, April 29.—Lawrence Baidon of Dewsbury, labourer, put himself in the King's grace in respect of certain trespasses and riots, whereof he was indicted. Fine assessed by the Justices at 4*s*.¹

1516, September 12.—Graveship of Holme. Lawrence Baidon paid 2*d*. for licence of concord with Robert Barbour in a plea of debt.²

1519, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 359.

1524, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 360.

Lawrence Baidon was buried at Dewsbury, June 3, 1540. He was probably the father of Lawrence Baidon of Emley [*post*, The Baidons of Emley].

JOHN BAILDON of Earlsheaton, 4.A., eldest son of John, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 359], was probably born about 1495.

1519, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 359. There is no reasonable doubt that John Baidon of Cawthorne the younger is this John 4.A.

1523, May 29.—See *ante*, p. 360.

1524, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 360.

1528, April 21.—Sessions at Halifax. John Baidon of Dewsbury, labourer, put himself in the King's grace as to certain trespasses whereof he was indicted. Fine 2*s*.; pledges Hugh Blaikey and Robert Barker of Selesden, yeomen.³ Silsden is in the parish of Kildwick, near Keighley. At the same time he was pledge for Alice Aikerod of Dewsbury, widow.

1541.—Thomas Clayton of Emley Woodhouse bequeathed "to the wif of John Belden one yewe hoge" [sheep]. Proved April 26, 1542.⁴

1542, November 24.—See *ante*, p. 365.

1552-3, March 24.—John Baidon the elder and John Baidon the younger, his son, and Janet [*Johanna*] his wife, surrendered a close of meadow called Nether-rydinge, and the moiety of another close called Over-rydinge, and 4 acres of arable land in Earlsheaton, then in the occupation of John B. the elder, to the use of John Nailer, his heirs and assigns, for 40 years, upon the terms of an indenture dated January 20, 1552-3.⁵ This was probably a mortgage.

1553, October 1.—Thomas Richardson and John Baidon were appointed Graves of Ossett.⁶

1553, October 6.—John Baidon was a juror at the Great Court at Wakefield.⁶

1553-4, March 2.—John Baidon the elder and John Baidon the younger and Janet [*Johanna*] his wife surrendered the lands comprised in the surrender of March 24, 1552-3, to John Nailer and his heirs.⁵ This

¹ Exchequer, K.R. Estreats, bundle 49, no. 5.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

³ Exchequer, K.R. Estreats, bundle 49, no. 5.

⁴ York Wills, vol. 11, fo. 598.

⁵ Wakefield Court Rolls.

appears to be a sale of the equity of redemption. In 1575, John Nailer dealt with this property, which he states he lately acquired on the surrender of John Baildon the elder, John Baildon the younger and Janet wife of the latter.¹

1554, June 7.—John Baildon surrendered a rood of land in the North-field at Earlsheaton to Matthew Speight, and half an acre there to Richard Speight.¹

1554, August 10.—John Baildon paid 2*l.* for licence of concord with Richard Diconson in a plea of debt.¹

1557, July 23.—John Baildon surrendered 4 roods of land in the field south of the Nether Butts, and 5 roods in . . . in the Graveship of Ossett, to Richard Speight. At the same Court, Speight surrendered one acre of land in the South field and an acre and half a rood in the North field beyond the Syke, to John Baildon, and his heirs. And at the same Court, John surrendered 3½ roods in the last named field, to Matthew Speight and his heirs.²

John Baildon was buried at Dewsbury, October 19, 1558. The Christian name is written "Joha," apparently a clerical error for John. "Agnes Baildone," buried there, December 11, 1549, was probably his first wife. He appears to have married a second wife, Alice Grave, August 5, 1550, who is probably the "Alison a Baldon," buried there, January 3, 1571-2.

His children were

1. John; see below.
2. Probably Charles; see below.
3. Probably Christopher; see below.
4. Probably Robert; see below.
5. Probably William; see below.

Alice Bayldon, who married John Raner, February 6, 1540-1, Margaret Baldon, who married John Bradforthe, November 5, 1549, Elizabeth Bayldone, who married William Nowell, August 17, 1550, and Dyonis Baildone, who married another William Nowell, October 14, 1550, were probably his daughters.

THOMAS BAILDON of Earlsheaton, 4.B., was probably a younger son of John, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 359].

1523, November 20.—Thomas Baledon was a tenant of Christopher Bradford's in the Graveship of Ossett.³

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² Wakefield Court Rolls; Duchy of Lancaster Court Rolls, bundle 132, no. 2030.

³ Wakefield Court Rolls.

Thomas Baildone was buried at Dewsbury, November 25, 1550

JOHN BAILDON of Earlsheaton, 5.A., eldest son of John, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 366], was probably born about 1520.

On May 9, 1541, John Bayldon married Janet Wormall at Dewsbury.

1545, October 26.—John Baildon the younger of Soothill paid 1*d.* subsidy on 20*s.* in goods.¹

1552-3, March 24.—See *ante*, p. 366.

1553-4, March 2.—See *ante*, p. 366.

1554-5, March 14.—John Wormewall and Alice his wife and Christopher Wormewall and Isabel his wife appeared by John Baildon.²

1565, November 2.—Richard Speight surrendered 4 acres 1½ roods of land at Earlsheaton, then in the occupation of John Baildon, and other land, to John, his heirs and assigns.²

1568, November 2.—John Baildon surrendered 8 acres and 1 rood of land, mostly lying in various fields in Earlsheaton, and including half an acre at Chickenley, near Soothill, to Richard Speight, his heirs and assigns.²

1566, November 8.—John Baildon of Earlsheaton surrendered 3 roods of land and meadow lying in . . . , and 2½ selions,³ called the Yngsande and Wynnysand, to Richard Speight, his heirs and assigns.²

1569, May 6.—John Baildon surrendered the reversion, after his death, in a messuage and 12 acres of land in Earlsheaton, then in his own occupation, to Richard Speight, his heirs and assigns.²

1571, William and John Baildon were tenants of Richard Speight at Earlsheaton.²

1571-2, March 14.—John Wormall surrendered the rents and profits of all his lands in the Graveship of Ossett to the use of Edward, son of Edward Wormall of Gawkethorpp [Gawthorpe, in Ossett], and Edward, Robert, John, Agnes, Elizabeth, Rosamund and Beatrice, the children of John Baildon of Heaton, and their assigns, for a period of ten years after his (John Wormall's) death, according to the tenor of his will, dated January 14, 1571-2.⁴

1575, April 6.—John Bayldon was fined 6*d.* for not making his fences.⁵

1575, (?) August.—John Bayldon was appointed joint or assistant Grave of Ossett.⁵

¹ Lay Subsidies, bundle 207, no. 186.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

³ A selion was a strip of land in an open common field, varying in size, but usually containing about half an acre.

⁴ Wakefield Court Rolls. The will cannot be found.

⁵ Wakefield Court Rolls.

John Bayldon was buried at Dewsbury, November 12, 1575.

He married (1) Janet daughter of John Wormall, May 9, 1541; "Jenyt wife of John Baldone" was buried May 19, 1557. They had issue

1. Edward "son of John Baldon of Heaton the younger," baptised August 28, 1545; see *post*, The Baidlons of Carlton.
2. Robert "son of John Baldon;" baptised January 9, 1547-8; see below.
3. John "son of John Baidlon;" baptised April 3, 1550; see below.
1. Elizabeth "daughter of John Baidlon the younger;" baptised July 15, 1541; living in 1572 [*ante*, p. 368].
2. Agnes "daughter of John Bayldon;" baptised February 26, 1542-3; living in 1572.
3. Rosamond "daughter of John Bayldon;" baptised January 30, 1552-3; living in 1572.
4. Beatrice, baptism not found at Dewsbury; living in 1572.
5. ? "Genet Bayldone," buried April 17, 1550, may have been another daughter of John's.

John "Beldon" married (2) Mary Wylkyngson, August 14, 1557. She was living in August, 1579, when she was described as "Mary Brodeley, late wife of John Baidlon" [*post*, p. 370]. She had issue

1. Anne "daughter of John Beldon," baptised May 1, 1560; probably the same as "Ann daughter of John Baylldonn" buried July 15, 1598.
2. Jane "daughter of John Bayldon," baptised May 15, 1564; "Janie Baidlon" married Thomas Wilson, May 20, 1588.
3. "Mare daughter of John Beldon," baptised August 4, 1566.

1579, July 28.—Richard Speight, by Robert Allott, gave *6d.* to have an inquiry as to what lands Richard Speight, his father, had and occupied on the day of his death, and how much of the same had been purchased of John Baidlon. The jury found that $2\frac{1}{2}$ selions in the Inge Sand, 2 acres¹, one acre in Kettle Edge Field, and one acre in Sike Field, occupied by the father at the time of his death, had been bought of John Bayldon. At the same Court, Richard Speight gave *6d.* for a further

¹ The Roll is in bad condition here.

inquiry as to what lands John Baildon had and held on the day of his death. The jury found that he held a messuage and two closes abutting on the house, containing 6 acres, a close beyond the street and another on this side of the street, containing 4 acres, a close of meadow called Rydinge, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and pasture for two cows, viz: a "Two Gye Gate," in the Whinninge Sand.¹

1579, August 18.—Marmaduke Speight² gave 6*d.* for an inquiry as to what lands and tenements Richard Speight the elder had at the date of his death³ which had belonged to John Bayldon, and how much of the same Widow Baildon then held. The jury found that Richard Speight and his assigns had about 10 acres, and that Mary Brodeley, late wife of John Bayldon, had about 5 acres, on the day that Speight died.⁴

NOTE ON THE WORMALLS.

The Wormalls were an old family in the manor and neighbourhood of Wakefield; Hugh, son of Nelle de Walronwalle occurs in the Court Rolls as early as 1286.⁴ The name is derived from the hamlet of Wulframwall, now Wormald, in Rishworth.⁶

One branch of the family settled in the graveship of Ossett, and they occur pretty frequently in the Court Rolls. In 1427 John Wornewall complained of John Grenewode of Grenewodle [Greenwoodley, in Heptonstall] and Richard Vicares of Herttshed [Hartshead] for lying in wait for him at Dewsbury and threatening him of life, limb and mutilation.⁶ Richard Wornewall was Grave of Ossett in 1465; Richard son of William Wornewall of Ossett, deceased, occurs in 1470, and Richard Wornewall, senior and junior, in 1477. In 1499, John Wormewall, son and heir of Richard W. junior, paid 8*s.* heriot for lands in Ossett. When John Wormall made his settlement in 1572 [*ante*, p. 368] he omitted to state the relationship of the beneficiaries to himself, and the will, to which he refers, cannot be found; it was not proved at York, and if, as appears probable, it related only to real estate, it did not require proving. He provided for a son of Edward Wormall and the seven surviving children of Janet (Wormall), wife of John Baildon. The documents cited below show beyond reasonable doubt that Edward and Janet were two of John Wormall's children.

1562-3—Bill [undated] of John Clayton, son and heir of William Clayton, claiming a messuage and certain copyhold lands in the graveship of Ossett and manor of Wakefield, of which his father was seised. When his father died, John was in the Queen's service at Liegh [*sic, sc. Leith*] in

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² Marmaduke son of Richard Spight was baptised at Dewsbury, March 15, 1542-3.

³ Richard Speight was buried at Dewsbury, May 21, 1578.

⁴ *Wakefield Court Rolls*, vol. 1, p. 230.

⁵ Watson, *Halifax*, p. 276; Crabtree, *Halifax*, p. 489; Goodall, *Place-Names of South-West Yorkshire*, 2nd ed., pp. 15, 305.

⁶ *Coram Rege* 666, Mich. 6 Hen. VI, m. 47, 96*d.*

Scotland,¹ and therefore could not come to be admitted. In his absence, one John Wormhall wrongfully entered, who is "a man of great lyvinge and greatlie frended and alyed with the homagers of the said maner and one of the best homagers."²

1562-3, February 3.—Answer of John Wormehalle. The plaintiff's father was seised, as stated, but about 27 Henry VIII [1535-6] he surrendered the property, by the hands of Thomas Grice and Bryan Jepson, to the use of Richard Pimonde. The surrender was not presented in open Court within 3 years, according to the custom of the manor, whereupon the premises were seized into the King's hands, and, after proclamations, were granted to Pimonde and his heirs. At a Court held on July 22, 1541, Pimonde surrendered the same to the defendant and Alice his wife,³ and the survivor of them, with remainder to Edward and Peter, their sons, and their heirs, who have enjoyed the same ever since.⁴

In 1579 lands formerly of William Clayton were in the possession of Thomas Wormall and Edward Bayldon, as heirs of John Wormall [*post*, p. 375], who was evidently dead; there is no burial at Dewsbury that can be attributed to him; "heirs" probably means in possession of his lands as tenants of the manor, and therefore liable to serve as grave. Thomas I take to have been heir-at-law, to whom the unsettled lands would descend. Edward Bayldon was probably liable as the eldest of the joint tenants under the 1572 settlement. Edward Wormall the younger was possibly dead, or he may have been an infant.⁵

John Wormall appears to be identical with the John Wormall of Wakefield, administration of whose personal estate was granted to his son Thomas, on February 16, 1574-5,⁶ which confirms the suggestion that Thomas was the heir-at-law.⁷ This Thomas seems clearly identical with the Thomas Wormall of High Soothill, whose will was dated June 21, and proved November 5, 1612; he was buried at Dewsbury, June 22, 1612. He mentions his wife Margaret, sons Richard, Thomas and John, nephews William and John Wormall, niece Margaret, sister of William, nephew Robert Bayldon, and grandchild Thomas "Amler."⁸ This fortunate reference to Robert Bayldon as a nephew fixes Thomas Wormall as a brother of Janet Wormall, who married John Baildon. The nephews John and William Wormall were sons of William W. (baptised 1546 and 1551), which gives another brother.

The wills of John Wormwell of Wakefield (proved November 18, 1520), John Wormall of Earlsheaton (proved February 14, 1550-1), and

¹ Leith was burnt by the English in 1541.

² A homager was one who held lands by homage; hence it is often used to denote a manorial tenant.

³ Alice wife of John Wormemalde was buried at Dewsbury, June 3, 1571.

⁴ Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, Eliz., vol. 58, nos. 29-35.

⁵ Edward son of Edward Wormwall was baptised at Dewsbury, May 4, 1561; it is not certain that this is John's beneficiary. Edward Wormwall was buried there, July 29, 1561.

⁶ Pontefract Act Book.

⁷ Edward and Peter may have been older, but, if so, were evidently dead without issue.

⁸ York Wills, vol. 32, fo. 223.

Richard Wormall of Dewsbury (proved March 19, 1559-60), do not throw any further light on the question.¹

Another branch of the family settled at Almondbury, where Isaac Wormall built an interesting house in 1631; this is still standing, and is known as Wormall or Wormall's Hall. He was buried in the church in 1642, where there is a tomb-stone to his memory, with the arms, azure, a fess ermine between three boars' heads couped silver,² but these arms do not appear in any list of arms so far as I can discover.

Christopher Wormall of Lambeth entered a pedigree at the Visitation of Surrey in 1623, his father being Christopher W. of Pontefract, and his grandfather Thomas W. of Wakefield; no arms were recorded.³

CHARLES BAILDON of Dewsbury, 5.B., was probably a son of John, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 366].

Four children of his were baptised at Dewsbury.

1. Agnes "Bayldon," February 12, 1540-1.
2. "Antone Baldon," August 17, 1547.
3. John "Baldon," October 24, 1549; buried (Baldone) December 28, following.
4. Rosamond "Bayldone," February 12, 1550-1.
5. ? "Sebell Beldon," who married Robert Wykyngson [? Wilkinson], May —, 1560, was probably another daughter.

There are no other entries in the Dewsbury Register that I can attribute to any of them, and I have found none elsewhere.

CHRISTOPHER BAILDON of Earlsheaton, 5.C., was probably a younger son of John, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 366].

1560, September 30.—Thomas Wentworth of Goxhill, co. Lincoln, esq., granted to Richard Thorpe of Sowthowrum, co. York, clothier, the manor of Hopton, with a capital messuage or mansion, half a barn containing 8 "postes," and certain lands [specified] in Hopton in the township and parish of Myrfeild, co. York, now in the several tenures or occupations of Alice Hepworth, widow, Henry Hepworth, Joan Hepworth, widow, and Adam Herrope; Also the yearly rent of 3*l.* and the services due to me from a messuage and certain lands and tenements now or late of Christopher Bayldon in Earlsheaton, co. York, and the rent of 1*l.* and the services due from lands and tenements of Robert Ball in Earlsheaton: To hold unto and to the use of the said Richard Thorpe, his heirs and assigns

¹ York Wills, vol. 9, fo. 123; 13, fo. 688; 16, fo. 13.

² Hulbert, *Almondbury*, vol. 1, pp. 24, 47, 136.

³ *Harleian Soc.*, vol. 43, p. 169.

for ever. Appointment of Thomas Clerkson of Morley and John Hanson of Rastrick, yeomen, to deliver seisin.

Signed "p me Thomam Wentworthe." Seal defaced.¹

1575, April 16.—Christopher Bayldon was fined 6*d.* for not making his fences.²

Agnes wife of Christopher Baldon was buried July 20, 1546.

He had a daughter, Jane or Janet; Richard Hopton and Genett Bayldon were married October 12, 1563.

Christopher was dead in June, 1580; not buried at Dewsbury.

1580, June 17.—Jane Hopton, daughter of Christopher Baildon, deceased, and late wife of Richard Hopton, surrendered the reversion after her death in a cottage and a rood of land on the High-bank-top in Earlsheaton, to Richard Speight, son and heir of Richard Speight the younger, deceased.²

ROBERT BAILDON, 5.D., was probably a younger son of John, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 366].

1562, September 17.—Thomas and William Aykeroid surrendered half a close of land in the graveship of Ossett, into the hands of Robert Baildon, to the use of Robert Lee and his heirs.²

WILLIAM BAILDON of Earlsheaton, 5.E., was probably another son of John, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 366].

1571.—William and John Baildon were tenants of Richard Speight at Earlsheaton.²

1571, October 26.—The Grave of Ossett certified that he had seized into the hands of the Lady, the Queen, all the messuages, lands, etc., of William Bayldon, as commanded at the last Court. Wherefore proclamation was made that any one who claimed to hold the same should come in.¹

His first wife was named Anne; she was buried May 29, 1564. The marriage is not recorded at Dewsbury. They had issue

1. John; not baptised at Dewsbury; John son of William Beldon buried there July 17, 1560.
2. Grace daughter of William Bayldon baptised January —, 1563-4; Edward Ouldroyd and Grace Bayldon married October 13, 1588.

¹ In the author's collection, from the Coleman MSS.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

William Baidon and Gennett Scayve [Scaife] were married October 15, 1564.

3. Ma'duke [? Marmaduke] son of William Bayldonn was baptised November 11, 1566.

William Bayldone was buried March 18, 1586-7.

"William Baidon wyfe" was buried August 13, 1565.

EDWARD BAILDON, 6.A., eldest son of John, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 368], was baptised as "son of John Baldon of Heaton the younger," August 28, 1545. He settled at Carlton, near Barnsley, in the parish of Royston, about 9 miles from Earlsheaton, before December 10, 1576. See *post*, The Bayldons of Carlton.

ROBERT BAILDON of Earlsheaton, 6.B., second son of John, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 368], was baptised at Dewsbury, January 9, 1547-8.

1571-2, March 14.—See *ante*, p. 368.

1612, June 21.—Will of Thomas Wormall of High Soothill, yeoman. "To Robert Bayldon, my nephew, 5s., one payre of whole blacke breeches, and a lether dublett."¹

1614, Michaelmas Term.—Robert Baidon sued Thomas Wormall and William Speight of Earlsheaton, clothiers, for a debt of £6.²

Robert Beldon and Janet Bynnes were married at Mirfield, October 21, 1576. They had issue

1. Thomas son of Robert Bayldon, baptised at Dewsbury, August 31, 1577.
2. Alice daughter of Robert Baldon, baptised at Dewsbury, April 16, 1582.

Jennett wife of Robert Bayldon was buried at Dewsbury, January 13, 1607-8.

Robert Bayldon, "an ould man," was buried at Dewsbury, April 13, 1634.

Sibell Bayldonn who married William Lambe, February 23, 1595-6, was probably another daughter of Robert's.

JOHN BAILDON of Ossett, 6.C., third son of John, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 368], was baptised at Dewsbury, April 3, 1550.

1571-2, March 14.—See *ante*, p. 368.

¹ York Wills, vol. 32, fo. 223.

² C. P. Plea Roll 1942, Mich. 12 James I, m. 172.

1580, Easter Term.—Richard Hyggyn sued Robert Townend of Ossett, labourer, John Baldon of Ossett, labourer, [and others, of Ossett], for breaking his close at Ossett, and consuming and damaging his grass there, to the value of 100s. by depasturing cattle therein.¹

John Beldon and Alis Tayller were married, July 15, 1582.

"John Bayldon buried his wife" at Dewsbury, August 19, 1585.

No children of his were baptised at Dewsbury, nevertheless I think that he was probably the father of John Bayldon who married Frances Leake, May 5, 1611, and of Ann Bayldon who married John Denison, Nov. 5, 1611, both at Dewsbury.

SECTION II.—THE BAYLDONS OF CARLTON AND ROYSTON.

As most of the descendants of this branch of the family have for well over a century spelled their name Bayldon, I have adopted that spelling throughout this section, while indicating variations in Parish Registers and other documents. Parish Register entries are from Royston unless otherwise stated.

EDWARD BAYLDON of Carlton, 6.A., eldest son of John Baildon of Earlsheaton, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 368], was baptised (Baldon) at Dewsbury, August 28, 1545.

1571-2, March 14.—See *ante*, p. 368, where he is mentioned in the surrender of John Wormall, his mother's father.

His wife's name was Agnes, to whom he was married probably in 1576 or earlier; I have not found any record of the marriage.

He moved to Carlton, in the parish of Royston, prior to December 10, 1576, when his eldest daughter, Ann, was baptised at Royston.

1579, August 18.—The heirs of John Wormall, namely, Thomas Wormall and Edward Bayldon, were elected Graves of Ossett for the ensuing year, in respect of lands formerly belonging to William Clayton. Thomas Wormall was sworn.² He was probably the son and heir of John Wormall, father of Janet wife of John Baildon [*ante*, p. 371].

1579, Michaelmas Term.—George Wilson sued George Horneclaffe of Hodrodd [Hodroyd near Barnsley], husbandman, and Edward Bayldon of Carleton, joiner, for a debt of £5, 13s. 4d.³

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1376, East. 22 Eliz., m. 1086.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 1362, Mich. 21-2 Eliz., m. 941d.

1580, Easter Term.—Richard Hyggyn sued Robert Townend of Ossett, labourer, John Baldon of Ossett, labourer, [and others, of Ossett], for breaking his close at Ossett, and consuming and damaging his grass there, to the value of 100s. by depasturing cattle therein.¹

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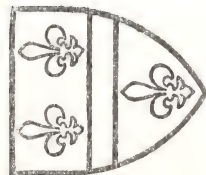
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¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1376, East. 22 Eliz., m. 1086.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 1362, Mich. 21-2 Eliz., m. 941d.



Baidon of Earlsheaton, etc.

1.—(A) Thomas Baidon of Earlsheaton, *j. n.*; probably identical—Agnes, da. and heir of John Brown of with Thomas B. of Baidon, *to. C.* [*will*, p. 186]; born Earlsheaton; born 1424 or 1425; 1426—*cir.* 1410; 1449-1485; dead 1493. [p. 353]

2.—(A) John Baidon; 1465-1495;—¹Joan, da. of Lawrence—²(?) Joan; bur. 1540. dead 1519. [p. 358] Beaumont.

Silvers, a few between three fleurs-de-lis gules.

3.—(A) John Baidon; 1519—¹(?) Alice; died 1538. 1542; died 1544. [p. 359]

(C) Robert Baidon. See The Baidons of Lepton.

4.—(A) John Baidon; 1519-1556;—Agnes; died ²Alice Grave; mar. 1550; (B) Thomas Baidon; 1523; bur. (C) Lawrence Baidon. See The Baidons of Emley. died 1558. [p. 366] bur. 1572.

5.—(A) John Baidon; 1541-1575; died 1575. [p. 368] (B) Charles;—²Mary Wor- kinson, 1551. [p. 372] (C) Christopher;—Agnes; 1546-1575; died 1580. 1546. [p. 372] (D) Robert; 1562; [p. 373] (E) William;—¹Anne;—²Janet Scayve; bur. 1564. 1571; bur. 1587. [p. 373]

6.—(A) Edward Baidon; bapt. 1545. See The Baidons of Carlton. (B) Robert Baidon; bapt.—¹Janet Byrnes; 1548; bur. 1634. [p. 374] bur. 1608.

(C) John Baidon; bapt.—Alice Tayller; bur. 1585. [p. 374] Five daughters.

Three daughters.

1581, November 1.—Bill of complaint of Edward Baildon of Carleton, joiner, addressed to Sir Ralph Sadler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He recites that his father, John Baildon the younger of Earles Heaton, clothier, deceased, was in his lifetime seised of certain copyhold lands in Earl's Heaton, including a messuage and an oxgang of land and meadow, and divers other lands and tenements, and died seised of the same about seven years before.¹ This property descended or ought to have descended to Edward, as son and heir. But the copies of the Court Rolls and other evidences relating thereto, "and proving or inducing to prove yo^r said Orator's estate, right, title and interest of, in and to the same, are by casuall means comen to the hands, custodie and possession of one Richard Speight, Robart Allot, Marmaduke Speight, George Speight, Thomas Aykroyde, Will^m Aykeroid, Thomas Wormall, Rob^t Birkbie and Thomas Hirste, of Earles Heaton aforesaide, yomen, who, by color of the having therof, have not onlie wrongfullie entered into the saide messuages and premisses, and therof disseised and expulsed yo^r saide poore Orator, and the yssues and proffitts therupon arising converted and tooke to their or some of their owne proper uses," but they have also made "divers and sundrie secreet and fradulent estates and conveyances to them selves and others contrarie to all right, equitie and good conscience, and to the utter disherison of yo^r honor's saide poore orator for ever," if he be not aided by the Court. He goes on to pray that the question may be tried in the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, the manor of Wakefield being parcel of the Duchy, and not "by the tennants of the saide Graveshipp [of Ossett], where yo^r poore orator dwteth to have anye indifferent triall, and the rather for that the saide Richard Speight [and the others] be men of great welth, kynred or aliens w^t all or the greatest parte of the coppieholders and customarie tennants wthin the saide Graveshipp of Ossett, and contrariwise yo^r saide poore orator ys a verie poore man and of smalle acquaintance." This bill was signed by John Saville, afterwards Baron of the Exchequer.²

1582, October 5.—The jury presented that John Bayldon, lately deceased, died seised of a messuage and a bovate of land and meadow in Earlesheaton, in the Graveship of Ossett, formerly belonging to Thomas Bayldon, and that no one had made fine for entry after his death. The Grave of Ossett was ordered to seize the property. On December 14, 1582, it was certified that this had been done.³

1582-3, March 20.—Edward Bayldon, son and heir of John Bayldon, and kinsman and heir of Thomas Bayldon, paid a fine of 10s., and was duly admitted.³

1583, October 25.—Edward Bayldon and Agnes his wife surrendered 4 acres and a rood of land at Erlesheaton to George Speight.³

¹ It was only six really; John was buried Nov. 12, 1575.

² Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, vol. 120, B. 20. John Saville was the builder of Methley Hall and ancestor of the Earls of Mexborough.

³ Wakefield Court Rolls.

1584, Easter Term.—Robert Allott sued John Brodley of Earles Heaton, clerk, and Edward Bayldon of Carleton, joiner, for breaking his close at Earles Heaton, and damaging and consuming his grass there, to the value of £10, by depasturing cattle therein.¹ Brodley may have been Mary Baidlon's second husband, see *ante*, p. 370.

1584, Easter Term.—Richard Carter and Grace his wife and John Hirste sued Edward Bayldon of Carleton, joiner, on a similar claim.²

1584, May 15.—Edward Bayldon surrendered 3 selions of land in the graveship of Ossett, containing by estimation 3 roods, to Thomas Aykeroyd.³

1584-5, January 15.—Edward Bayldon sued Thomas Archer in the Wakefield Court.³

1585-6, Hilary Term.—James Grene sued Edward Bayldon or Baidlon of Carleton, yeoman or joiner, and John Walker of Santynglay, yeoman, for a debt of 56s.⁴ Santingley is in the parish of Wragby, near Wakefield.

1588, Easter Term.—John Warde sued Edward Beldon of Carleton, joiner, for a debt of 46s. 8d.⁵

1588, Easter Term.—Francis Stringer and Dorothy his wife, executrix of the will of Cuthbert Fleminge, gent., sued Edward Baldon or Baidlon of Carleton, innkeeper or joiner, for a debt of 100s.⁶ The will of Cuthbert Flemynge of Sharleston, gent., was proved October 29, 1585.⁷

Edward Bayldon was buried August 10, 1591. He died intestate; administration of the goods, etc., of Edward Baidlon, late of Carleton, was granted to Agnes, his widow, December 14, 1591.⁸

I have not found the record of his marriage; his wife was probably a Rishworth. They had issue:

1. "Francis Bayldon," baptised May 30, 1579. See below.
2. "Rysheworth Bayldon," baptised April 26, 1584. See below.
1. "Ann Beldon," baptised December 10, 1576.
2. ? "Isabell Bayldon," who married Roger Thewles, August 4, 1594.
3. ? "Isabell Beldon," who married Charles Hill, May 14, 1602.

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1425, East. 26 Eliz., m. 1059.

² *Ibid.*, m. 1070d.

³ Wakefield Court Rolls.

⁴ C. P. Plea Roll 1455, Hil. 28 Eliz., m. 997.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1470, East. 30 Eliz., m. 1498.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1471, East. 30 Eliz., m. 1751.

⁷ York Wills, vol. 23, fo. 109.

⁸ York, Doncaster Act Book.

I cannot explain these two Isabels. None of the baptisms mentions the father's name.

FRANCIS BAYLDON of Carlton, 7.A., eldest son of Edward, 6.A. [*ante*, p. 375], was baptised May 30, 1579.

1601, Easter Term.—Francis Stringer sued Francis Bayldon of Woodchurch, carpenter, Thomas Glover, "copper" [? cooper], and Robert Whittakers, carpenter, both of "Wakefeild out Woodsyde," for a debt of £9, 13s. 4d.¹ Woodchurch or Woodkirk is 3 miles north of Dewsbury and 5 miles north-west of Wakefield; Francis Bayldon's stay there cannot have been a very long one, since he was married at Royston in 1607.

He was churchwarden of Royston in 1640.

1656-7, February 12.—In the name of God, Amen! I, Francis Beldon of Carlton in the parish of Royston, joyner, knoweing that nothing is more certen then death and nothing more uncerteine then the tyme of death, doe make this my last will and testament in manner and forme followeing. First and principally I give and bequeath my soule into the hands of God, my creator, trusting that by the death and passion of Jesus Christ, my alone Saviour, to have free pardon and forgiveness of all my sinns; and my body I comitt to the earth, whereof itt was made, to be buried in the church yard at Royston or els where at the discretion of my freinds. And for my worldly estate, I give and bequeath the same as followeth, viz':—Item, I give and bequeath unto my sonne, Richard Beldon, tenn shillings in full satisfaccion of his child's part and portion. [Similar bequests of 10s.] to my sonne Joseph Beldon, my daughter Ann Rayner wiefe of Jonathan Rayner, my daughter Sarra Breares, wiefe of John Breare [*sic*], my daughter Isabell Knowles, wiefe of John Knowles, and my daughter Bridgett Birkenshawe, wiefe of Thomas Birkenshawe. To every grandchild living at my death 12d. Moreover I give and bequeath unto my sonne, Joseph Beldon, one great stone trough lyeing in my backside, one little stone trough in the kitchin, all the glasse in and about the howse, one bedstedd in the parlour where I doe lye, all the shelves and seats in and about my howse, all these I doe freely give unto my sonne Joseph, beside the legacy above mencioned. Item, I give and bequeath unto Mary Beldon, my beloved wiefe, all the rest of my goods and estate, whom I doe appoint my sole executor of this my last will and testament, hopinge that she will performe this my last will and testament according to this my minde. Witnesses: John Whaites, Joseph Hinchcliffe. Proved February 12, 1657-8, by Mary Beldon, relict and sole executrix.²

"Francis Baidon of Carelton" was buried February 18, 1656-7.

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 1663, East. 43 Eliz., m. 2074.

² P. C. C., Wootton, fo. 66.

Francis "Beldon" and "Marie Rylve" were married October 10, 1607. They had issue:

1. Richard Bayldon, baptised April 10, 1613; mentioned in his father's will; perhaps identical with Richard Baildon of Wakefield. See *post*, The Baidons of Wakefield.
2. Joseph Bayldon; not baptised at Royston; perhaps a twin with Isabel. See below.
1. Ann Bayldon; baptised December 10, 1609; probably died young.
2. "Sara daughter of Francis Beldon of Carleton," baptised February 2, 1614-5; "Sara Baildon" married John Breare, May 6, 1650; mentioned in her father's will.
3. "Jenith Beldon of Carleton," baptised October 27, 1618; "Geneta Bayldon de Carelton" buried March 5, 1652-3.
4. "Elizabeth Beldon of Carleton," baptised October 25, 1619; not mentioned in her father's will; probably died young.
5. "Anne Beldon of Carleton," baptised November 10, 1621; Anne "Baildon" married Jonathan Rayner, December 14, 1646; mentioned in her father's will.
6. "Issabell Beldon of Carleton," baptised June 2, 1622; "Issabel Baildon" married John Knowles, September 14, 1648; mentioned in her father's will.
7. "Brigett daughter of Francis Baildon of Carleton," baptised October 17, 1624; Bridget Baildon married Thomas Birkinshawe, May 26, 1653; mentioned in her father's will.

Mary Baildon of Carleton, probably the widow of Francis, was buried February 24, 1667-8.

"Francis Bayldon's wife's mother of Carelton" was buried November 30, 1632.

RISHWORTH BAYLDON of Carlton, 7.B., second son of Edward, 6.A. [*ante*, p. 375], was baptised April 26, 1584.

"Rychford Baildon of Carelton" was buried June 13, 1626.

1627, April 11.—Administration of the personal estate of Rishworth Bayldon of Carlton was granted to Thomas Anderson of Barnsley.¹

I have not found the record of his marriage. He had issue:

¹ Doncaster Act Book.



Janet Baykdon of Carlton.
Mother of Roger Baykdon.

In the possession of Mrs. D. H. Baykdon of Richmond, Surrey.

"Michael sonne of Roysworth Beldon of Carleton," baptised February 2, buried February 3, 1616-7.

"Geneta Bayldon of Carleton," buried January 25, 1646-7, was possibly Rishworth's widow.

JOSEPH BAYLDON of Carlton, 8.B., second son of Francis, 7.A. [*ante*, p. 379]; his baptism is not recorded at Royston. If his age is correctly given in the note below, he would seem to have been a twin with his sister Isabel, but such statements in depositions are not very trustworthy.

1656-7, February 12.—See *ante*, p. 379.

He was churchwarden of Royston in 1659.

1662, October 16.—Deposition taken at Barnsley, Sir William Willoughby, Bart., plaintiff, and John Wood and Richard Ayre, defendants. Joseph Bayldon of Carleton, yeoman, aged 40 or thereabouts. He knows both the defendants, but not the plaintiff. He knows the mill or mills of the defendant Wood in Monke Bretten. "Hee was by and present when Edward Farborne, by the appoyntm^t of the compl^t (as the said Edward Farborne affirmed), gave the def^t Richard Ayre a discharge from fetching or carryeing corne or loades from Barnsley to the Smythy Mills, being the mills of the def^t John Wood, and then in the occupation of the said Richard Ayre, and that the said M^r Ayre answered hee would take noe discharge from him until his M^r or his servants stopped his horses."¹

1673.—Joseph Bayldon was Collector for the Hearth Tax, and paid tax on one hearth.²

1680, November 9.—Joseph Bayldon of Carleton was buried. Ann Shaw of the same town did make oath the xij day of November, before Jasper Blytheman, esquire, that hee was buried only in woollen; Martha March and Ann Broadhead did set their hands and seals to the said affidavit as witnesses.

1681, April 25.—Administration of the personal estate of Joseph Bayldon of Carlton was granted to Jennett Bayldon, the relict.³

Joseph "Baildon" and Jenett Addye were married July 30, 1644.

Mr. Daniel Henry Bayldon of Richmond, Surrey, has an oil painting, having on the back of the stretcher a paper label inscribed (apparently in an early eighteenth century hand) "Janet Addye who married Joseph Bayldon, esq., of Carlton, Royston, Yorkshire."

¹ Exchequer Depositions, Mich. 14 Charles II, no. 24.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 218, no. 217; bundle 262, no. 13.

³ Doncaster Act Book.

This portrait, though nicely painted, is not the work of a first-class artist, nor (it seems clear) was Joseph Bayldon in a position to pay much for his wife's picture; at the same time I see no reason to doubt that it is genuine. I have read somewhere (but unfortunately have mislaid the reference) that second and third rate artists in London and elsewhere made a practice of painting, in their spare time, pictures of men, women and children in various costumes, leaving the faces blank; that in the slack season they carted these partially finished canvasses round the country to the smaller gentry and well-to-do yeomen, farmers, and the like, and for a very small fee painted in the features, the sitter choosing from the artist's stock such costume as took his or her fancy. I think that some such theory is necessary to explain this and several other portraits to which I shall refer later.¹

They had issue:

1. Francis son of Joseph Baildon, baptised May 18, 1645. See below.
2. Joseph son of Joseph Baildon, born January 17, baptised February 14, 1655-6. See below.
3. Roger son of Joseph Bayldon, baptised May 2, 1661. See below.
1. Isabel daughter of Joseph Bayldon, baptised January 31, 1646-7; Isabel Bayldon buried May 24, 1647.
2. Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Baildon, baptised July 16, 1648.
3. Anne daughter of Joseph Beldon, baptised December 22, 1650; Thomas Rogers of Darton and Anne Bayldon of Carlton were married February 26, 1673-4.
4. Mary daughter of Joseph Baildon, born March 2, baptised March 30, 1654; Edward Crawshaw and Mary Bayldon, both of Carlton, were married June 30, 1692.
5. Jane daughter of Joseph Bayldon, born March 2, baptised April 1, 1658; Henry Wilkinson of Felkirk and Jane Bayldon were married April 20, 1684.

¹ Goldsmith, in *The Vicar of Wakefield* (chap. 16), gives an amusing account of the painting of the "family-piece" of the worthy vicar, his wife and children, in emulation of Neighbour Flamborough's family, who "had lately got their pictures drawn by a limner, who travelled through the country, and took likenesses for fifteen shillings a head." Mrs. Primrose bargained for plenty of diamonds in her stomacher and hair, Olivia was "dressed in a green Joseph richly laced with gold," while Moses was "dressed out with a hat and white feather."



Roger Bayldon of Carlton.

Born 1660. Died 1717.

From the oil painting in the possession of Daniel Henry Bayldon.

FRANCIS BAYLDON of Carlton, 9.A., eldest son of Joseph, 8.B. [*ante*, p. 381], was baptised May 18, 1645.

Francis Bayldon of Carlton was buried March 10, 1692-3.

He married Mary Simpson of Carlton, July 26, 1683.

They had issue :

Anne or Jane daughter of Francis Baidon, baptised September 6, buried September 7, 1684.

JOSEPH BAYLDON of Carlton, 9.B., second son of Joseph, 8.B. [*ante*, p. 381], was born January 17, and baptised February 14, 1655-6.

Joseph Bayldon was buried September 10, 1721.

He married Jane Rogers of Carlton, December 1, 1689. Jane Bayldon of Carlton, widow, was buried August 24, 1740. They had issue :

1. Elizabeth, baptised September 20, 1690.
2. Jane, baptised October 24, 1692.
3. Mary, baptised March 25, 1695. She is probably the Mary Bayldon of Carlton who married George Goodyear of the parish of Womersley, near Pontefract, November 30, 1740.
4. Anne, baptised July 31, 1697. Anne Bayldon married William Lewis of Barmber [probably Barnbrough, near Doncaster], farmer, May 31, 1720.

ROGER BAYLDON of Carlton, 9.C., third son of Joseph, 8.B. [*ante*, p. 381], was baptised May 2, 1661. Mr. Daniel Henry Bayldon of Richmond, Surrey, has an oil painting of a youth, having on the back of the stretcher a paper label inscribed (apparently in an early eighteenth century hand) "Roger son of Joseph Bayldon, Carlton, Yorkshire."¹

Roger Bayldon was buried January 26, 1736-7. There is a tomb-stone, not far from the south-east corner of Royston Church, to the memory of Roger Bayldon and his wife, their son Joseph, and some of Joseph's children; the part of the inscription relating to Roger and his wife is illegible.

Roger Bayldon married Sarah Firth of Carlton, November 17,

¹ See *ante*, p. 382.

1692. Sarah Bayldon, widow, was buried October 20, 1740. They had issue:

1. Joseph (Baildon), born August 16, 1693. See below.
2. John, baptised, July 4 [?], 1695; buried [Baildon] June 27, 1703.
3. John, baptised January 27, 1704-5. See *post*, The Bayldons of Royston, p. 400.

JOSEPH BAYLDON of Carlton, 10.A., eldest son of Roger, 9.C. [*ante*, p. 383], was born August 16 and baptised September 20, 1693.

1748-9, March 1.—Will of Joseph Baildon of Carlton in the parish of Royston, yeoman. To my eldest son, John Baildon, my messuage in Moss in the parish of Campsall, with its closes, etc. To my brother, John Baildon of Royston, yeoman, all my goods, cattle, utensils of husbandry, etc., upon trust to permit Martha, my wife, to enjoy the same during widowhood, for the better bringing up of my sons John, Joseph and Richard Baildon and my daughter, Sarah Baildon; but if my wife marry again, then my trustee shall pay her £100 in lieu of dower, and manage my estate for my children. Residue to my said children as my wife shall appoint, and in default, equally. Martha, my wife sole executrix. Witnesses: Frances, Ann and William Crookes. Proved July 21, 1761, by the said Martha Baildon.¹

1750, October 10.—Depositions in the suit of Ridgeway Pitt, Earl of Londonderry, against Thomas Hutchinson and others, concerning the tithes in the parish of Royston.

Joseph Bayldon of Carleton, husbandman,² aged 50.³ He knows the manor of Carleton, having been born in the said town of Carleton and lived there ever since. All the farmers in Carleton pay tithes in kind to the impropriators of the parish of Royston (except tithes of hay, for which there is a modus), except a few lands and tenements which are exempt. This deponent's father was also born in Carleton, and this deponent has frequently heard him say as above.

John Bayldon of Royston, husbandman, aged 45. He was born at Carleton, and has lived there or at Royston all his life. He is one of the lessees of the impropriators, and collects the tithes of the townships of Carleton and Royston, and has done so for 15 years. He deposes as above as to the payment of tithes. His father, Roger Baildon [*sic*], was born at Carleton, and died there in 1735 [*sc.* 1736-7], aged 74 [*sc.* 75].⁴

¹ York Wills, vol. 106, fo. 29.

² *I.e.* tenant-farmer.

³ He was really 57.

⁴ Exchequer Depositions, Mich. 24 Geo. II, no. 5.

Joseph Bayldon died February 14 and was buried February 17, 1761.

Inscription on the tomb-stone of Roger and Sarah Bayldon [*ante*, p. 383]. Some lines illegible.

Also here was interred the body of Joseph Bayldon, son of the above persons, who died February 14th, 1761, aged 67 years.

Also near lieth 3 of his children, Joseph [died] August 17th, 1751, [aged] 21; Sarah [died] January 7th, 1761; Thomas [died December 14th, 1734].

Also Martha, wife of the above Joseph Bayldon, died July 23rd, 1793, aged 90 years.

Joseph Bayldon of Carlton married Martha, daughter of John Gill of Notton in the parish of Royston, June 2, 1728; she was born September 17 and baptised October 14, 1703. They had issue:

1. John; born April 21, 1729. See below.
2. Joseph; born July 30, baptised August 5, 1730; died August 27, buried August 29, 1751; mentioned in his father's will.
3. Thomas; born April 2, baptised April 12, died December 14, buried December 17, 1734.
4. Richard; born February 11, 1736-7. See below.
1. Sarah; born August 17, baptised August 20, 1732; died January 7, buried January 10, 1761; mentioned in her father's will.

1790, November 5.—Will of Martha Bayldon of Carlton in the parish of Royston, widow. To Miss Jane Mountjoy £20; to Mr. Richard Bayldon of Royston £20; to Mr. John Bayldon of Hollinghurst £20; to Mr. Richard Gill of Notton £20; to my niece Miss Elizabeth Bayldon £20; to the issue of my grandson Joseph Bayldon, late of Horbury, merchant, deceased, £200. Residue to my grandson John Bayldon, son of my late son Richard Bayldon, but if he die under 21 without lawful issue, then to the children of my late grandson Joseph Bayldon equally; and in case of the death of my said grandson John, I give £50 to Mrs. Walton and £50 to Mrs. Bretton, also to Mrs. Steeple, mother of my late daughter-in-law, the interest of £50 for life, and at her death £50 to the issue of the late Mr. William Steeple equally. I desire Mr. John Bayldon of Hollinghurst and Mr. Richard Gill to manage my estate until my said grandson John attain 21, and they to be executors. Witnesses: Thomas Gill, John Scholefield. Proved by both executors, May 9, 1794.¹

¹ York Wills, vol. 138, fo. 151.

Martha Bayldon of Carlton, widow, died July 23, and was buried July 25, 1793, aged 89.

1793, August.—Deaths. In her 90th year, Mrs. Bayldon of Carlton near Barnsley. *Gent.'s Mag.*

JOHN BAYLDON of Wakefield and afterwards of Horbury, 11.A., eldest son of Joseph 10.A. [*ante*, p. 384], was born April 21 and baptised April 24, 1729.

1748-9, March 1.—See *ante*, p. 384.

1766, October 24.—George Lord of Wakefield, son and heir of Joseph Lord, deceased, surrendered a messuage in Northgate, Wakefield, to John Bayldon of Wakefield, his heirs and assigns.¹

1768, May 13.—John Bayldon of Wakefield surrendered all his copyhold tenements at Wakefield and elsewhere within the manor, to the uses of his last will.¹

1779, September 4.—John Heald of Wakefield mortgaged a messuage in Northgate to Edward Bayldon of Wakefield, gent., for £40.²

1784, November 19.—Edward Bayldon transferred this security to John Bayldon of Horbury, gent. Signed EDW^d BAYLDON. Witnesses, Richard Bayldon, Daniel Bayldon.²

1780, April 28.—Thomas Pearson of Wakefield and Elizabeth his wife surrendered a messuage in Wakefield, lately built by him at the east end of the churchyard, to John Bayldon of Wakefield, Jeremiah Marshall of Leeds and James Shaw of Wakefield, upon the trusts of an indenture of even date.³

1781, January 5.—Alexander Hatfield, esq., Cornet in the 15th Regiment of Dragoons, for the considerations mentioned in a bond of even date, surrendered a messuage in North Oram, called Small Cloughs, to John Bayldon of Wakefield.³

1782, February 13.—Richard Slater Milnes of Wakefield, esq., great-grandson and heir of Robert Milnes of Wakefield, deceased, surrendered several messuages, etc., in the Graveship of Ossett, and lands in the parish of Wakefield, to John Perfect of Pontefract, gent., and John Bayldon of Wakefield, gent., upon the trusts of an indenture of even date.⁴

1785, May 20.—John Bayldon, late of Wakefield and now of Horbury, gent., and Ann his wife, surrendered a messuage in Northgate, Wakefield, and a small shop adjoining, to William Ottley of Wakefield.³

1796, January 21.—See *post*, p. 407.

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² Family documents, in the possession of J. M. French.

³ Wakefield Court Rolls.

⁴ *Ibid.* There were surrenders on Jan. 10, and Oct. 3, 1783, relating to the same matter.

John Bayldon died intestate June 24 and was buried June 26, 1786.

Tombstone at Royston, at the north-east corner of the church.

In Memory of Ann and Mary Bayldon, daughters of John and Ann Bayldon of Wakefield. Ann died 11th July, 1771, aged 18 years. Mary died 17th February, 1778, aged 20 years.

Also of the above John Bayldon, who died June 24th, 1786, aged 57 years.

Also of Joseph Bayldon, late of Horbury, son of the above-named John Bayldon, who died 11th February, 1789, aged 33 years.

Also Ann, wife of the above John Bayldon, died 16th Sept., 1792, aged 74 years.

John Bayldon married Ann, daughter of Ellis, and sister of Ellis of Clifton, Steward to Lord Grantley. They had issue:

1. Joseph; born ? 1756. See below.
1. Ann; died July 11, 1771, aged 18.
2. Mary; died January 17, buried 19, 1778, aged 20.

JOSEPH BAYLDON of Horbury, 12.A., only son of John, 11.A. [*ante*, p. 386], was born about 1756; he was not baptised at Royston.

1784, December 3.—For the considerations expressed in an indenture of release of even date, made between James Milnes the elder of Wakefield, esq., of the 1st part, Timothy Smith of Swillington, gent., of the 2nd part, Margaret Skelton of Leeds, widow, of the 3rd part, John Nalson of Horbury, yeoman, of the 4th part, and Joseph Bayldon of Horbury, merchant, of the 5th part, the parties of the first four parts surrendered a close of land in Horbury, in Stonebridge Field and on a shutt called Lower Sunroyd Hill, and other lands in Horbury, and two pews in Horbury Church, to the said Joseph Bayldon.¹

1787, May 21.—Joseph Bayldon of Horbury, gent., surrendered a messuage in Northowram, called Small Clews, to Isaac Turner, yeoman, for 16 years.¹

1787, May 25.—For the considerations expressed in an indenture of release of even date, made between Joseph Dobson of Pudsey, gent., of the 1st part, Timothy Smith the elder of Swillington, gent., of the 2nd part, Margaret Skelton of Leeds, widow, of the 3rd part, John Nalson of Halifax, yeoman, and Mary his wife, of the 4th part, and Joseph Bayldon of Horbury, merchant, of the 5th part, the parties of the first four parts surrendered certain lands in Horbury to the said Joseph Bayldon.¹

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

1787, August 17.—Joseph Bayldon of Horbury, merchant, only son and heir-at-law of John Bayldon of Wakefield, deceased, gives 5s. for license of heriotting a messuage called Small Cloughs and certain lands in Northowram.¹

1788, November 21.—Thomas Sheppard of Altofts and James Hirst of Horbury surrendered certain lands at Horbury to Joseph Bayldon of Horbury, merchant.¹

1788, June 7.—Will of Joseph Bayldon of Horbury, merchant; he gave to Joseph Scott of Wakefield, William Bayldon of York, and Richard Gill, son of Thomas Gill of Notton, all his real and personal estate (except certain household effects given to Elizabeth his wife, and except as therein-after mentioned), Upon trust (*inter alia*) to pay certain legacies, and divide the residue among his children. If none of his children should attain 21 years or leave issue, then to his cousin John Bayldon, son of testator's late uncle Richard Bayldon of Carlton, he paying £20 each to the children then living of testator's cousins, John Bayldon of Applehaigh, Richard Bayldon of Royston, and the said William Bayldon, and £20 each to testator's cousins, Elizabeth Bayldon, Joseph Bayldon, Edward Bayldon, Daniel Bayldon,² the said Richard Gill and John Gill his brother. He gave his gold watch and all his silver plate to his son John. Proved at York, March 3, 1789.³

Joseph Bayldon died February 11 and was buried at Royston, February 13, 1789 [*ante*, p. 387].

1789, February.—Deaths. Mr. Joseph Bayldon, merchant, at Horbury, near Wakefield. *European Magazine*.

Joseph Bayldon married at Wakefield, May 29, 1783, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Scott of Wakefield, by his wife Margaret, only child of Richard Booth of Wakefield, gent. His wife survived him, and married in 1790 John Scholefield of Wakefield, attorney, and had issue; she died in January, 1848.

Joseph Bayldon had issue:

1. John; born August 6, 1787. See below.
1. Anne; baptised October 16, 1784. See below.
2. Elizabeth; born 1786; died unmarried 1848.
3. Mary; born 1788; died unmarried, October 18, 1868; will proved at Wakefield, April 26, 1869.

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² Elizabeth, Joseph, Edward and Daniel were children of John Bayldon of Royston [*post*, p. 400], and sister and brothers of John, Richard and William previously mentioned.

³ York Wills.

1789, December 4.—Admittance of the trustees of Joseph Bayldon's will.¹

1790, April 30.—The trustees of the will of Joseph Bayldon of Horbury, deceased, and Elizabeth Bayldon his widow, in consideration of £2,884, 5s. surrendered the newly erected capital messuage or mansion house at Horbury, called Sunroyd House, to John Carr of Wakefield, gent.¹

1790, July 23.—Richard Shackleton the elder of Kirkburton and Grace his wife surrendered certain messuages and lands in Holmfirth to Joseph Scott, William Bayldon, Richard Gill and Elizabeth Bayldon of Wakefield, the executors of the will of Joseph Bayldon of Horbury, deceased, upon the trusts of an indenture of even date.¹

1790, November 5.—Martha widow of Joseph Bayldon left £200 to the issue of her deceased grandson Joseph Bayldon, *ante*, p. 385.

JOHN BAYLDON of York and Horbury, 13.A., only son of Joseph, 12.A. [*ante*, p. 387], attorney, was born August 6, 1787.

1808, October 8.—By Indenture of this date, made between John Bayldon of Horbury in the County of York, gent. (only son and heir-at-law of Joseph Bayldon, late of the same place, merchant, deceased, who was the only son and heir-at-law of John Bayldon, late of Wakefield, gent., also deceased, who was the eldest son and heir-at-law of Martha Bayldon, late of Carlton in the parish of Royston, widow, deceased), of the one part, and John Bayldon of Carlton aforesaid, gent., of the other part. Whereas the said Martha Bayldon was in her life time seised in her demesne as of fee of certain closes of land, but through inadvertance made no disposition thereof in her life time, nor took any notice thereof in her will (bearing date November 5, 1790) wherein she bequeathed the whole of her personal estate to her grandson the said John Bayldon of Carlton [*ante*, p. 385], and the said real estate descended to her heir-at-law the said John Bayldon of Horbury, who, conceiving that the said Martha Bayldon at the time of making her said will did not recollect that she was so seised of any real estate, and being satisfied that if she had so recollected she would have devised the same to her said grandson, the said John Bayldon of Carlton—John Bayldon of Horbury therefore conveys to John Bayldon of Carlton—All those two closes at Royston, called Coldwell and Little Coldwell, containing by estimation 6 acres.²

1832, September.—Marriages. John Bayldon, esq., of York, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. F[rancis] Lundy, Rector of Lockington [near Beverley]. *Gent.'s Mag.*

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² Family papers, in the possession of J. M. French.

He died without issue, September 15, 1879, and was buried at Horbury. Will dated September 2, 1874; proved at Wakefield,

John Bayldon (about 1870)

December 11, 1879. His seal, with the arms, Silver, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis gules, crest, a fleur-de-lis, is in the possession of John Bayldon of Stamford.

ANNE BAYLDON, 13.B., eldest daughter of Joseph, 12.A. [*ante*, p. 387], was baptised October 16, 1784. She died July 24, and was buried at Horbury, July 28, 1863.

She married at Horbury, May 19, 1808, John Rayner of The Crofts, Horbury, merchant. They had issue:

1. Joseph Bayldon Rayner of The Crofts, Horbury, attorney; born November 6, 1809; died June 25, 1871. He married at Sandal, May 6, 1852, Harriet Anna, daughter of the Rev. Peter Jackson, Lincoln College, Oxford, then of Sandal and afterwards of Newstead Hall, Hemsworth (died 1877).

They had issue:

- (1) John Bayldon Rayner; married Margaret Helena, daughter of Richard Packer of Liverpool, and has issue, Harold Bayldon, John Leslie, Richard Bayldon (died in infancy), Margaret Alice, and Harriet Mabel (died in infancy).
- (2) Elizabeth Anne; died unmarried November 15, 1914.
- (3) Harriet Jane; widow of the Rev. Joseph William Chadwick, M.A., sometime Vicar of St. Michael's, Wakefield; no issue:
- (4) Mary; married (1886) John Mason French (born 1853) of Boscombe, near Bournemouth, and formerly of Hopton and Leeds, solicitor, and has issue:
 - (a) Robert Mason Jackson; born January 17, 1893; Captain, February 1, 1915, in the 3rd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; was in the retreat from Mons, and the subsequent fighting on the Marne and the

Aisne; died February 19, 1916, of wounds received at the attack on Hulluch, September 25, 1915.

(b) Hugh Bayldon; born November 17, 1898.

(c) Dorothy Margaret; born February 16, 1888.

(d) Constance Mary; born September 14, 1891.

(5) Louisa. (6) Alice. (7) Frances Amelia.

RICHARD BAYLDON of Carlton, 11.D., fourth son of Joseph, 10.A. [*ante*, p. 384], was born February 11 and baptised February 13, 1736-7.

1748-9, March 1. See *ante*, p. 384.

Richard Bayldon of Carlton, widower, died July 21, and was buried July 23, 1781.

Tombstone at Royston, on the south-east of the church.

In memory of Richard Bayldon, son of Joseph Bayldon late of Carleton; he died the 21st July, 1781, Aged 44 years.

Also of Mary, his wife; she died in December, 1774.

Also of Joseph Bayldon, their son; he died the 24th of April, 1784. Aged 14 years.

Also Jane Bayldon, their daughter; died May 19th, 1787, aged 19 years.

And Richard Bayldon, their second son; died June 17th, 1787. Aged 16 years.

He married [not at Royston] November 2, 1767, Mary Steeple¹ of Aldwark near Winster, Derbyshire; she died December 29, 1774, and was buried January 1, 1775, aged 28.

They had issue:

1. Joseph; born December 13, 1769, baptised January 20, 1770; died April 24, buried April 27, 1784.

2. Richard; born April 1, baptised April 4, 1771; died June 17, buried June 19, 1787.

3. John; born May 2, baptised May 30, 1774. See below.

1. Jane; born July 15, baptised August 13, 1768; died unmarried May 19, buried May 21, 1787.

2. Anne; born February 28, baptised March 28, 1773; died April 6, 1773.

¹ See a bequest to her mother, *ante*, p. 385.

Baydon of Carlton in the Parish of Roydon.

SECTION I.

6.—(A) Edward Baydon, son of John B. of Earlsheaton [see Baydon of Earlsheaton, *ante*, p. 376];—Agnes, ? Rishworth; bapt. 1545; bur. 1591. [p. 375]

7.—(A) Francis Baydon; bapt. 1579;—Mary Ryllye; (B) Rishworth Baydon; bapt. 1584;—? Janet; bur. Three daughters: bur. 1657. [p. 379] bur. 1668. bur. 1626. [p. 380] 1647.

8.—(A) Richard Baydon; bapt. 1613; 1657. [p. 380]. Query, (B) Joseph Baydon; born *circa*—Janet Addye; Seven daughters: moved to Wakefield; see The Baydons of Wakefield. 1616; bur. 1680. [p. 381] 1681.

9.—(A) Francis Baydon; bapt. 1645;—Mary Simpson. (B) Joseph Baydon; born—Jane Rogers; (C) Roger Baydon;—Sarah Five daughters: bur. 1693. [p. 383] 1656; bur. 1721. bur. 1740. bapt. 1661; bur. Firth; 1737. [p. 383] bur. 1740.

10.—Anne or Jane; Four bapt. and bur. daughters. 1684.

(A) Joseph Baydon;—Martha, da. of (B) John; bapt. 1695; (C) John Baydon of Roydon;—John Gall; died 1705. See The Baydons of P. 1761. [p. 384] 1793.

11.—(A) John Baydon; born—Ann Ellis; (B) Joseph Baydon; born (C) Thomas; born and died 1729; died 1786. 1730; died 1751. Richard Baydon; Sarah; born 1737. See 1761. [p. 386] Section II.

12.—(A) Joseph Baydon; born 1756; died—Elizabeth, da. of Daniel Scott; mar. (2) John Scholfield; Ann; died 1771, Mary; died 1788. 1789. [p. 387] 1848. aged 18. aged 20.

13.—(A) John Baydon; born 1787;—Mary, da. of the Rev. (B) Anne Baydon; born 1784;—John Elizabeth; born Mary; born 1788. died *ante*, 1879. [p. 389] Francis Lundy. died 1863. [p. 390] 1786; died 1848. died 1849.

JOHN BAYLDON of Carlton, 12.D., third son of Richard 11.D. [*ante*, p. 391], was born May 2 and baptised May 30, 1774.

1778, June 7.—See *ante*, p. 388.

1790, November 5.—See *ante*, p. 385.

1806, Trinity Term.—Fine between John Bayldon, plaintiff, and John Sanderson and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, of 3 messuages, 8 cottages and land in Wombwell and Stainbrough, in the parishes of Darfield and Silkstone, and one-third of a messuage, 2 cottages and land in Cawthorne; To hold to John Bayldon and his heirs.¹

1808, October 8.—See *ante*, p. 389.

1817, Trinity Term.—Fine between Mary Banks, widow, plaintiff, and John Bayldon and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, of 2 messuages, 2 cottages, and land in Royston; To hold to Mary Banks and her heirs.²

John Bayldon of Carlton died March 25 and was buried March 28, 1833, aged 59. Will dated January 29, 1832; proved at York, September 14, 1833.

Tombstone in Royston Churchyard.

Here lies interred the body of Elizabeth Bayldon, wife of John Bayldon of Carlton, who died 19th day of December, 1820, aged 47.

Also near this stone lie the remains of Charles, Henry and Thomas, sons of the above John and Elizabeth, who all died in their childhood. Elizabeth, daughter of the above John and Elizabeth, who died November 4th, 1822, aged 17 years.

Also the abovesaid John Bayldon of Carlton, who died the 25th day of March, 1833, aged 59 years.

Also in Memory of John Sanderson Bayldon, son of the abovesaid John and Elizabeth Bayldon, who died at Edwinstowe in Nott., October 14th, 1834, aged 36 years, And in which Churchyard he was interred, October 17th, 1834.

Also Ann Bayldon, relict of the above John Bayldon, who died Novbr 19th, 1841, aged 66 years.

A silver seal, bearing the arms, Silver, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis gules, and a fleur-de-lis for a crest, formerly belonging to this John Bayldon, is in the possession of his great-grandson, John Bayldon of Stamford.

He married (1) Elizabeth (born December 8, 1773), daughter of John Sanderson of Little Houghton, Darfield; settlement dated December 30, 1795, the Rev. John Sanderson a trustee; married January 4, 1796, not at Royston. She died December 19, and was buried December 23, 1820, aged 47.

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 46 Geo. III.

² *Ibid.*, Trin. 57 Geo. III.

They had issue:

1. John Sanderson; born January 31, 1798. See below.
2. Charles; born August 30, baptised September 30, 1799; died April 12, buried April 14, 1804.
3. Henry; born January 29, baptised June 1, 1801; died April 6, buried April 8, 1804.
4. Richard; baptised June 29, and (?) again December 26, 1802. See below.
5. Joseph; born April 18, baptised July 12, 1804. See below.
6. Thomas; born July 28, 1808, baptised March 30, 1809; died June 3, buried June 4, 1809.
7. William Edward; born August 13, 1818. See below.
1. Martha; born December 5, 1796, baptised June 15, 1797; married, June 20, 1816, John Oldroyd, farmer and maltster; died November 25, 1822, and had issue, Luke, Joseph and Elizabeth.
2. Elizabeth; born September 27, 1805, baptised April 15, 1806; died November 4, buried November 6, 1822.
3. Ann; born April 17, baptised June 5, 1807.

Tombstone in Royston Churchyard.

In Memory of Ann Bayldon; born April 17th, 1807, at Carlton in this Parish; died October 1st, 1880, at Bakewell in the county of Derby.

John Bayldon married, July, 1825, (2) Anne, daughter of . . . Shepherd of Leeds, and widow of William Denison of Altofts; settlement dated June 17, 1825; she died November 19, buried November 23, 1841, aged 66; no issue.

JOHN SANDERSON BAYLDON of Wath near Rotherham and afterwards of Edwinstowe, co. Notts., 13.C., eldest son of John of Carlton, 12.D. [*ante*, p. 393], was born January 31, and baptised at Royston, April 10, 1798.

In 1823 he published "The Art of Valuing Rents and Tillages, and the Tenant's Right on entering and quitting farms, explained by several specimens of valuations, and remarks on the cultivation pursued on soils in different situations. Adapted to the use of Landlords, Land-Agents, Appraisers, Farmers, and Tenants. By J. S. Bayldon, Land-Surveyor and Valuer." Dedicated, by per-

mission, to Lord Wharnccliffe. The preface to the 3rd edition is dated at "Wath, near Rotherham, March, 1827." This work has gone through nine editions down to 1876.

In 1828 he published another work, "A Treatise on the Valuation of Property for the Poor's Rate; showing the method of rating Lands, Buildings, Tithes, Mines, Woods, River and Canal Tolls, and Personal Property; with an Abstract of the Poor Laws relating to Rates and Appeals. By J. S. Bayldon, Author of *Rents and Tillages*." The preface is dated at "Wath, near Rotherham, January 26, 1828." A 2nd edition of this work appeared in 1834.

He subsequently removed to Edwinstowe, near Newark, on being appointed Steward to Earl Manvers of Thoresby Park, where he died October 14, 1834, and was buried in the churchyard.

J S Bayldon (1816)

He married Mary Grayson, daughter of Henry Crossley of Swinton, near Rotherham.

They had issue a son and three daughters: John Crossley; died September, 1843, aged 11. 1. Mary Anne. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Harriet, born 1834.

The widow remarried . . . Allison, a schoolmaster, and had several children.

RICHARD BAYLDON of Leeds and afterwards of Methley, 13.F., fourth son of John of Carlton, 12.D. [*ante*, p. 393], was baptised at Royston June 29 and again December 26, 1802; possibly the first entry is the record of a private baptism.

In 1828 he was appointed Surveyor to the Wakefield and Sheffield Turnpike Road; in 1840 to the Leeds and Ealand [Elland] and the Leeds and Wakefield Roads; and in 1845 to the Leeds and Otley Road.

He was living at Barnsley in 1835 and 1837, Hunslet, near Leeds, in 1840 and 1845, at Leeds in 1850, and at Methley in 1853 and 1857. In that year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of Surveyor of Metropolitan Roads, vacant by the death of Sir James McAdam.

He was the author of the following books and pamphlets:

1843. Remarks with a tabular statement shewing the operation of the 19th clause of the proposed general turnpike Bill.

1843. Consolidation of the Turnpike Roads and Highways. Suggestions for consolidating the funds and management of the turnpike roads and highways within the Borough of Leeds.

1844. Hints on Legislation for bettering the Condition of the Poor.

1847. Turnpike-road Traffic and Tolls.

1857. A Treatise on Road Legislation and Management to which is added a few practical remarks on the Management of Tolls, and repairing Turnpike-Roads and Highways. By Richard Bayldon, Road-Surveyor.

1860. Bill for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

1860. Advantages of reducing the hours of miners' labours and educating the collier boys, etc.

He died December 10, 1861, and was buried at Torquay.

Richard Bayldon's seal is in the possession of his great-nephew, John Bayldon of Stamford. It has the Bayldon arms, impaling, Per chevron gules and azure, in chief two roses and in base a cock, silver; crest, a fleur-de-lis; motto, "Virtus in actione consilium."

He married at Royston, November, 1833, Harriet daughter of John Cox of Monk Bretton. She died June 24, 1884, aged 84, and was buried in Scarborough Cemetery.

They had issue:

1. John, born at Barnsley, June 10, 1837. See below.
2. Richard, born at Hunslet, May 25, 1840. He died in the United States in 1878 or 1879, having married Sarah Burnley, by whom he had issue one daughter, Annie, who died in November, 1880.
3. Joseph, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, 1915; born at Hunslet, May 31, 1845; married Elizabeth Metcalfe, and has issue Louisa, born 1874.
1. Elizabeth, of Scarborough, 1915; born at Barnsley, May 4, 1835.
2. Henrietta Harriet, of Scarborough, 1915; born at Hunslet, September 4, 1843.

JOSEPH BAYLDON of Carlton, 13.G., fifth son of John of Carlton, 12.D. [*ante*, p. 393], born April 18 and baptised July 12, 1804.

He died October 31, 1856.

Tombstone in Royston Churchyard.

Sacred to the memory of Joseph Bayldon of Carlton in this parish, who departed this life on the 31st day of October, 1856, aged 52 years.

Also of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life on the 10th day of October, 1859, aged 63 years.

Also of Sarah Susannah, daughter of the above Joseph and Elizabeth Bayldon, who departed this life January 28th, 1843, aged 2 years.

Royston Church; Window in south aisle.

To the glory of God and in memory of Joseph Bayldon of Carlton, who died 1856, and of Elizabeth Bayldon his wife, died 1859.

Joseph Bayldon, farmer and grazier, married May 30, 1833, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bayldon of Royston [*post*, p. 425], and widow of Edward Taylor Roberts. She was born February 6, 1797, and died October 10, 1859.

They had issue:

1. Joe Wood; born April 13, 1834. See below.
1. Sarah Susannah (born January 25), daughter of Joseph Bayldon, gent., was baptised January 29, 1841; she died January 28, and was buried January 31, 1843.

WILLIAM EDWARD BAYLDON of Sydney, New South Wales, 13.J., seventh son of John of Carlton, 12.B. [*ante*, p. 393], born August 13, baptised August 22, 1818. He was living in 1889 at Petersham, Sydney, and died in 1900.

He married, daughter of Leman and widow of Kelly, surgeon.

They had issue:

- (1) Charles; (2) John; (3) James; (1) a daughter, married Fisher; (2) Emily, married Whaites;
- (3) Grace; (4) Eliza.

JOHN BAYLDON, 14.B., eldest son of Richard, 13.F. [*ante*, p. 395], was born at Barnsley, June 10, 1837. He matriculated (1st Division) at London University in 1854; 1st M.B. (1st Division, 5th in Honours list in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 1st in Honours list in Anatomy and Physiology, Exhibitioner and Gold Medallist) in 1860; B.Sc. (only candidate in Honours list and Logic and Moral Philosophy) in 1860; Matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, December 12, 1861; M.B., London (1st Division) in 1862. Lecturer on Botany at the

Edinburgh Medical School. Lecturer on Botany at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; some of his lectures there were published in 1863.

In 1866 he took a voyage to Australia for the benefit of his health, and decided to settle there. In May of that year he was appointed Resident Physician of the Melbourne Hospital, a post which he relinquished in the same year for a similar one at the Ararat Lunatic Asylum. He died there in 1872.

From an obituary notice in *The Scotsman* of June 13, 1872, I extract the following:

Beginning as a student chiefly in the natural and medical sciences, he soon became known by his fine talent, enthusiasm for work, his many accomplishments, and his modest disposition. The honours in the medical classes he had no difficulty in taking if he wished, and he seemed to care most to distinguish himself in the anatomical class, in which he afterwards became well known as a demonstrator. He passed as surgeon in Edinburgh. . . . During this time he also studied hard, and for love of them, in languages and philosophy, and exhibited that versatility of talent, with depth of attainment, which surprised and puzzled some of his friends. He became lecturer on botany in the Edinburgh Medical School, in which he attained excellent success in a not very promising lectureship. Thence he became lecturer in the same department in the Cirencester Agricultural College, and also resided during part of the year at Oxford, where his scientific and classical attainments had obtained him a position To most, John Bayldon was known only as a youth of great cleverness and accomplishment. . . . Those who knew him well were affectionately attached by his upright, unselfish, and genial nature, and were aware that his intellect was peculiarly fine, reaching the quality of genius. The highest things were hoped of his future. With health and an early University position and the specialisation of riper years, there was no height he might not scale. To send such a man to do common work was like putting a high-bred English racer in the plough. . . . The recollection of John Bayldon's delicate figure and bright spirit will not soon pass from the memory of those who knew him.

Professor John Struthers wrote of him on February 16, 1860:

He is a young man of unusual talent and acquirement. After attracting my notice as prizeman, he assisted me for two years as demonstrator in my anatomical class at the College of Surgeons, and he has lately passed the examinations for the physicians and surgeons diplomas. . . . His ambition to lecture on Botany in the Edinburgh Medical School is prompted partly by his superior knowledge of that science, and partly by the fact that there is more room for a lecturer on this department at present. Although I

have no doubt he would be very successful as a practitioner merely, I think he is still more likely to distinguish himself in Science. . . . I have been led by what I have seen of him, now for a good many years, to take a great interest in his progress, and anticipate a rapid course of success for him. . . . My only fear was that he might injure his health by overstudy and by undertaking too much, towards which, like all ardent youths, he is somewhat inclined.

He took up the study of geology at one time, and discovered in Cornwall a new mineral, which was named "Bayldonite."¹

John Bayldon married Rose Termouth at Melbourne in 1868, but had no issue.

His widow married G W Smith of Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, and had issue Harold Bayldon Smith.

THE REV. JOE WOOD BAYLDON, 14.E., only son of Joseph of Carlton, 13.G. [*ante*, p. 396], was born April 13 and baptised July 7, 1834.

Educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B.A. 1858, M.A. 1864. Ordained deacon 1865, priest 1866. Curate of Brinkworth, Wiltshire, 1865-7; Curate of St. Edmond's Church, Northampton, 1867-8; Rector of Partney, co. Lincoln, 1869 to 1888; Rector of Low Toynton, co. Lincoln, 1888 to his death.

He died on January 17, 1913, and was buried at Low Toynton; obituary notice in *The Lincolnshire Standard*, January 25, 1913.

He married, August 7, 1867, at Bourne, co. Lincoln, Jessie Caroline, youngest daughter of George John Nicholls, F.R.C.S., of Bourne.

They had issue:

1. John; born June 5, 1868. See below.
2. Francis Joseph; born April 23, 1872. See below.
3. George Peter; born June 29, 1873. See below.
1. Jessie Elizabeth; born at Partney, January 6, 1870. She married, February 1, 1906, George Edward Read of Low Toynton (eldest son of George R. of Horncastle), and has issue (1) George Bayldon, born 1908; (2) Frank Edward, born 1909; (1) Mary Noela, born 1906; (2) Margaret Jessie, born 1911.
2. Mary; born at Partney, February 25, 1871. Matron, 4th Northern General Hospital, March 4, 1909.

¹ Dana, *System of Mineralogy*, p. 565, where an analysis will be found; it is a compound of arsenic acid, oxide of copper and oxide of lead.

JOHN BAYLDON, formerly of Market Harborough, co. Leicester and now of Stamford, co. Lincoln, 15.A., eldest son of the Rev. Joe Wood Bayldon, 14.E. [*ante*, p. 399], and was born June 5, and baptised at St. Edmund's, Northampton, July 8, 1868.

He married at Thurnby, co. Leicester, October 11, 1900, Clara Ethel, youngest daughter of the Rev. Theodore John Redhead, M.A., Vicar of Thurnby with Stoughton, and has issue:

Joan, born at Market Harborough, January 19, 1909.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAYLDON of Sydney, New South Wales, 15.B., second son of the Rev. Joe Wood Bayldon, 14.E. [*ante*, p. 399], was born at Partney, co. Lincoln, April 23, 1872.

Captain in the Merchant Service; Commander R.N.R.; F.R.G.S.

Founder and Principal of the Sydney Nautical Academy, 16 Carrington Street, Wynyard Square, Sydney.

He married, July 2, 1898, Stella Clare, daughter of . . . Summerbelle of Sydney, New South Wales, and has issue:

Francis Joseph William, born at Sydney, May 12, 1904.

GEORGE PETER BAYLDON of Lincoln, 15.C., third son of the Rev. Joe Wood Bayldon, 14.E. [*ante*, p. 399], was born at Partney, co. Lincoln, June 29, 1873.

He married at Bassingham, co. Lincoln, October 4, 1910, Caroline Dorothea, fourth daughter of the Rev. William Arnold Mathews, M.A., Rector of Bassingham, and Hon. Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

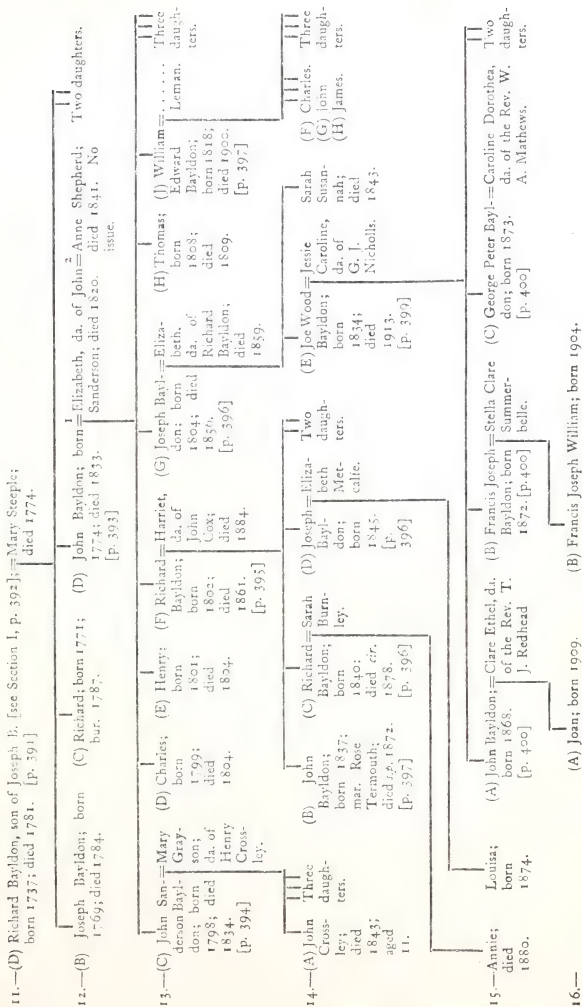
JOHN BAYLDON of Royston and afterwards of Applehaigh, in the township of Notton and parish of Royston, 10.C., third son of Roger of Carlton, 9.C. [*ante*, p. 383], was baptised January 27, 1704-5.

1744-5, January 6.—Thomas Wilkinson of Newhall in the parish of Rothwell, yeoman, and Sarah his wife surrendered the reversion after the death of Susannah, widow of George Tinker of Cross, gent., of their undivided third share of a messuage called Holm House and lands in the parish of Kirkburton,—which were devised by George Tinker's will to the said Sarah Wilkinson, Elizabeth Lambert and Hannah Lambert, the three daughters of Richard Lambert of Saintilley [Santingley] in the parish of Ragby [Wragby, near Wakefield],—to John Bayldon of Royston, yeoman, to secure the repayment of £52, 10s.¹

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

Baydon of Carlton in the Parish of Keynton.

SECTION II.



1748-9, March 1.—See *ante*, p. 384.

1750, October 10.—See *ante*, p. 384.

1777, September 26.—Richard Mawhood the younger of Wakefield gent., and Benjamin Coope of Horbury, yeoman, surrendered the reversi after the death of Sarah Coope, widow, of a messuage and lands in Horbury to John Bayldon of Abbleday [Applehaigh] in the parish of Royston, farm subject to the trusts of an indenture of even date.¹

John "Baildon" of Applehaigh died December 5 and was buried December 7, 1779.

Tombstone in Royston Churchyard:—

Here lies interred Elizabeth wife of John Bayldon of Roystone, wd departed this life March 27, 1758, aged 44 years.

Also Margaret, her daughter, who died November 9th, 1746.

Also was interred John Bayldon, husband of the aforesaid Elizabeth who departed this life December 5th, 1779, aged 74 years.

John Baildon of Royston and Elizabeth Wilkinson of Felkirk were married at Felkirk, September 18, 1738; she died March 27 and was buried March 29, 1758.

They had issue:

1. John; baptised September 26, 1739. See below.
2. Richard; baptised November 29, 1742. See below.
3. William; baptised March 31, 1748. See below.
4. Joseph; baptised November 17, 1749; of Royston and afterwards of New Miller Dam, near Sandal Magna, tanner; buried at Royston, May 20, 1805, "aged 53; consumption."

To: Bayldone (1780)

5. Edward; baptised May 21, 1751. See below.
6. Daniel; baptised October 14, 1752. See below.
1. Elizabeth; baptised September 6, 1741; buried November 7, 1806, aged 65. Mentioned in Martha Bayldon's will, November 5, 1790, *ante*, p. 385, and in Martha Bayldon's will, January 21, 1796, *post*, p. 407. Will proved by Thomas Bayldon, nephew, one of the executors, May 1, 1807.²

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² Pontefract Act Book.

Vol. 10



John Baydon of Applethigh
in Notton and Hollinghurst.
Bapt. Sept. 26, 1750. Buried Dec. 4, 1816.
Married Jane Wood.

In the possession of Mr. B. Will Thacker.

Printed by J. G. & Co.

2. Margaret; baptised September 21, 1745; buried November 9, 1746.

JOHN BAYLDON of Applehaigh and afterwards of Hollinghurst in the parish of Thornhill, 11.E., eldest son of John of Royston and Applehaigh, 10.C. [*ante*, p. 400], was baptised at Royston, September 26, 1739.

1777, September 26.—William Bean of Horbury, son and heir of Henry B., surrendered several closes of land at Horbury to John Bayldon of Abbleday [Applehaigh], gent., subject to a prior mortgage, and on the trusts of an indenture dated the 11th instant.¹

1779, December 24.—John Bayldon of Abbleday [Applehaigh], gent., at the request of William Bean of Horbury, in consideration of 10s. to Bayldon and £120 to Bean, released certain lands in Horbury to William Cooper.¹

1780, January 14.—Another surrender, in similar form, to Sir Michael Pilkington of Lupset, Baronet.¹

1780, October 11.—See *post*, p. 407.

1788, June 7.—See *ante*, p. 388.

1790, November 5.—See *ante*, p. 385.

1794, Hilary Term.—Fine between John Bayldon and John Stocks, plaintiffs, and Thomas Bretton and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of 7 acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 7 acres of pasture, common of pasture for all cattle, and common of turbary, in Royston; To hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of John Bayldon. The deforciant warranted for themselves and the heirs of Thomas.²

1796, February 19.—John Carr, William Coope and Ann his wife, and John Burdekin, by the direction of Richard Dewhirst, surrendered an undivided moiety of a messuage and lands in Horbury to John Bayldon of Hollinghurst in the parish of Thornhill, subject to a mortgage by Coope and his wife, and also to the provisions of a deed of even date.³

“John Bayldon of Royston, farmer,” married, November 27, 1780, Jane, daughter of the Rev. George Wood, Vicar of Royston; she was born January 13, baptised February 13, 1749-50; buried January 16, 1804, aged 53.

John Bayldon of Hollinghurst, farmer, died December 3 and was buried December 4, 1810, aged 71.

Ino Bayldon (1780)

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 34 Geo. III.

³ Wakefield Court Rolls.

Tombstone in Royston Churchyard:—

In Memory of Jane Bayldon, wife of John Bayldon of Hollenhurst in the Parish of Thornhill (late of Applehaigh in this Parish), and daughter of the Rev^d George Wood, formerly Vicar of Royston. She departed this life January the 12th, 1804, aged 53 years.

Also in Memory of the said John Bayldon of Hollenhurst, who died the 3rd December, 1810, aged 71 years.

Also near this place lie interred the Remains of Sarah, Daughter-in-law to the above John and Jane Bayldon and wife of Daniel Bayldon of Applehaigh, who departed this life the 22nd of March, 1816, aged 25 years.

Also near this place lie interred the remains of Eliza, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Bayldon, who died 13th day of April, 1823, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Also in Memory of the said Daniel Bayldon, who was interred at Sandal, August 10th, 1850.

The Rev. George Wood belonged to a younger branch of the Woods of Monk Bretton (now represented in the male line by Viscount Halifax), which settled at Smithies in Bretton. Smithies, the site of some ancient iron-works formerly belonging to Monk Bretton Priory, was purchased from the Crown by George Wood in 1625, but it would appear from the initials and date, "G. I. W. 1617," over the door, that he had been in occupation, probably as lessee, before he bought it; he also built a malthouse, as shown by an inscription, "G. W. 1631." He died in 1638, and left Smithies to his second son, John.¹ John's great-grandson, the future Vicar, was born in 1704, and was presented to the living of Royston about 1729. He married at Royston, June 17, 1740, Jane daughter of John Matson of the Manor House, Royston, and a considerable landowner there.

The Vicar is said to have had 21 or 22 children! Of these only six grew up, three sons and three daughters. He died June 8, 1781, and was buried at Royston, where there is a tablet to his memory and that of his wife, who died October 19, 1778.

George Wood, the eldest son, was born February 13, 1743-4. After serving articles of clerkship to an attorney at Cawthorne, he entered at the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar. He is described by Lord Campbell² as "the great master of special pleading, who had initiated into his art the most eminent lawyers of that

¹ Most of these details are taken from Wilkinson's *Worthies of Barnsley* and the pedigree in Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*.

² *Lives of the Chief Justices*, vol. 3, pp. 100, 270.

generation." Among his pupils were Edward Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, Charles Abbot, afterwards Lord Tenterden, Thomas Erskine, afterwards Lord Erskine, and James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger.

In April, 1807, he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer and was knighted. He retired in 1823, died at his house, No. 4 Bedford Square, W.C., July 7, 1824, and was buried in the vault belonging to the Middle Temple. A tablet to his memory was placed in the Temple Church; now removed to the Triforium.¹

Sir George Wood's will, dated November 29, 1823, is a very lengthy document; I have extracted such portions as are relevant.²

The bulk of his property both real and personal was given to the children of his three sisters, Jane, wife of John Bayldon, Susannah, wife of Richard Bayldon, and Elizabeth, wife of John Stocks; the details will be found under the headings of the individual devisees and legatees. He appointed as executors his nephews Thomas and William Bayldon, and William Allen of Malton [husband of Susannah daughter of Richard Bayldon]. The appointment of William Allen was revoked by a codicil dated December 8, 1823.

The residue of his personal estate was to be divided among his nephews and nieces, Daniel Bayldon and Fanny Cook [children of his sister Jane], Richard Bayldon, Louisa Bayldon, Caroline Baker and Elizabeth Bayldon [children of his sister Susannah], and Joseph Stocks, Elizabeth Hawkins and Abigail Stocks [children of his sister Elizabeth], or such of them as were living at his death, and the "descendants" of any then dead, "the many children of my niece Susannah Allen to take equally one equal share with the others." This worked out as ten shares.

John Bayldon and Jane Wood had issue:

1. Thomas; baptised October 18, 1784. See below.
2. William; baptised November 17, 1787. See below.
3. Daniel; baptised October 12, 1789. See below.
4. George; baptised (Baildon) at Thornhill, January 2, 1792; to whom Sir George Wood gave a rent-charge of £100 a year from the property devised to his brother William, and released all moneys owing by him.
1. Elizabeth; baptised (Beldon) May 29, 1782; married John Simpson (entry not found), and had a daughter Mary,

¹ See *Dictionary of National Biography*; *Foss, Judges*, vol. 9, p. 53; *Gent.'s Mag.*, 1824 (2), p. 177.

² A fairly accurate epitome is given in Wilkinson's *Worthies of Barnsley*, p. 54 et seq.

baptised at Royston, December 28, 1700. Neither she nor her issue are mentioned in Sir George Wood's will, and they probably predeceased him.

2. Frances; born March 15, baptised June 13, 1786; married at Thornhill, June 25, 1812, Thomas Cook of Dewsbury Mills, and had issue one son, Thomas Hague Cook, and 6 daughters:

- (1) Elizabeth Anne, died young; (2) Jane, married Joshua Wheatley of Mirfield; (3) Sarah, married James Jenkinson Bibby of Liverpool¹; (4) Martha, married Frank Wormald, and had a daughter Fanny, who married Col. Valentine Baker, "Baker Pasha;" (5) Mary Fanny, died unmarried; (6) Ellen, married John Wormald of Denton Park, near Ilkley; she was killed by jumping out of a carriage when returning from her brother's wedding. Sir George Wood, by his will dated November 29, 1823, bequeathed to Thomas Cook, husband of his niece Frances Bayldon, an annuity of £100 after the death of John Wood, his brother; to his niece Fanny Cook a legacy of £5,000, and one tenth share of the residue; to Thomas Cook a legacy of £500.

3. Anne; probably died young.

WILLIAM BAYLDON of York, 11.G., third son of John of Royston and Applehaigh, 10.C. [*ante*, p. 400], was baptised March 31, 1748; admitted a Freeman of York, 1771; Chamberlain of York, 1785; Alderman, 1809.

1787, June 9.—See *ante*, vol. 1, p. 428.

1788, June 7.—See *ante*, p. 388.

1790, July 23.—See *ante*, p. 389.

1830, December 16.—Deaths. 5th inst., at their house in Bootham, in her 81st year, Mrs. Bayldon, wife of William Bayldon, esq.²

1831, February 23.—Deaths. At York, aged 82, Wm. Bayldon, esq. *Gent.'s Mag.*

W Bayldon (1779)

¹ See *The Mellards and the Bibbys*, by Aleyn Lyell Reade.

² Paver's Newspaper Extracts, Add. MS. 29690.

In the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York there is a very pretty silver seal of late eighteenth century date, with the arms of Bayldon on it, which was found in York many years ago; it probably belonged to this William Bayldon.

He married at Thornhill, February 23, 1779, Sibyl, daughter of Richard Beatson of Thornhill (baptised there March 12, 1751-2); he is described as of the parish of St. Michael le Belfrey, York.

They had issue:

1. Sibyl; married at St. Olave's, Marygate, York, November 28, 1801, Richard Purchas Strangways of Well, near Bedale, and had issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.¹
2. Maria; died May 17, 1809.²

EDWARD BAYLDON of Wakefield and Royston, 11.J., fifth son of John of Royston and Applehaigh, 10.C. [*ante*, p. 400], was baptised May 21, 1751.

1779, September 4.—See *ante*, p. 386.

1784, November 19.—See *ante*, p. 386.

1788, June 7.—See *ante*, p. 388.

He married, probably in October, 1780 (not at Royston), Martha Downes of Wakefield, but had no issue.

1796, January 21.—Will of Martha Bayldon, wife of Edward Bayldon of Royston, gent., made in pursuance of a power vested in her by her marriage settlement, dated October 11, 1780, and made between the said Edward B., then of Wakefield, gent., of the 1st part, the said Martha B., then Martha Downes of Wakefield, spinster, of the 2nd part, and John Bayldon of Wakefield, Linen Draper (since deceased), and John B. of Applehaigh in the parish of Royston, Farmer, of the 3rd part. She appointed part of a fund settled on herself to her husband and her sister, Elizabeth Wainwright, for life, with remainder to her nephews, William and John Willis, and part to her nephew Charles Downes Bradford. She gave two silver "dish spoons" to her nephew and Godson, George Bayldon, and silver "tea-tongs" and 6 best tea spoons to her niece, Susannah B. "My sett of Spectators" to William Downes Willis, son of my nephew William W. Household furniture and effects to her husband. "My black silk gown and pettycoat, my flowered sattin gown and all my laced linen" to sister Elizabeth Wainwright. "My lavender silk gown and summer cloak"

¹ Paver's Newspaper Extracts, Add. MS. 29690; Burke's *Commoners*, 1837.

² *Monthly Magazine*.

to Miss Elizabeth Bayldon, my sister-in-law. The rest of her wearing apparel to her nieces, Jane and Frances Bayldon, equally. Said husband and nephew John Willis, executors. (Signed) M. Bayldon. Witnesses, S. Bayldon, Sarah White.¹

"Martha wife of Mr. Edward Bayldon of Royston, of a consumption, aged 57," was buried there, October 16, 1796.

"Edward Bayldon of Royston, late of Wakefield, Attorney-at-Law, aged 54, of a consumption" was buried at Royston, January 16, 1806.



DANIEL BAYLDON of Royston, 11.K., sixth son of John of Royston and Applehaigh, 10.C. [*ante*, p. 400], was baptised October 14, 1752.

1784, November 19.—See *ante*, p. 386.

1788, June 7.—See *ante*, p. 388.

1789, Trinity Term.—Fine between Daniel Bayldon, plaintiff, and Joseph Mallinson and Mary his wife and Thomas Bretton the younger, deforciant, of 3 messuages, 3 cottages, and lands in Roystone, to hold to Daniel and his heirs.²



Daniel Bayldon, farmer, and Sarah White, spinster, both of Royston, were married by licence, June 16, 1792. They had issue:

Daniel, baptised at Royston, August 10, 1799.

THOMAS BAYLDON, of Hollinghurst, 12.E., eldest son of John of Applehaigh and Hollinghurst, 11.E. [*ante*, p. 403], was baptised at Royston, October 18, 1784.

1807, May 1.—See *ante*, p. 402.

1823, November 29.—Sir George Wood by his will devised to his

¹ Original in the possession of James Talbot Baker.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 29 Geo. III.

nephew Thomas Bayldon a moiety of all his messuages, lands, etc., in Mowthorpe, Duggleby, and Kirkby Grindalyth, subject to certain annuities, and also left him a legacy of £200, and released all moneys owing by him. Thomas was one of the executors.

1853.—Thomas Bayldon of Hollinghurst, esq., was one of the trustees appointed for the carrying out of The Wakefield Soke Purchase Act of 1853.¹

His will, dated May 11, 1864, was proved at Wakefield, January 13, 1865.

Th Bayldon (1812)

He married at Winterton, Lincolnshire, Sarah daughter of James Barrett of Winterton, and had issue:

1. Thomas; died in infancy; buried at Thornhill (after 1812).
2. William; died young.
3. George Wood. See below.
4. James. See below.
1. Jane Elizabeth; married, at Thornhill, August 28, 1849, Joseph Taylor of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (*Gent.'s Mag.*), and had issue several sons, one of whom was J. [? Joseph] Bayldon Taylor, sometime of Southport, Lancashire.
2. Frances Sarah; married at Chapelthorpe, near Wakefield, November 9, 1865, Charles Bathurst Luis Fernandes, Solicitor, of Wakefield, and has issue (1) Charles Bathurst Luis, born 1874; (2) Florence Lucena, married Arthur C. Bent, and has issue a son and two daughters; (3) Anita, born 1870; (4) Louise, born 1872.

WILLIAM BAYLDON of Barnsley and afterwards of Handsworth, near Sheffield, 12.F., second son of John of Applehaigh, 11.E. [*ante*, p. 403], was baptised at Royston, November 17, 1787.

1811, Hilary Term.—Fine between William Bayldon, plaintiff, and John Yeardley and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, of 3 cottages, 2 acres of land, one acre of meadow and one acre of pasture, in Barnsley in the parish of Silkston; To hold to William and his heirs.²

¹ Taylor, *Wakefield Rectory Manor*, p. 353.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 51 George 1st

1823, November 29.—Sir George Wood appointed his nephew William Bayldon one of his executors, and devised to him all his messuages, mills, lands, etc., at Monk Bretton otherwise Burton and Barnsley, all leaseholds under the trustees of the Sheffield Hospital, and all his shares in the Barnsley Canal Navigation, subject to a rent-charge of £100 a year to his brother, George Bayldon, and released all moneys owing to him, on condition that he paid £200 to each of the testator's sisters.

William Bayldon became a member of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers.

He died November 1, 1863; will proved at Wakefield, April 12, 1864.

He married Mary, daughter of John Maw of Gainsborough, and had issue:

1. George. See below.

2. Mary Maw; born at Barnsley, December 24, 1818; died November 19, 1897. She married at Manchester Friends' Meeting House, December 21, 1843, James Henry Barber of Sheffield (who died December 25, 1902), and had issue:

(1) Jarvis William; born 1846; married, and has issue two sons and one daughter.

(2) Christopher; born 1847; married, and has issue three sons.

(3) James Henry; born 1854.

(4) Jonathan; born 1856; married, and has issue three sons and three daughters.

(5) Edwin; born 1857; married; no issue.

(6) Herbert; born 1859; married, and has issue four sons.

(1) Hannah Mary; born 1845; died 1913; married, 1867, Charles Doncaster (died 1884), and had issue one son.

(2) Elizabeth; born 1849; married, 1878, Edmund Priestman, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

(3) Sarah Anne; born 1851; married, 1878, Joseph Firth Clark, and has issue three sons and one daughter.

(4) Emma Gertrude; born 1853; married, 1877, Samuel Doncaster, and has issue three sons and four daughters.

- (5) Lydia Susan; born 1860; married, 1882, Edward Hawley Clark, and has issue two sons and two daughters.
- (6) Helen Grace; born 1862.

DANIEL BAYLDON of Applehaigh and afterwards of High Hoyland and Milnthorpe, near Wakefield, 12.G., third son of John of Applehaigh, 11.E. [*ante*, p. 403], was baptised at Royston, October 12, 1789.

1823, November 29.—Sir George Wood by his will bequeathed to his nephew Daniel Bayldon an annuity of £100 after the death of John Wood his brother, a legacy of £5,000, and one 10th share of the residue, and released all moneys owing by him.

He died August 6, then of Milnthorpe, and was buried at Sandal, August 10, 1850 [*see ante*, p. 404].

Daniel Baydon (1811)

He married at Royston, August 10, 1811, Sarah Totty, of Royston, spinster, who died March 22 and was buried at Royston, March 26, 1816, aged 25 [*see ante*, p. 404].

They had issue:

1. John; born September 12, 1813. See below.
1. Eliza; born December 10, 1811, baptised March 30, 1812; died April 13 and was buried at Royston, April 16, 1823 [*see ante*, p. 404].
2. Jane; baptised March 26, 1816; married at High Hoyland, May 16, 1839, Thomas William Rodgers of Endcliffe Vale, Sheffield, and afterwards of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; she died *s.p.* May 15, 1843, and was buried at Ecclesall, near Sheffield.¹

GEORGE WOOD BAYLDON of Hollinghurst, sometime of Nottingham, and afterwards of Wakefield, 13.M., second son of Thomas of Hollinghurst, 12.E. [*ante*, p. 408]; born July 3, 1828; died at Garden Street, Wakefield, June 30, 1900; buried at Thornhill.

¹ See Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigree*, Rodgers of Sheffield, where Mrs. Rodgers is called Sarah.

1868, October 27.—Letters Patent granted to James Hepworth of Wakefield, Boiler Maker, and George Wood Bayldon of Calder Grove, for improvements in boilers and furnaces, with regard to the better combustion of fuel and consumption of smoke.

He married, at Sandal, October 27, 1858, Catherine Mary Luis, daughter of José Luis Fernandes of Sandal House, Wakefield; she died December 15, 1893; buried at Southport, Lancashire.

They had issue:

1. Luis Wood Bayldon; born March 5, 1865. See below.
1. Edith; born at Painthorpe House, Wakefield, August 21, 1859; married June 19, 1897, John Francis Pink (he died December 15, 1912), and has issue Alan Luis, born 1898, Phyllis Barbara Frances, born 1901, and Gerald John, born 1901. Secretary to the Royal Dental Hospital, Leicester Square, W.C.
2. Ada Catherine; born at South Villa, Wakefield, January 11, 1862; married December 29, 1885, Frederick Trumble of Leeds (he died August 21, 1915), and has issue Frederick Hugh Geoffrey, born 1893, Lieut. R.N.
3. Beatrice; born November 30, 1863; died at York, aged 7.

JAMES BAYLDON of Hollinghurst, and afterwards of Wakefield, 13.N., third son of Thomas of Hollinghurst, 12.E. [*ante*, p. 408]; born at Hollinghurst, January, 1831; died at Wakefield, June 4, 1908.

He married, June, 1866, at St. George's, Hanover Square, his cousin, Eliza, daughter of Amos Barrett of Roxby, Lincolnshire, (born March 25, 1832; died July 18, 1913, buried at Thornhill).

They had issue:

1. Frances; born at Nottingham, March 24, 1867; married September 1, 1898, at Wakefield Cathedral, Rowland Heathcote of Manchester, Solicitor; no issue.
2. Mary Catherine; born at Wakefield, November 28, 1871; married August 31, 1897, at Wakefield Cathedral, Godfrey Heathcote of Withington, near Manchester, and has issue:
 - (1) William Godfrey, born October 23, 1898.
 - (2) Ralph, born March 1, 1901.

THE REV. GEORGE BAYLDON, 13.O., was the only son of William of Barnsley, 12.F. [*ante*, p. 409].

He was presented to the District Church of South Ossett in the parish of Dewsbury, February 4, 1847; patron, the Queen. Appointed Vicar of Cowling in the parish of Kildwick, February 7, 1850; patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

Works :—

1852. "Annals of the Christian Church in Metre, from the Apostolic Age to the Period of the Reformation."

1864. "A Catechism for Bands of Hope, etc."

1870. "An Elementary Grammar of the Old Norse or Icelandic Language."

He resigned his living in 1894, owing to his increasing deafness, and was granted a pension by the Ripon Diocesan Society. He went to live in Manchester, where he died February 1, 1900.

He married, and had issue an only child, Isabella.

An obituary notice in *The Yorkshire Post*, August 28, 1900, states that "he mastered very privately, for his own pleasure, no fewer than seventeen languages. . . . Rather more, we believe, than forty years ago he took a long holiday in Iceland, and afterwards it appeared he had written and printed a grammar of the Icelandic language. It counted as another eccentricity, if rather an impressive one. But Mr. Bayldon's Icelandic Grammar is the only thing of the kind in English which has not been translated from confusing foreign works. It was the fruit of original research, made at a time when Oxford cared nothing about the origins of English, and our indebtedness to the Old Norse was suspected by very few. Afterwards it pleased his fancy to be locum tenens for the British Consul at Buenos Ayres. His knowledge of Spanish, as of most other languages, had been acquired by private study; but it served him so well during a twelvemonth's charge of the Consulate, that Buenos Ayres thought his departure a misfortune."

LUIS WOOD BAYLDON, 14.J., only son of George Wood Bayldon, 13.M. [*ante*, p. 411]; born at Calder Grove, near Wakefield, March 5, 1865.

A cadet on the training-ship *Conway*, 1878 to 1880; made many voyages to India, Burmah, Australia and North America, in clipper ships; joined the Pacific Steam Navigation Company in 1887; joined the Union Steamship Company in 1888, and has commanded many ships of that Company and of the Union-Castle

Baydon of Ropston.

SECTION I.

- 10.—(C) John Baydon, son of Roger B. of Carlton [see Baydon of Carlton, Section I, ante p. 392]; bapt. 1705; bur. = Elizabeth Wilkinson; 1779. [p. 400]
- 11.—(E) John Baydon; = Jane, da. of Rev. George Wood; died 1804. [p. 403]
- (F) Richard; bapt. 1742. See Section III.
- (G) William; = Sibyl, da. of Richard; died 1830. [p. 406]
- (H) Joseph; bapt. 1749; bur. 1805.
- (J) Edward; = Martha Downes; died 1806; [p. 407] 1796.
- (K) Daniel; = Sarah White, daughters. bapt. 1752. [p. 408]
- (I) Daniel; bapt. 1799.
- 12.—(E) Thomas Baydon; = Sarah James Barrett. bapt. 1784; died 1864. [p. 408]
- (F) William; = Mary, da. of John Maw. bapt. 1787; died 1863. [p. 409]
- (G) Daniel; = Sarah Fort; died 1850. [p. 411] 1816.
- (H) George; born 1792. Three daughters.
- 13.—(K) Thomas. (M) George Wood; = Catherine M. L., da. of J. L. Fernand. Both died young. [p. 411]
- (N) James; = Eliza, da. of Amos Barrett. born 1831; died 1908. [p. 412]
- (O) George; = One daughter. died 1900. [p. 413]
- (P) John Baydon; daughters. born 1813. See Section II.
- 14.—(J) Luis Wood Baydon; born 1865. Three daughters. [p. 413]

Line after the amalgamation. During the South African War, 1899-1902, he commanded H.M. Hospital Ship *Spartan* and H.M. Transport *Harlech Castle*; for his services he was mentioned in dispatches and received the Sea Transport Medal and clasp.

Appointed Lieut. R.N.R., May 5, 1896; promoted Commander on the Retired List, October 6, 1905. Nautical Assessor to the Home Office; Inspector for Marine Inquiries to the Board of Trade; a Younger Brother of Trinity House. Senior Nautical Assessor at the inquiry into the loss of the P. and O. s.s. *Delhi* off Cape Spatel.

Appointed Commander in the Aerial Defence Service, H.M.S. *Pembroke*, Chatham, 1914.

THE REV. JOHN BAYLDON, 13.P., only son of Daniel of Applehaigh, 12.G. [*ante*, p. 411], was born September 12 and baptised at Royston, October 21, 1813.

He entered Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A., 1837; M.A., 1841.

He was ordained in _____, and for some years was Curate to his father-in-law at Creech St. Michael, Somerset. In 1848 or 1849 he was Curate at Wanstrow, Somerset, and in June, 1851, he was appointed Perpetual Curate of Coleford, Gloucestershire.

In July, 1860, he was appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, Penrith, Cumberland. He died at Penrith, November 4, 1861, and was buried in the churchyard.

1845, November 18.—Marriages. At Creech St. Michael, Somerset, the Rev. John Bayldon, M.A., only son of Daniel Bayldon, esq., of Dricar House, Yorks., to Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of the Rev. Henry Cresswell,¹ M.A., Vicar of Creech St. Michael [*Gent.'s Mag.*]. She died December 10, 1882, at Hackney, Middlesex, aged 65.

They had issue:

1. Daniel Henry; born at Creech St. Michael, September 5, 1846. See below.
2. Thomas Cook; born at Wanstrow, Somerset, April 25, 1849. See below.
3. John Cresswell; born at Wanstrow, June 20, 1850. See below.
4. George Wood; born at Coleford, Gloucestershire, December 19, 1851; died unmarried, at Capetown, 1896.

¹ See Foster's *Royal Descents*.

5. Edward Herbert; born at Hope Mansell, Herefordshire, July 26, 1854. See below.
1. Frances Emma; born at Creech St. Michael, January 3, 1848; married November 6, 1868, James Nelson of Newcastle-on-Tyne (died 1913); she died October 2, 1880. Issue: (1) Frances Annie; married Dr. Taylor of Berwick-on-Tweed, and has issue 4 sons. (2) Hugh; died 1902. (3) Blanche; married the Marqués de Alcía-Cazar of Las Palmas, Grand Canary, and has issue a son and a daughter. (4) Rosa; died 1880. (5) Cecil; died 1898. (6) Jane; married Dr. Hugh Burniston, R.N. (7) Richard Albany; married Ida de la Bere.
2. Elizabeth Sarah; born at Coleford, Gloucestershire, April 24, 1853.
3. Blanche Mary; born at Hope Mansell, Herefordshire, December 20, 1855; died at Hackney, Middlesex, October 30, 1874.
4. Edith Kate; born at Hope Mansell, November 26, 1857; died at Hackney, April 3, 1875.

DANIEL HENRY BAYLDON, 14.K., formerly of Thames, Auckland, New Zealand, and later of Ealing, Middlesex, and Richmond, Surrey, eldest son of the Rev. John Bayldon, 13.P. [*ante*, p. 415]; born at Creech St. Michael, Somerset, September 5, 1846. Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.

Married at Onchunga, Auckland, February 11, 1873, Mary Anne, younger daughter of Charles Sanderson of Onchunga and formerly of Westmoreland.

They have issue:

1. Harold Cresswell Bayldon, of Spassky, Siberia; born at Thames, January 2, 1876; married at Richmond, Surrey, Marie Alexandrovna Dembervetskaz, younger daughter of Alexander Petrovich Prebelev of Kotchkar, Russia.
2. Henry Estcourt Bayldon, of Berea, Durban, Natal; born at Thames, April 28, 1879; married at St. Augustine's, Berea, October 1, 1903, Winifred, third daughter of Archibald Findlay, of Berea, and has issue (1) Kathleen Winifred Mary, born at Durban, February 8, 1905; (2) Doris Edith, born at Johannesburg, July 25, 1908.

3. Thomas Herbert Bayldon, of Roodeport, Transvaal; born at Thames, September 18, 1884; married at Boscobello, Natal, December 19, 1908, Gladys Hilda, second daughter of Ethelbert Noyce of Boscobello, formerly of London, and has issue (1) Ivor Cresswell Wellsford, born at Randfontein, Transvaal, June 17, 1910; (2) Hugh Thomas, born at Johannesburg, December 25, 1911; (3) Roger Wood, born at Roodeport, May 20, 1915.
1. Kate Ethel; born at Thames, October 30, 1873.
2. Blanche Mary; born at Thames, August 13, 1877; died there, August 16, 1890.
3. Winifred Edith; born at Thames, June 28, 1882.

THOMAS COOK BAYLDON, 14.L., second son of the Rev. John Bayldon, 13.P. [*ante*, p. 415], was born at Wanstraw, Somerset, April 25, 1849. Educated at Bancroft Hospital, Mile End Road, London; went to sea with Capt. G. E. Cresswell, a distant maternal cousin; settled in New Zealand in 1868. Captain in the Merchant Service. Appointed Harbour Master, Chief Pilot and Customs Officer at Thames, New Zealand, in 1883, which post he still holds. Married at _____, 1886,
 eldest daughter of Capt. J. _____ W. _____ Watts of _____,
 and has issue:

1. Thomas Cook.
2. John.
3. Corbett Cresswell.
1. Elizabeth; married Henry Byron Taylor, and has issue.
2. Jessie; married J _____ Jermyn Scott, and has issue.
3. Margaret.
4. Kathleen.

JOHN CRESSWELL BAYLDON, 14.M., 3rd son of the Rev. John Bayldon, 13.P. [*ante*, p. 415], was born at Wanstraw, Somerset, June 20, 1850; died at Dulwich, February 23, 1908; buried at Bexley.

He married, August 15, 1873, Georgina, daughter of John Kelsey of Hackney, and had issue:

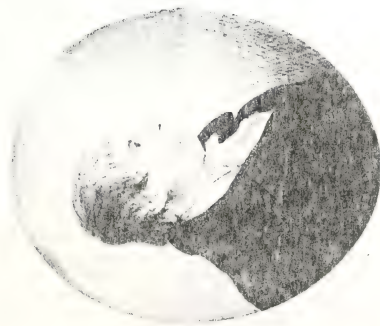
1. Herbert John; born October 9, died November 27, 1875; buried at Bexley.

2. Philip Cresswell; born January 28, 1879; married at St. Marylebone Church, December 18, 1913, Nora, elder daughter of William Wylie, M.D., of Skipton-in-Craven. Captain 3rd Middlesex Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers); Captain 6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, September 7, 1914; Captain 5th County of London Battery, 2nd London Brigade Royal Field Artillery, May 30, 1915; temporary Staff Captain, October 13, 1915.
3. Francis Cresswell; born October 1, 1881; died April 18, 1885; buried at Bexley.
4. Cyril Cresswell; born April 18, 1883; died April 24, 1885; buried at Bexley.
5. Richard Cresswell; born March 9, 1885.
6. Cecil Edward; born July 6, died July 26, 1889; buried at Bexley.
7. Alan; born July, died August, 1890; buried at Bexley.
1. Edith Blanche; born February 12, 1877; died February 10, 1899; buried at Bexley.
2. Violet Mary; born December 10, died December 28, 1886; buried at Bexley.
3. Winifred; born November 27, 1887; married at Lucknow, India, January 23, 1914, James Donald, Indian Civil Service.

EDWARD HERBERT BAYLDON of Oaklands, Dawlish, Devon, 14.O., 5th son of the Rev. John Bayldon, 13.P. [*ante*, p. 415], was born at Hope Mansell, Herefordshire, July 26, 1854; J.P. and D.L. for Devon, and High Sheriff in 1906; died December 19, 1912, buried in Dawlish Cemetery.

He married, August 19, 1876, Anne, third daughter of Thomas Henry Stevens of Reading, Berkshire (she died at Falmouth, April 16, 1915, buried in Dawlish Cemetery), and had issue:

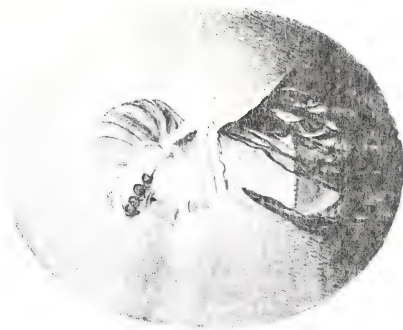
1. Owen Hague; born June 22, 1877. Sometime 1st Lieut. 1st Middlesex R.E. (Volunteers); Captain, Army Service Corps (Motor Reserve), August 5, 1914, commanding 52nd Company at Aldershot; promoted Major, February 28, 1915, commanding 20th Division Ammunition Park.
Married April 24, 1901, Dorothy Ada, third daughter of



Richard Bayldon of Royston.

Marr. & Susannah Wood.

1671, Nov. 26, 1742. Buried June 28, 1829.



Susannah Bayldon.

Daughter of Mr. Wood.

Bapt. June 2nd 1742. Buried Feb. 17, 1817.

Marrd. Richard Bayldon of Royston.

In the possession of Mrs. Bessie Tucker.

Charles Samuel Hawkes of Stoneleigh, Beckenham, Kent.
No issue.

2. Robert Corbett; see below.

ROBERT CORBETT BAYLDON, 15.N., second son of Edward Herbert Bayldon, 14.O. [*ante*, p. 418], was born May 4, 1881.

Lieut. R.N.; afterwards in the service of the Egyptian Government, in respect of which the 4th Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh was conferred upon him by the Khedive "in recognition of valuable services rendered by him."

Retired with rank of Lieut.-Commander, July 21, 1905; Commission restored 1914.

Married June 19, 1906, Doris, eldest daughter of A. W. Mayo Robson, D.Sc., F.R.C.S., and has issue:

1. Edward Cresswell; born at Nairobi, British East Africa, May 26, 1907.
2. Christopher Mayo; born in London; died at sea, October 21, 1908, aged 4 months.

RICHARD BAYLDON of Royston, 11.F., second son of John of Royston, 10.C. [*ante*, p. 400], was baptised November 29, 1742.

1774, Trinity Term.—Fine between Richard Bayldon, plaintiff, and Sir Thomas Wentworth, Bart., deforciant of 1 messuage, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 15 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, 15 acres of pasture, common of pasture for all cattle and common of turbary in Royston.¹

1784, November 19.—See *ante*, p. 386.

1788, June 7.—See *ante*, p. 388.

1790, November 5.—See *ante*, p. 385.

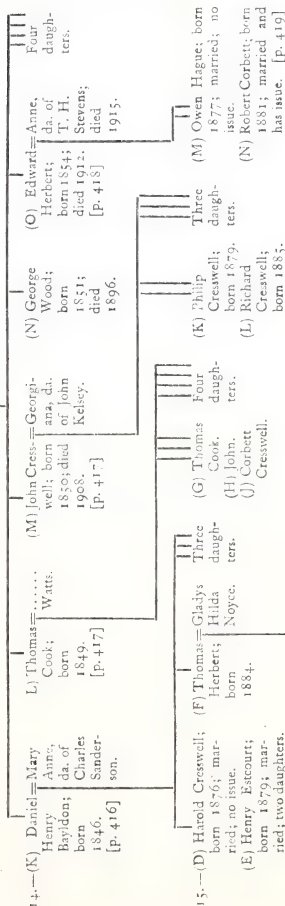
1823, November 29.—Sir George Wood, by his will of this date, devised to his brother-in-law Richard Bayldon and Susannah his wife and the survivor of them for life, with remainder to their son John, the manor of Royston and all other property there, including an allotment lately purchased from the Duchy of Lancaster, (but excepting certain lands occupied by his brother-in-law John Stocks), charged with £1,000 to be paid to their son Richard Bayldon. He also bequeathed to his sister Susannah an annuity of £100 charged on the estate devised to her son John, and a legacy of £500, and released Richard and Susannah from all moneys owing to him by them. Sir George Wood, by a second codicil to his will, dated May 10, 1824, gave to each of his sisters [Susannah Bayldon and Elizabeth Stocks] a further

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 14 Geo. III.

Baildon of Royston.

SECTION II.

13.—(P) Rev. John Bayldon, son of Daniel B. [see Section I.=Elizabeth, da. of the Rev. Henry Creswell;
ante, p. 414]; born 1813; died 1861. [p. 415] died 1882.



16.—(C) Ivor Creswell Wellsford; born 1910.
(D) Hugh Thomas; born 1911.
(E) Roger Wood; born 1915.

annuity of £200, thinking they would otherwise be too scantily provided for.

Richard Bayldon died June 26. and was buried at Royston June 28, 1826.

Rich. Bayldon (1784)

On the north side of the chancel is a tablet with the following inscription :

M. & S. Richard Bayldon of Royston, Esq., who departed this life June 26th, 1826, aged 84 years. His remains are deposited in a vault near this stone.

Also Susannah Bayldon, wife of the above Richard Bayldon, and daughter of the late Geo. Wood, B.A., Vicar of this Parish. This exemplary Christian died Jan. 17th, 1843, æt. 88 years.

1826, June 26.—Deaths. At Royston, near Barnsley, in his 83rd year, Rich. Bayldon, esq. He was brother-in-law to the late Baron Wood. *Genl's. Mag.*

Tombstone in Royston Churchyard :

To the memory of Richard Bayldon of Royston, who departed this life on the 26th of June, 1826, aged 83 years. His remains are deposited in a vault near this stone.

Also Susannah Bayldon, wife of the above Richard Bayldon, who died on the 17th day of January, 1843, aged 88 years.

Also of John Bayldon, son of the above Richard and Susannah Bayldon, who died Aug. 25th, 1852, aged 71 years.

Also of Mary, wife of the above named John Bayldon, who died 16th November, 1872, aged 80 years.

Also of Francis Harold Bayldon,¹ grandson of the above, who died May 2nd, 1873, aged 9 weeks.

Royston Church.—A Board on the north wall of the chancel, containing a list of Benefactors :

Susannah Bayldon, widow of the late Richard Bayldon, Esq., of Royston, daughter of the Rev. George Wood, 52 years Minister of this Parish, gave a silver salver in the year 1840, to be used at the Communion Table in this Church.

The following notice of Susannah Bayldon appeared after her death :

¹ Son of John Edward Bayldon; see below.

Died on Jany. 17th, 1843, at Roystone near Barnsley, in her 89th year, Susannah, relict of the late Richd. Bayldon, and sister to the late Sir George Wood, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. Possessed of a large share of the mental energy which characterised her distinguished brother, and endowed with those excellencies which still adorn many of the representatives of departed generations, her family and kindred have to deplore the loss of a revered relative, while the poor must long cherish her memory with grateful recollection.¹

Richard Bayldon, yeoman, married, August 20, 1778, Susannah, daughter of the Rev. George Wood, Vicar of Royston. She was baptised there June 29, 1754, and buried January 21, 1843, aged 88.

They had issue:

1. John, baptised at Royston, April 11, 1781. See below.
2. George; born July 29, baptised September 9, 1782. He was appointed an Assistant Surgeon to "the Honorable United East India Company" on the Bengal Establishment, to date from March 9, 1806; his appointment, dated Fort William, September 11, 1806, is signed by the Hon. Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart., Governor-General, The Rt. Hon. Gerard, Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief, George Udny and John Lumsden, Esquires, Counsellors of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and its Dependencies.² In 1810 he was attached to the 1st Battalion of the 22nd Regiment of Native Infantry. He died intestate, and unmarried, February 20, 1816, in New North Street, Red Lion Square, London; letters of administration were granted to his father, April 6, 1816. He was mentioned in the will of Martha Bayldon, January 21, 1796, *ante*, p. 407.

G Bayldon (1805)

3. Richard; born April 25, baptised July 25, 1789. See below.
1. Jane; born June 9, baptised June 11, 1779. Mentioned in the will of Martha Bayldon, *ante*, p. 408. Married,

¹ Quoted in Wilkinson's *Worthies of Barnsley*, p. 62.

² Original in the possession of James Talbot Baker.

April 18, 1810, John Rogers Guest of Grimethorpe in the parish of Felkirk and afterwards of Cudworth. Sir George Wood devised to John Guest and Jane his wife and for life, with a power of appointment to Jane among her children, all his estates at Cudworth, including those purchased of Mr. Wentworth and of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and released all moneys owing by John Guest.

Mrs. Guest died July 11, 1828. Mr. Guest was buried at Royston, September 3, 1832, aged 46.

They had issue:

- (1) John; born 1815; died 1832.
 - (2) Richard Bayldon; born 1817; died 1861; married, and had issue two sons and two daughters. Memorial window in Royston Church.
 - (1) Susannah; born 1811; died 1866; married, 1844, Henry Clarkson of Wakefield, solicitor, afterwards of Alverthorpe Hall, and had issue two daughters.
 - (2) Louisa; born 1813; died unmarried 1843.
 - (3) Jane Anne; born 1821; died 1846; married, 1845, Frederick W. Addey of Grimethorpe, near Felkirk, and had issue one daughter.
2. Susannah; born August 3, baptised September 12, 1783; died 1819. Mentioned in the will of Martha Bayldon, January 21, 1796 [*ante*, p. 407]. Married July 31, 1808, William Allen, of Higham Ferrers, Northants., and afterwards of Malton, attorney, who died at Malton, August 14, 1853, aged 71.

Sir George Wood appointed William Allen one of his executors, and left him a legacy of £500, an annuity of £100 after the death of Susannah wife of Richard Bayldon, and all his law books, State Trials, Domesday Book, Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Grose's *Antiquities*, and other books of antiquities; also £5,000 and one tenth of the residue to the children of his late niece Susannah Allen. By a codicil dated December 8, 1823, Sir George revoked Allen's appointment as executor and the legacies and annuity given to him, and directed the legacy of £500 to be divided among Allen's children, and gave the books to John Alexander Wallace [see below]. They had issue:

Richard Bayldon, George, Edward, Robert and Susette, of whom I have no further information. Mr. Charles Wood Allen, a grandson, was living at Baildon in 1897. The Rev. E. R. Streeten was married in the Cathedral, Rockhampton, Queensland, November 3, 1914, to Valentine Bayldon, eldest daughter of the late G. P. Allen and Mrs. Allen of Longview, Rockhampton. *Times*, Dec. 29, 1914.

3. Louisa; born February 1, baptised April 28, 1791. Sir George Wood bequeathed to his niece Louisa Bayldon a legacy of £10,000 and one tenth share of the residue. By a third codicil, dated July 16, 1824, he gave to John Alexander Wallace, in case he should marry Louisa Bayldon, and he thinks they are engaged, all his books of precedents, cases and special pleadings, all his law library, and his books of antiquities. Louisa married, October 28, 1824, John Alexander Wallace of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law (born August 17, 1797; died February 12, 1830; buried at Hampton, Middlesex). Mrs. Wallace died at Colchester.

They had issue:

- (1) Alexander Wallace of Colchester; born 1829; educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford; M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.; died 1899; married 1859, and had issue eight sons and one daughter. (2) Julia; born 1827; married her cousin, Alexander John Wallace; died 1896, without issue.
4. Caroline; born January 20, baptised March 12, 1794; died February 17, 1862; there is a window to her memory in Royston Church. She married, September 28, 1820, James Earnshaw Baker, solicitor, (born 1781, died 1852), of Monk Fryston, and afterwards of Acomb, near York, where he restored the chancel of the church, in which he was buried. Sir George Wood left to his niece Caroline Baker a legacy of £5,000 and one tenth of the residue.

They had issue:

- (1) The Rev. George Bayldon Baker, M.A., Vicar of Glazeley, Shropshire; born 1821; died 1869; married, and had issue two sons and four daughters.
- (2) James Wood; born 1824; died 1895; married, and had issue two sons and three daughters.

5. Elizabeth; born February 6, baptised May 6, 1797; died 1860. Sir George Wood bequeathed to his niece Elizabeth Bayldon a legacy of £5,000 and one tenth share of the residue. She married (1), August 9, 1825, Edward Taylor Roberts of Almondbury and afterwards of Farnley Tyas, merchant, and had issue Elizabeth Bayldon, born June 18, baptised August 5, 1828. She married (2), May 30, 1833, her cousin Joseph Bayldon of Carlton, and had issue [*ante*, p. 397].

JOHN BAYLDON of Royston, 12.K., eldest son of Richard of Royston, 11.F. [*ante*, p. 419], was baptised April 11, 1781.

1823, November 29.—Sir George Wood devised to his nephew John Bayldon a moiety of all his messuages, lands, etc., in Mowthorpe, Duggleby, Kirkby Grindalyth, etc., subject to certain annuities, and the manor of Royston and other property there, subject to the life interest of Richard and Susannah Bayldon, John's father and mother, and charged with the payment of £1,000 to Richard Bayldon the younger, John's brother; he also bequeathed to him a legacy of £500.

John Bayldon (1814).

There is a tablet to his memory in Royston Church, and an inscription in the churchyard [*ante*, p. 421].

He married, August 26, 1814, Mary Briggs of Royston, spinster; she died November 16, 1872, aged 80. He died August 25, 1852, aged 71.

They had issue:

1. Richard George; born April 14, baptised October 5, 1819; probably died young.
2. Thomas; baptised March 25, 1821. See below.
3. William; baptised June 22, 1823. See below.
4. John Edward; baptised October 11, 1827. See below.
5. Charles Henry; baptised October 15, 1829. See below.
6. Joseph; born November 24, 1831. See below.
1. Mary Anne; baptised October 8, 1815; married July 9, 1840, John Arnold, of Manchester; and had issue.
2. Susannah; baptised January 19, 1817; married July 29, 1841, James Sessions; and had issue.
3. Elizabeth Wood, born April 12, baptised October 7, 1826. Married March 29, 1853, Charles Walker of Thornhill and afterwards of Dewsbury and Serjeants' Inn, London. Solicitor. They had issue, with others, John Bayldon Walker (born 1854) of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 1875; Police Magistrate at Freetown, Sierra Leone, 1894-5; Judge of Turks' and Caicos Islands, 1895-8; Chief Justice of St. Vincent, 1898-1902; Stipendiary Magistrate for Trinidad and Tobago, 1902; Chief Justice of St. Lucia, 1903-5; Chief

Justice of Grenada, 1906-9; he married his cousin Mary Anne Ella, daughter of William Bayldon of Batley [see below]. See *Who's Who?* 1915.

RICHARD BAYLDON, 12.M., third son of Richard of Royston, 11.F. [*ante*, p. 419], was born April 25, baptised July 25, 1789. Sir George Wood bequeathed to him a legacy of £5,000 and a further sum of £1,000 charged on the manor of Royston after the deaths of Richard and Susannah Bayldon, Sir George's sister and her husband, also one tenth share of the residue, and released all monies owing by him. The legacy of £5,000 was accidentally omitted from the executed copy of the will, but as it appeared in the draft and in other memoranda in the testator's writing, the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury decreed that the legacy should be inserted in the probate.¹

Richard Bayldon entered the Indian Army as a cadet in 1806, being nominated by Sir Richard Bensley, Bart., on the recommendation of William Adam, esq. He passed an examination in Persian and Hindustani, and received a gratuity of 1200 rupees and a sword. He was commissioned as Ensign, October 19, 1807, and appointed Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry. Promoted to Lieutenant, April 26, 1813, and shared the Deccan Prize Money for General Captures in 1818. Promoted to Captain, April 14, 1822, and appointed Brigade-Major to the troops within the command of the Eastern Frontier, August 20, 1822. In reporting the successful result of an action with the enemy near Rungpore on January 29, 1825, Lieut.-Col. Richards records his approbation and thanks for the prompt and great assistance at all times received from him (Bayldon) in the execution of his duties [*London Gazette*, July 19, 1825, p. 1284]. Sent to receive a flag of truce from Rungpore, and directed to take charge of that fortress on its surrender in February, 1825. Transferred to the 71st Regiment of Native Infantry, April 22, 1825. Appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, May, 1830. Promoted to Major, January 10, 1837. Retired as from January 1, 1838, on the pension of a Lieut.-Colonel. Died at Benares, October 19, 1844.²

 (1833).

THOMAS BAYLDON of Royston, 13.R., second son of John of Royston, 12.K. [*ante*, p. 425], baptised March 25, 1821; died January 12, 1860.

¹ Bayldon v. Bayldon, Trin. 1826, Adams' Ecclesiastical Reports, p. 232. The legacies mentioned on p. 56 of *Workies of Burnley* only amount to £55,000 out of the £60,000 allocated; the missing £5,000 was Richard's legacy.

² Extracts from the records in the India Office, kindly supplied by William Foster, Esq., Registrar and Superintendent of Records.



Major Richard Baydon.

Died 1830.

2. 1800 Richard Baydon and Susannah Baydon.

1. The portrait of Mrs. Boswell Thorne.

1800.

He married (1) Harriet, daughter of Edward Raywood of Notton, September 28, 1848; she died December 22, 1852, aged 26. They had issue:

1. John Thomas; baptised May 5, 1849, of Bence House Farm, Darton, near Barnsley.
2. Richard James, of Bence House Farm, Darton.
1. Annie Raywood; baptised March 9, 1851; married June 29, 1876, Joseph Cawthorn of Goole (he died June 18, 1912), and has issue (1) Mark Ambrose Bayldon, born 1877; (2) Lionel born 1882; (3) Arthur, born 1883.

Thomas Bayldon married a second wife, Hannah, who died December 4, 1899, aged 76. They had issue:

3. Arthur, died October 8, 1861, aged 5.

Tombstone in Royston Churchyard:—

Sacred to the Memory of Harriet Bayldon, wife of Thomas Bayldon of Roystone, who died December 22nd, 1852, aged 26 years.

Also two infant children of the above Harriet Bayldon.

Also Thomas Bayldon, Husband and Father of the above, who departed this life January 12th, 1860, aged 38 years.

Also of Arthur, son of the above Thomas and Hannah Bayldon, who died October 8th, 1861, aged 5 years.

Also of the above named Hannah Bayldon, who died December 4th, 1899, aged 78 years.

WILLIAM BAYLDON of Carlton and afterwards of Batley, 13.S., third son of John of Royston, 12.K. [*ante*, p. 425]; baptised June 22, 1823; Surgeon, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; died May 27, 1897.

He married Eliza. They had issue:

1. Frederick William; died at Batley, December 27, 1892, aged 32; buried in Batley Cemetery.
1. Mary Ann Ella; baptised May 9, 1858; married at Batley Church, June 8, 1889, John Bayldon Walker, her cousin [*ante*, p. 425].
2. Kate Evelyn; married at Batley, August 17, 1896, Walter Woodhead.

JOHN EDWARD BAYLDON of Royston, afterwards of Hatfield, near Doncaster, and Birkenhead, 13.T., fourth son of John of Royston, 12.K. [*ante*, p. 425]; baptised October 11, 1827; died at West Kirby, Cheshire, March 2, 1890.

He married at Royston, January 23, 1862, Mary, daughter of George Horsfall of Hanging Ditch, Manchester, and of Sale, Cheshire.

They had issue:

1. Hugh Cecil; baptised October 10, 1866; married, December 11, 1901, at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. William Augustus Smith of Portsmouth.
2. Edward Stanley Hatfield.

3. Francis Harold; baptised March 29, 1873; died at the Manor House, Royston, May 2, 1873, aged 9 weeks [*ante*, p. 421].
1. Gwendoline; baptised June 7, 1870; married, July 4, 1894, at the Roman Catholic Church, Birkenhead, James Fleetwood Challoner of Liverpool.
2. Averell Mildred.
3. Mary Veronica.

CHARLES HENRY BAYLDON of Leeds, Solicitor, 13.V., fifth son of John of Royston, 12.K. [*ante*, p. 425]; baptised, October 15, 1829; died at Leeds, February 29, 1883.

He married Matilda Maria, daughter of Dawson of Waterclough Hall, Southowram.

They had issue:

1. Charles Dawson.
2. Arthur Albert Dawson, of Sydney, N.S.W.; baptised October 9, 1865; married; no surviving issue. Author of *Lays and Lyrics*, 1887; *The Sphinx, and other Poems*, 1889; *Poems*, 1897; *The Western Track, and other Verses*, 1905; *The Tragedy behind the Curtain, and other Stories*, 1910; *Apollo in Australia*, in the press, 1916.
1. Matilda Lucy; baptised March 18, 1860; married Frank Clark of Leeds, and has issue.

JOSEPH BAYLDON of Royston, 13.W., sixth son of John of Royston, 12.K. [*ante*, p. 425]; born November 24, 1831, baptised July 19, 1832; died January 2, 1903.

He married (1) Sarah Arnold, who died November 17, 1865.

They had issue:

1. John Henry Wood; baptised November 21, 1863.
1. Mary Louisa; baptised May 19, 1861.

He married (2) Ann, daughter of John Shaw of Notton; she died December 7, 1881.

Tombstones in Royston Churchyard:—

In affectionate remembrance of Sarah Arnold, the wife of Joseph Bayldon of Roystone, who died November 17th. 1865, aged 50 years.

In loving memory of Ann, the wife of Joseph Bayldon of Roystone, and eldest daughter of the late John Shaw of Notton, who departed this life December 7th, 1881, aged 67 years.

Also Joseph Bayldon, who died January 2nd, 1903, aged 71 years.

ANN BAYLDON of Royston was buried there, May 24, 1823, aged 52. I cannot identify her.

SECTION III.

THE BAILDONS OF LEPTON, Etc.

Lepton is a township in the parish of Kirkheaton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south from Huddersfield, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Earlsheaton. A branch of the Baidons settled here early in the 16th century, and spread thence into several of the neighbouring parishes.

"That the Baidon family at one time possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood of Kirkburton can be seen from their name having been given to a brook (Beldon Brook) which forms the entire northern boundary of Kirkburton parish where it adjoins Lepton township."

ROBERT BAILDON of Lepton, 1.A., was apparently the first to settle there. There is no positive evidence where he came from, but as in 1519 and 1524 he was actively assisting John Baidon of Earlsheaton, it is not unlikely that they were brothers; in that case Robert would be a younger son of John Baidon, 2.A.

1514-5.—Robert Baidon was Constable for the Township of Lepton.²

1519, Trinity Term.—See *ante*, p. 359.

1524, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, p. 360.

1545, October 26.—Robert Baidon paid 2*d.* subsidy on 40*s.* in goods at Lepton.³ This is probably the same man, but may have been a son of the same name. I have no further information about him.

JOHN BAILDON of Lepton, 2.A., probably son of Robert, 1.A., born about 1520 to 1525.

He is probably the John "Beldon" buried at Kirkburton, September 5, 1596. Another John "Beldon" was buried there, December 19, 1597. Beyond this I have no information respecting him.

Lepton is almost midway between Kirkheaton and Kirkburton churches, and although it is in the former parish, the Baidons seem to have baptised, married and buried indifferently at either place.

The Kirkheaton register is lost before 1653, but some earlier transcripts at York have been examined. The Kirkburton register begins in 1541, but there are a good many gaps.

He was probably the father of John [see below] and of Richard "Beldon" who married Isabel Harrison there, January 2, 1588-9.

JOHN BAILDON of Lepton, 3.A., was probably the son of John, 2.A. [see above]; I have not found the record of his baptism; the Kirkheaton register is wanting, and there is a gap at Kirkburton in 1555-6, which is a likely date.

John "Baidon" married (1) Elizabeth Lynley,⁴ at Kirkburton,

¹ Collins, *Kirkburton Parish Registers*, vol. 2, p. cxxxv.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, nos. 101, 102, 103.

³ Lay Subsidies, bundle 207, no. 186.

⁴ Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Laidla, was baptised there, March 21, 1564-5.

September 24, 1582; she was probably the Elizabeth "Beldon" who was buried there, April 8, 1593. They had issue:

1. John, son of John "Beldon"; baptised at Kirkburton, November 17, 1588. See below.
2. Query, Christopher "Beldon"; buried at Kirkburton, May 27, 1593.
1. Query, Susannah. John Brodebent and "Susanna Beldon" were married at Kirkburton, May 18, 1606. Susan Broadbent, widow, was buried there, September 13, 1639. The baptisms of three of her sons are recorded.

John "Beldon" married (2) Margery Stone, at Kirkburton, January 27, 1593-4, and had issue:

3. Henry, a twin with Agnes; baptised (Beldon) at Kirkburton, April 11, 1596; buried there, April 21, 1596.
2. Margery; baptised (Beldon) at Kirkburton, December 16, 1594; "a crysome child¹ of John Beldon" was buried the same day; "Margerie Beldon" was buried there, December 18, 1594.
3. Agnes, a twin with Henry; baptised (Beldon) at Kirkburton, April 11, 1596; Agnes "Beldon" buried there, May 16, 1597.

John "Beldon" was buried at Kirkburton, December 19, 1597. The "Margerie Beldon," who married William Ellis, December 14, 1601, was probably John's widow.

RICHARD BAILDON, 3.B., was probably a younger son of John of Lepton, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 430]. Richard Beldon and Issabelle Harrison were married at Kirkburton, January 2, 1588-9.

I have no further information about him unless he is the Richard B. who subsequently appears at Horbury about 7 miles from Lepton; if so he had married a second wife.

¹ Strictly speaking, a chrisom child was one still wearing the chrisom-cloth placed on the head after the anointing with the consecrated oil, chrisam, at baptism. This was worn for a month, and if the child died within that period the chrisom-cloth was buried with it. After the Reformation, when the use of oil at baptism was discontinued, the term was still applied to children who died within a month of baptism. Where, as occasionally happens, the burial entry of a chrisom-child mentions the Christian name, it seems clear that the word was used in this sense; (see *Registers of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate*, Harleian Soc., pp. 270, 273, 274, 276, 278, 279). By a loose, though fairly obvious misapplication of the word, it came to mean a child that died within a month of birth. It is used in this sense in the 17th and 18th century Bills of Mortality, in which "chrisoms and infants" are classed among "Diseases and Casualties" (Blount, *Glossographia*; Graunt, *Bills of Mortality*, 1657-1758), and the word was even applied to animals, e.g., calves, killed within a month of birth (Halliwell). From this the transition was easy to the meaning which the expression generally has in parish registers. In the majority of cases it will be found that in the entry of the burial of a chrisom-child no Christian name is mentioned, the sex being sometimes, though rarely, given as "a man child" or "a woman child" (*Register of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate*, pp. 262, 270), which seems clearly to indicate that the child had no Christian name, that is, it had not been baptised. This undoubted fact, though denied by many clergy and others, is admitted by no less an authority than Dr. Walter Farquar Hook in his *Church Dictionary*, where he says, "By an abuse of words the term is now used.....to denote children who die before they are baptised;" while the *Dialect Dictionary* cites the case of a Devon parish where the portion of the churchyard in which unbaptised children were buried was called "Chrisomers' Hill." In very many parish registers the word chrisom will not be found; the expressions "sine nomine," "without name," "non baptisatus," and others being used as equivalent.

Alice, wife of Richard Baildon was buried at Horbury, January 13, 1629-30.

Richard Baildon was buried there, March 9, 1629-30.

There are no other entries relating to him at Horbury.

JOHN BAILDON of Lepton, 4.A., son of John of Lepton, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 430], was baptised at Kirkburton, November 17, 1588, as "son of John Beldon."

He paid subsidy on 20s. in lands at Lepton in 1603-4, 1621, 1624-5, 1627 and 1628-9.¹

John "Bayldon" was buried at Kirkheaton, May 1, 1638.

He appears to have been twice married. The first wife, of whom I have no particulars, either as to marriage or burial, probably had three daughters:

1. Mary; baptised (Bayldon) at Kirkheaton, January 12, 1605-6.
2. Query, Anne; baptism not found; Robert Hirst and Anne Bayldon were married at Kirkheaton, January 9, 1636-7.
3. Query, Isabel; baptism not found; John Turton and Isabel Bayldon were married at Kirkheaton, January 27, 1639-40.

As "John Bayldon of Kyrke Heaton" he married Elizabeth Milnes² at Dewsbury, December 14, 1624. They had issue:

1. John; baptised (Bayldon) at Kirkheaton, 1625. See below.
2. William; baptised (Beldon) at Kirkburton, May 2, 1627; buried (Bayldon) at Kirkheaton, April 7, 1628.
3. Samuel; baptised (Bayldon) at Kirkheaton, 1630; moved to Lockwood in the parish of Almondbury. See *post*, The Baidons of Almondbury, p. 439.
4. Israel; baptised (Baildon) at Kirkheaton, 1634. See below.
5. Joshua; baptised (Bayldon) at Kirkheaton, 1639. See below.
1. Anne; 2, Elizabeth; baptisms not found. They were parties to the Chancery suit in 1660, below. "Elizabeth Baildon, a sarvant," was buried at Kirkburton, June 20, 1687. Anne may perhaps be the "Ann Beldon of Kirkheaton" who married Thomas Ashton at Dewsbury, May 31, 1669.

JOHN BAILDON of Lepton, 5.A., eldest son of John 4.A. [see above], was baptised at Kirkheaton, November 20, 1625, as "son of John Bayldon."

1639, April 23.—Pontefract Sessions. The jury present John Baildon of Lepton, husbandman, for stealing there, on January 25, 1638-9, a coulter, value 2s., the property of Robert Greaves. Information. At large.³

1641-2, February 24.—John Bayldon of Lepton signed the Protestation.⁴

¹ Lay Subsidies, bundle 209, nos. 307, 323, 330, 349, 361.

² Elizabeth daughter of John Milnes, baptised at Dewsbury, December 11, 1603.

³ West Riding Records, Indictment Book; *Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 54, p. 119.

⁴ House of Lords MSS.

1660, October 29.—Bill of complaint of John, Samuel, Israel, Anne, Elizabeth, and Joshua Baidon, the children of John Baidon and Elizabeth his wife, against Joseph Jepson of Heckonwicke, co. York. They recite that about 1644, Jepson, "being acquainted with one Elizabeth Milnes, late of Dewsbury, deceased," and there being then an intention of marriage betwixt them and the same being concluded upon, to the end there might be a faire correspondencye in the said marriage," made an agreement with her, which was reduced into writing and sealed, signed and executed by them both, that if she died first he would pay £14 to whomsoever she should appoint either by word or writing, and that if she should be suddenly taken away without making any appointment, that then he would pay £4 to her daughter Anne,² then wife of James Fournesse, and £10 to the children of Elizabeth, then wife of John Bayldon, the mother of the plaintiffs. The marriage was duly solemnised.³ Elizabeth Jepson died about November 3, 1657, without having made any appointment. "The said Joseph Jepson, since the death of the said Elizabeth his wife, severall tymes faithfully promised to pay the said tenn poundes to your orators, and your orators well hoped hee would have done the same accordinglye." The plaintiffs have by casualty lost the agreement, which has come to Jepson's knowledge, and he refuses to pay the £10, "contrary to all right, equitie and good conscience." They pray for a subpoena against Jepson.⁴

1664-5.—John Beldon of Lepton is entered as not chargeable to the Hearth Tax.⁵

I have not found the record of his marriage.

He was buried at Kirkheaton on December 10, 1682, as "John Beldon"; the "Elizabeth Bayldon, widow," who was buried there November 1, 1685, was probably his widow.

His children were:

1. John; baptised (Beldan) at Kirkheaton, July 29, 1655. See below.
2. William; baptised (Beldan) at Kirkheaton, August 28, 1660; buried there (Beldann), July 14, 1662.
3. David; baptised (Beldon) at Kirkheaton, November 1, 1663. He married Mary Wood at Kirkheaton, July 3, 1690, as "David Beldon"; and was buried there, March 15, 1701-2, as "David Bayldon of Lepton." The "Mary Baledon" who married Edmund Scholefield at Kirkheaton, October 28, 1703, was probably his widow. Only one child was baptised at Kirkheaton:

Mary; baptised (Beldon) January 4, 1690-1; Henry Portington and Mary Beldon were married there, November 30, 1710.

David may have had other children, baptised (if at all) elsewhere.

1. Grace; baptised at Kirkburton, January 1, 1653-4, as "daughter of John Beldon of Lepton"; buried (Beldan) at Kirkheaton, August 3, 1654.
2. Sarah; baptised (Beldan) at Kirkheaton, July 25, 1657.

¹ Widow of John Milnes, who was buried at Dewsbury, February 26, 1639-40.

² Ann daughter of John Milnes, baptised at Dewsbury, December 11, 1608; not married there.

³ Joseph Jepson and Elizabeth Milnes were married at Dewsbury, October 30, 1644.

⁴ Chancery Proceedings, Whittington, bundle 487.

⁵ Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 393.

3. Mary ; baptised (Beldan) at Kirkheaton, January 24, 1657-8, probably the "Mary Belden of Lepton" who was buried at Kirkheaton, April 13, 1710.

ISRAEL BAILDON of Mirfield, 5.D., fourth son of John of Lepton, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 432], was baptised at Kirkheaton, February 9, 1633-4, as "son of John Baildon."

He settled at Mirfield, where, as "Isarel Bayldon," he married Ann Sheard, November 3, 1659.

1660, October 29.—See *ante*, p. 433.

I have not found the record of his burial. "Ann wife of Isreall Baildan" was buried at Mirfield, February 15, 1669-70.

His children were :

1. John son of "Israll Beldon" ; baptised at Mirfield, December 10, 1665 ; buried there, son of "Isarell Belldon," July 27, 1666.
1. Alice daughter of "Issarell Bailldon" ; baptised at Mirfield, August 8, 1660 ; buried there, February 8, 1661-2. There is a curious error in the register with regard to the baptism. John Baildon of Mirfield had a daughter, Anne, baptised there, on the same day [*post*, Section VIII, The Baidons of Mirfield and Dewsbury], and the parish clerk has transposed the Christian names, entering Alice as John's daughter and Anne as Israel's. The entry of burial reads "Alis daughter of Isarell Bailldon," which seems conclusive.
2. Elizabeth daughter of "Issarell Bayldon" ; baptised at Mirfield, January 25, 1662-3 ; buried there, March 22, 1671-2, as daughter of "Isreall Baildon."
3. Mary daughter of "Israell Baildan," baptised at Mirfield, December 8, 1667. She is possibly the Mary Beldon who married William Burnly at Dewsbury, November 11, 1691.

JOSHUA BAILDON of Lepton, 5.E., 5th son of John, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 432], was baptised at Kirkheaton, April 4, 1639, as "Jossuah son of John Bayldon."

1660, October 29.—See *ante*, p. 433.

I have not found any record of his marriage or burial. He had a son :

Daniel "son of Joshua Baildon," baptised at Kirkheaton, July 15, 1674.

Sarah Baildon, who married William Cockin (both of Kirkburton parish), January 23, 1695-6, was possibly a daughter of Joshua.

JOHN BAILDON of Lepton, 6.A., eldest son of John of Lepton, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 432], was baptised at Kirkheaton, July 29, 1655, as "son of John Beldan."

"John Baidon of Lepton" was buried at Kirkheaton, May 20, 1721. His wife survived, and is probably the "Martha Beldon of Dalton," who was buried at Kirkheaton, December 1, 1728. Dalton is also in the parish of Kirkheaton.

"John Beldon" married Martha Morehouse at Kirkheaton, June 14, 1688.

Their children were :

1. John ; baptised at Kirkheaton (Beldon), July 13, 1689. See below.
2. William ; baptised there (Beldon), September 14, 1692. See below.
3. Joshua ; baptised there (Beldon), October 6, 1695 ; buried there (Beldon), May 9, 1698.
4. Daniel ; baptised there, April 23, 1699, as "son of John Baidon of Lepton" ; buried there July 9, 1699, as "son of John Beldon of Lepton."
1. Mary ; baptised there (Beldon), May 17, buried there, (Beldon), July 21, 1691.
2. Ellen ; baptised there, March 16, 1700-1, as daughter of "John Baidon of Lepton" ; married there, as "Hellen Belden," to Joshua Eastwood, September 23, 1725.
3. Query, Mary Beldon of Lepton, who married at Kirkheaton, March 25, 1721-2, Daniel Walker of Mirfield.

JOHN BAILDON of Lepton, 7.A., eldest son of John of Lepton, 6.A. [see above], was baptised at Kirkheaton, July 13, 1689, as son of John Beldon.

"John Baidon of Lepton" was buried at Kirkheaton, July 29, 1766. He married there (Balden), Mary Morecroft, May 30, 1715 ; she was buried there April 24, 1761, as Mary Belldon of Lepton.

Their children were :

1. John, probably ; baptism not found ; born about 1718. See below.
2. Joseph ; baptised at Kirkheaton, May 11, 1723, as son of John Beldon of Lepton.
1. Sarah ; baptised there, January 26, 1715-6, as daughter of John Balden of Lepton ; buried as daughter of John Belden of Lepton, July 1, 1732.
2. Ann ; baptised there (Belden), October 29, 1720 ; married there (Belden), May 10, 1744, James Lees of Saddleworth.
3. Query, Jane ; baptised there, July 26, 1726, as daughter of William Beldon of Lepton ; buried there, January 28, 1730-1, as daughter of John Belldon of Lepton.

4. Query ; Martha, daughter of John Baidon of High Burton [in the parish of Kirkburton]; baptised at Kirkburton, August 10, 1715 ; Martha, daughter of John Beldon of Lepton, buried at Kirkburton, May 1, 1735.
5. Query, Sarah Beldon of Lepton ; buried June 12, 1754 ; she may have been another daughter.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Whitley, 7.B., second son of John of Lepton, 6.A. [*ante*, p. 435], was baptised (Beldon) at Kirkheaton, September 24, 1692. I have not found the record of his burial.

William "Baidon" married Elizabeth Sunderland at Kirkheaton, June 11, 1719. Elizabeth wife of William Beldon of Whitley was buried at Kirkheaton, September 11, 1756.

Their children were :

1. Thomas ; baptised at Kirkheaton, April 15, 1720, as "son of William Belden of Whitley." See below.
1. Query, Jane ; baptised at Kirkheaton, July 16, 1726, as "dau. of William Beldon of Lepton" ; buried there, January 28, 1730-1, as "dau. of John Belldon of Lepton." She was probably John's daughter.

JOHN BAILDON of Lepton, 8.A., was probably the eldest son of John of Lepton, 7.A. [*ante*, p. 435]. I have not found any record of his baptism ; he was born about 1718. I have not found the record of his burial or that of his wife ; he possibly died before 1764, and the Mary Beldon who married John Bentley at Kirkheaton, May 24, 1764, may have been his widow.

He married (Beldon) at Kirkheaton, February 13, 1752, Mary Graham, both of that parish.

Their children were :

1. Joseph ; baptised there, March 16, 1755, as son of John Beldon of Lepton ; buried there, December 28, 1768, as son of John Baidon of Lepton.
1. Martha ; baptised there, May 13, 1753, as daughter of John Beldon of Lepton ; married there (Beldon), September 21, 1772, Martin Hallas.
2. Sarah ; baptised there (Beldon), October 5, 1760.

In the Kirkheaton register a form is filled up for the marriage of William Beldon and Mary Sheard, both of that parish, under date March 17, 1765, but there are no signatures,

¹ Probably Upper Whitley in the parish of Kirkheaton ; Lower Whitley is in the parish of Thornhill.

either of the parties or witnesses or the officiating minister. It seems clear from this that no such marriage took place, but that it was contemplated, and that the parties really existed. If so, I cannot place this William anywhere but as possibly a son of John by a former wife.

THOMAS BAILDON of Lepton and afterwards of Mirfield, S.C., apparently the only son of William of Whitley, 7.B. [*ante*, p. 436], was baptised (Belden) at Kirkheaton, April 15, 1720. He moved to Mirfield between October, 1747, and May, 1749, all his children, except the eldest son, being baptised at the latter place. He appears to have returned to Lepton after November, 1763. He was buried at Kirkheaton, September 16, 1776, as Thomas Baildon of Lepton.

He married (Beldon) at Kirkheaton, February 12, 1746-7, Frances Carter, both of that parish; she was buried there, February 9, 1765, as wife of Thomas Beldon of Lepton.

Their children were :

1. John; baptised at Kirkheaton, October 25, 1747, as son of Thomas Beldon of Lepton; buried there April 23, 1799, as John Baildon of Lepton. I have no record of any wife or family.
2. Joseph; baptised at Mirfield, February 24, 1753, as son of Thomas Baildon; Joseph Bayldon married at Kirkheaton, May 30, 1774, Esther Scafe. They had issue: John, son of Joseph Baildon of Lepton, baptised at Kirkheaton, July 21, 1776; buried, son of Joseph Baildon of Kirkheaton, November 19, 1776.
3. Joshua; baptised at Mirfield, October 6, 1757.
4. Benjamin; baptised there, April 8, 1760; buried there, November 27, 1763.
5. James, a twin with Benjamin; baptised at the same date. James Beldon, clothier, and Mary Stead, both of this parish, were married at Dewsbury, October 15, 1789.
1. Betty; baptised at Mirfield, May 7, 1749.
2. Mary; baptised there, December 27, 1750.
3. Frances; baptised there, May 8, 1755.
4. Susannah, a twin with Joshua; baptised there, October 6, 1757; buried there, November 11, 1758.

Mary, daughter of Joshua and Maria Bayldon of Heaton was baptised at Kirkheaton, July 31, 1809. The father may have been a son of Joshua mentioned above.

Baildon of Lepton.

1—(A) Robert Baildon, probably son of John (see Baildon of Earlsheaton, ante, p. 376); 1514-1545 (p. 430).

Earlsheaton, ante, p. 376; 1514-1545 (p. 430).

2—(A) John Baildon; bur. 1556 (p. 430).

3—(A) John Baildon; Elizabeth = Margery Stone, mar. 1597; bur. 1597; 430. (B) Richard Baildon; mar. Isabel Harrison, 1580; of Horbury; bur. 1630 (p. 431); Alice; bur. 1630.

(A) John Baildon; bur. 1638 (p. 432).

(B) William; bapt. 1625; bur. 1682; [p. 432].

(C) Elizabeth; bur. 1662; [p. 433].

(D) William; bapt. 1627; bur. 1628.

(E) Samuel; bapt. 1630; See The Baildons of Almondbury.

(F) John; bapt. 1665; bur. 1666.

(G) Joshua; bapt. 1670; [p. 434].

(H) Daniel; bapt. 1674; mar. 1696.

(I) John; bapt. 1695; bur. 1696.

(J) Daniel; bapt. 1699; bur. 1700.

(K) Joshua; bapt. 1705; bur. 1706.

(L) Daniel; bapt. 1709; bur. 1710.

(M) Thomas; bapt. 1710; bur. 1711.

(N) Joshua; bapt. 1715; bur. 1716.

(O) Benjamin; bapt. 1716; bur. 1717.

(P) James; bapt. 1717; bur. 1718.

(Q) John; bapt. 1718; bur. 1719.

(R) Joseph; bapt. 1719; bur. 1720.

(S) John; bapt. 1720; bur. 1721.

(T) John; bapt. 1721; bur. 1722.

(U) John; bapt. 1722; bur. 1723.

(V) John; bapt. 1723; bur. 1724.

(W) John; bapt. 1724; bur. 1725.

(X) John; bapt. 1725; bur. 1726.

(Y) John; bapt. 1726; bur. 1727.

(Z) John; bapt. 1727; bur. 1728.

(AA) John; bapt. 1728; bur. 1729.

(AB) John; bapt. 1729; bur. 1730.

(AC) John; bapt. 1730; bur. 1731.

(AD) John; bapt. 1731; bur. 1732.

(AE) John; bapt. 1732; bur. 1733.

(AF) John; bapt. 1733; bur. 1734.

(AG) John; bapt. 1734; bur. 1735.

(AH) John; bapt. 1735; bur. 1736.

(AI) John; bapt. 1736; bur. 1737.

(AJ) John; bapt. 1737; bur. 1738.

(AK) John; bapt. 1738; bur. 1739.

(AL) John; bapt. 1739; bur. 1740.

(AM) John; bapt. 1740; bur. 1741.

(AN) John; bapt. 1741; bur. 1742.

(AO) John; bapt. 1742; bur. 1743.

(AP) John; bapt. 1743; bur. 1744.

(AQ) John; bapt. 1744; bur. 1745.

(AR) John; bapt. 1745; bur. 1746.

(AS) John; bapt. 1746; bur. 1747.

(AT) John; bapt. 1747; bur. 1748.

(AU) John; bapt. 1748; bur. 1749.

(AV) John; bapt. 1749; bur. 1750.

(AW) John; bapt. 1750; bur. 1751.

(AX) John; bapt. 1751; bur. 1752.

(AY) John; bapt. 1752; bur. 1753.

(AZ) John; bapt. 1753; bur. 1754.

(BA) John; bapt. 1754; bur. 1755.

(BB) John; bapt. 1755; bur. 1756.

(BC) John; bapt. 1756; bur. 1757.

(BD) John; bapt. 1757; bur. 1758.

(BE) John; bapt. 1758; bur. 1759.

(BF) John; bapt. 1759; bur. 1760.

(BG) John; bapt. 1760; bur. 1761.

(BH) John; bapt. 1761; bur. 1762.

(BI) John; bapt. 1762; bur. 1763.

(BJ) John; bapt. 1763; bur. 1764.

(BK) John; bapt. 1764; bur. 1765.

(BL) John; bapt. 1765; bur. 1766.

(BM) John; bapt. 1766; bur. 1767.

(BN) John; bapt. 1767; bur. 1768.

(BO) John; bapt. 1768; bur. 1769.

(BP) John; bapt. 1769; bur. 1770.

(BQ) John; bapt. 1770; bur. 1771.

(BR) John; bapt. 1771; bur. 1772.

(BS) John; bapt. 1772; bur. 1773.

(BT) John; bapt. 1773; bur. 1774.

(BU) John; bapt. 1774; bur. 1775.

(BV) John; bapt. 1775; bur. 1776.

(BW) John; bapt. 1776; bur. 1777.

(BX) John; bapt. 1777; bur. 1778.

(BY) John; bapt. 1778; bur. 1779.

(BZ) John; bapt. 1779; bur. 1780.

(CA) John; bapt. 1780; bur. 1781.

(CB) John; bapt. 1781; bur. 1782.

(CC) John; bapt. 1782; bur. 1783.

(CD) John; bapt. 1783; bur. 1784.

(CE) John; bapt. 1784; bur. 1785.

(CF) John; bapt. 1785; bur. 1786.

(CG) John; bapt. 1786; bur. 1787.

(CH) John; bapt. 1787; bur. 1788.

(CI) John; bapt. 1788; bur. 1789.

(CJ) John; bapt. 1789; bur. 1790.

(CK) John; bapt. 1790; bur. 1791.

(CL) John; bapt. 1791; bur. 1792.

(CM) John; bapt. 1792; bur. 1793.

(CN) John; bapt. 1793; bur. 1794.

(CO) John; bapt. 1794; bur. 1795.

(CP) John; bapt. 1795; bur. 1796.

(CQ) John; bapt. 1796; bur. 1797.

(CR) John; bapt. 1797; bur. 1798.

(CS) John; bapt. 1798; bur. 1799.

(CT) John; bapt. 1799; bur. 1800.

(CU) John; bapt. 1800; bur. 1801.

(CV) John; bapt. 1801; bur. 1802.

(CW) John; bapt. 1802; bur. 1803.

(CX) John; bapt. 1803; bur. 1804.

(CY) John; bapt. 1804; bur. 1805.

(CZ) John; bapt. 1805; bur. 1806.

(DA) John; bapt. 1806; bur. 1807.

(DB) John; bapt. 1807; bur. 1808.

(DC) John; bapt. 1808; bur. 1809.

(DD) John; bapt. 1809; bur. 1810.

(DE) John; bapt. 1810; bur. 1811.

(DF) John; bapt. 1811; bur. 1812.

(DG) John; bapt. 1812; bur. 1813.

(DH) John; bapt. 1813; bur. 1814.

(DI) John; bapt. 1814; bur. 1815.

(DJ) John; bapt. 1815; bur. 1816.

(DK) John; bapt. 1816; bur. 1817.

(DL) John; bapt. 1817; bur. 1818.

(DM) John; bapt. 1818; bur. 1819.

(DN) John; bapt. 1819; bur. 1820.

(DO) John; bapt. 1820; bur. 1821.

(DP) John; bapt. 1821; bur. 1822.

(DQ) John; bapt. 1822; bur. 1823.

(DR) John; bapt. 1823; bur. 1824.

(DS) John; bapt. 1824; bur. 1825.

(DT) John; bapt. 1825; bur. 1826.

(DU) John; bapt. 1826; bur. 1827.

(DV) John; bapt. 1827; bur. 1828.

(DW) John; bapt. 1828; bur. 1829.

(DX) John; bapt. 1829; bur. 1830.

(DY) John; bapt. 1830; bur. 1831.

(DZ) John; bapt. 1831; bur. 1832.

(EA) John; bapt. 1832; bur. 1833.

(EB) John; bapt. 1833; bur. 1834.

(EC) John; bapt. 1834; bur. 1835.

(ED) John; bapt. 1835; bur. 1836.

(EE) John; bapt. 1836; bur. 1837.

(EF) John; bapt. 1837; bur. 1838.

(EG) John; bapt. 1838; bur. 1839.

(EH) John; bapt. 1839; bur. 1840.

(EI) John; bapt. 1840; bur. 1841.

(EJ) John; bapt. 1841; bur. 1842.

(EK) John; bapt. 1842; bur. 1843.

(EL) John; bapt. 1843; bur. 1844.

(EM) John; bapt. 1844; bur. 1845.

(EN) John; bapt. 1845; bur. 1846.

(EO) John; bapt. 1846; bur. 1847.

(EP) John; bapt. 1847; bur. 1848.

(EQ) John; bapt. 1848; bur. 1849.

(ER) John; bapt. 1849; bur. 1850.

(ES) John; bapt. 1850; bur. 1851.

(ET) John; bapt. 1851; bur. 1852.

(EU) John; bapt. 1852; bur. 1853.

(EV) John; bapt. 1853; bur. 1854.

(EW) John; bapt. 1854; bur. 1855.

(EX) John; bapt. 1855; bur. 1856.

(EY) John; bapt. 1856; bur. 1857.

(EZ) John; bapt. 1857; bur. 1858.

(FA) John; bapt. 1858; bur. 1859.

(FB) John; bapt. 1859; bur. 1860.

(FC) John; bapt. 1860; bur. 1861.

(FD) John; bapt. 1861; bur. 1862.

(FE) John; bapt. 1862; bur. 1863.

(FF) John; bapt. 1863; bur. 1864.

(FG) John; bapt. 1864; bur. 1865.

(FH) John; bapt. 1865; bur. 1866.

(FI) John; bapt. 1866; bur. 1867.

(FJ) John; bapt. 1867; bur. 1868.

(FK) John; bapt. 1868; bur. 1869.

(FL) John; bapt. 1869; bur. 1870.

(FM) John; bapt. 1870; bur. 1871.

(FN) John; bapt. 1871; bur. 1872.

(FO) John; bapt. 1872; bur. 1873.

(FP) John; bapt. 1873; bur. 1874.

(FQ) John; bapt. 1874; bur. 1875.

(FR) John; bapt. 1875; bur. 1876.

(FS) John; bapt. 1876; bur. 1877.

(FT) John; bapt. 1877; bur. 1878.

(FU) John; bapt. 1878; bur. 1879.

(FV) John; bapt. 1879; bur. 1880.

(FW) John; bapt. 1880; bur. 1881.

(FX) John; bapt. 1881; bur. 1882.

(FY) John; bapt. 1882; bur. 1883.

(FZ) John; bapt. 1883; bur. 1884.

(GA) John; bapt. 1884; bur. 1885.

(GB) John; bapt. 1885; bur. 1886.

(GC) John; bapt. 1886; bur. 1887.

(GD) John; bapt. 1887; bur. 1888.

(GE) John; bapt. 1888; bur. 1889.

(GF) John; bapt. 1889; bur. 1890.

(GG) John; bapt. 1890; bur. 1891.

(GH) John; bapt. 1891; bur. 1892.

(GI) John; bapt. 1892; bur. 1893.

(GJ) John; bapt. 1893; bur. 1894.

(GK) John; bapt. 1894; bur. 1895.

(GL) John; bapt. 1895; bur. 1896.

(GM) John; bapt. 1896; bur. 1897.

(GN) John; bapt. 1897; bur. 1898.

(GO) John; bapt. 1898; bur. 1899.

(GP) John; bapt. 1899; bur. 1900.

(GQ) John; bapt. 1900; bur. 1901.

(GR) John; bapt. 1901; bur. 1902.

(GS) John; bapt. 1902; bur. 1903.

(GT) John; bapt. 1903; bur. 1904.

(GU) John; bapt. 1904; bur. 1905.

(GV) John; bapt. 1905; bur. 1906.

(GW) John; bapt. 1906; bur. 1907.

(GX) John; bapt. 1907; bur. 1908.

(GY) John; bapt. 1908; bur. 1909.

(GZ) John; bapt. 1909; bur. 1910.

(HA) John; bapt. 1910; bur. 1911.

(HB) John; bapt. 1911; bur. 1912.

(HC) John; bapt. 1912; bur. 1913.

(HD) John; bapt. 1913; bur. 1914.

(HE) John; bapt. 1914; bur. 1915.

(HF) John; bapt. 1915; bur. 1916.

(HG) John; bapt. 1916; bur. 1917.

(HH) John; bapt. 1917; bur. 1918.

(HI) John; bapt. 1918; bur. 1919.

(HJ) John; bapt. 1919; bur. 1920.

(HK) John; bapt. 1920; bur. 1921.

(HL) John; bapt. 1921; bur. 1922.

(HM) John; bapt. 1922; bur. 1923.

(HN) John; bapt. 1923; bur. 1924.

(HO) John; bapt. 1924; bur. 1925.

(HP) John; bapt. 1925; bur. 1926.

(HQ) John; bapt. 1926; bur. 1927.

(HR) John; bapt. 1927; bur. 1928.

(HS) John; bapt. 1928; bur. 1929.

(HT) John; bapt. 1929; bur. 1930.

(HU) John; bapt. 1930; bur. 1931.

(HV) John; bapt. 1931; bur. 1932.

(HW) John; bapt. 1932; bur. 1933.

(HX) John; bapt. 1933; bur. 1934.

(HY) John; bapt. 1934; bur. 1935.

(HZ) John; bapt. 1935; bur. 1936.

(IA) John; bapt. 1936; bur. 1937.

SECTION IV.

THE BAILDONS OF ALMONDBURY, LOCKWOOD, HUDDERSFIELD, ETC.

SAMUEL BAILDON of Lockwood in the parish of Almondbury, I.A., third son of John of Lepton, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 432], was baptised at Kirkheaton, November 14, 1630, as son of John Bayldon.

1660, October 29.—see *ante*, p. 433.

1665, Michaelmas.—Hearth Tax; Crosland Half. Sam: Bailden, not chargeable.¹

Samuel Bailden of Lockwood was buried at Almondbury,² April 21, 1708.

I have not found the record of his marriage. "Mary wife of Samuel Bailden of Lockwood" was buried January 30, 1694-5.

Their children were:

1. William; baptised (Bayldon) November 29, 1657. See below.
2. Joseph; baptised (Baildon) January 20, 1660-1. See below.
3. John; baptised (Baildon) September 6, 1668. See below.
4. Samuel; baptised (Baildon) January 22, 1670-1. See *post*, p. 444.
1. Elizabeth; baptised (Bayldon) August 26, 1655.
2. Sarah; baptised (Baildon) August 23, 1663.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Lockwood and afterwards of Huddersfield, 2.A., eldest son of Samuel of Lockwood, I.A. [see above], was baptised (Bayldon) November 29, 1657.

1723, October 24.—William Baldon was one of the homage at the Almondbury Court Baron; also on April 29, 1724 (Baildon); May 4, 1726 (Baildon); October 27, 1726 (Beldon); October 25, 1727 (Baildon); April 29, 1730 (Baildon); May 5, 1732 (Bayldon); and October 29, 1735 (Beldon).³

1738, August 18.—Will of William Baildon of Huddersfield, clothier. He mentions his sons, Nathaniel and William, and his daughters, Hannah, wife of John Oates, and Martha, relict of John Walker. His wife, Silence, was sole executrix. Proved April 2, 1739.⁴

William Baildon of Huddersfield was buried there, February 19, 1738-9.

Mary, illegitimate daughter of William Bailden and Martha Crosse-land, was baptised May 17, 1684. She is possibly the Mary Baildon who married Tobit Mallinson at Huddersfield, November 18, 1705. William appears to have subsequently married Martha, but there is no record of the marriage nor of any further children at Almondbury. Martha, wife of William Baidam, of Lockwood, was buried February 26, 1690-1.

¹ Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 393.

² All parish register notes in this section are from Almondbury, unless otherwise stated.

³ Almondbury Court Rolls. I assume that these all relate to William, 2.A., but it is possible that some of them refer to his son, William, 3.B., or his nephew, William, 3.G.

⁴ York Wills.

William Baildon and Silence Shaw were married at Huddersfield, January 19, 1692-3. Their children were :

1. Nathaniel ; baptised (Bailden) November 26, 1693 ; living 1738.
2. William ; baptised (Bailden) May 17, 1696. See below.
3. Query, Jonathan ; baptism not found ; Jonathan Baildenn of Newsham [Newsome in Almondbury], infant, buried January 2, 1695-6.
4. Jonathan ; baptised at Huddersfield, April 26, 1704, as son of William Baildon of [Mold] Green ;¹ buried there, January 20, 1705-6, as son of William Baildon of Huddersfield.
5. Query, John ; baptism not found. See below.
1. Hannah ; baptised as daughter of William Bailden of Lockwood, November 30, 1698 ; married (Baildon) John Oats at Huddersfield, January 15, 1718-19.
2. Martha ; baptised at Huddersfield, March 22, 1707-8, as daughter of William Bealdon of Huddersfield ; married (Baildon) at Huddersfield, January 7, 1724-5, John Walker ; living as his widow in 1738.

Twin infants (unnamed) of William Baildon of [Mold] Green were buried at Huddersfield, September 7, 1702.

JOSEPH BAILDON of Lockwood, 2.B., second son of Samuel of Lockwood, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 439], was baptised (Baildon), January 20, 1660-1.

1715, October 20.—Joseph Beldon was elected Constable of Crosland for one year, and sworn.²

I have not found the record of his burial.

Joseph Bailden of Lockwood and Grace Twiddale were married April 26, 1688. Their children were :

1. Joseph ; baptised November 29, 1696, as son of Joseph Beldam of Lockwood. See below.
2. An abortive son of Joseph Beldam of Lockwood was buried November 1, 1699.
3. Query, Benjamin ; baptism not found ; born about 1700. See below.
1. Elizabeth ; baptised (Bailden) November 26, 1693 ; Elizabeth Beldam and Joseph Crowder were married November 19, 1714.
2. Sarah ; baptised (Beldam) August 12, 1699.

JOHN BAILDON of Lockwood and afterwards of South Crossland³ and Delf,⁴ 2.C., third son of Samuel of Lockwood, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 439],

¹ Mold Green is in the township of Dalton and parish of Kirkheaton, one mile from Huddersfield.

² Almondbury Court Rolls.

³ In the parish of Almondbury.

⁴ In Netherpton, township of South Crossland.

was baptised (Baildon) September 6, 1668. I have not found the record of his burial; he was apparently living in 1714.

By his first wife, name unknown, he had issue :

1. Mary; baptised as daughter of John Bailden of Lockwood, July 1, 1688; James Haigh and Mary Bailden were married September 9, 1708.

The date of the first wife's death is unknown. John Bailden and Mary Todde were married February 19, 1693-4. Mary, wife of John Baildam of Crossland, was buried November 22, 1714. They had issue :

2. Martha; baptised at Honley Chapel,¹ September 10, 1705, as daughter of John Bailden of South Crossland; probably the Martha Baildon who married William Archer at Huddersfield, April 5, 1725.
3. Mary; baptised December 1, 1708, as daughter of John Baildon of Delf.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Almondbury, 3.B., second son of William of Lockwood and Huddersfield, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 439], was baptised (Bailden) May 17, 1696.

William Bayldon of Almondbury, cloth-dresser, was buried December 24, 1741.

I have not found the record of his marriage. His children were :

1. Thomas; baptised, as son of William Baildon, April 19, 1719; buried, as son of William Bayldon of Almondbury, cloth-dresser, May 3, 1738.
2. John; baptised, as son of William Baildon, February 16, 1720-1.
3. William; baptised, as son of William Bayldon of Almondbury, cloth-dresser, September 10, 1730.
1. Elizabeth; baptism not found; Elizabeth daughter of William Baildon buried June 8, 1723.
2. Mary; baptism not found; Mary daughter of William Bayldon buried March 29, 1724.
3. Martha; baptised, as daughter of William Bayldon, February 16, 1725-6.
4. Silence; baptised, as daughter of William Bayldon of Almondbury, cloth-dresser, April 1, 1728; William Beaumont and Silence Bealdon were married June 19, 1755.

1748, October 28.—Inquisition after the death of William Radcliffe of Milns Bridge, gent.; he died seised [*inter alia*] of a tenement or dwelling-house in Almondbury, in the possession of Mary Beldom, widow. Proclamations as to this property were made in 1795 and 1796.²

¹ Honley is a chapelry in the parish of Almondbury.

² Almondbury Court Rolls.

She may have been William's widow.

There are no further entries at Almondbury or Huddersfield that can be referred to this family.

JOHN BAILDON of Huddersfield, 3.E., was probably a son of William of Lockwood and Huddersfield, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 439], but I have not found the record of his baptism.

John Baildon was buried at Huddersfield, September 4, 1732.

1733-4, February 20.—Administration of the goods of John Baildon, late of Marsh in the parish of Huthersfield, was granted to Martha, his widow, now wife of John Batley.¹

John Baildon and Martha Stead were married at Huddersfield, August 28, 1729. Their children were :

1. William ; baptised at Huddersfield, June 29, buried there, August 30, 1730.
2. John ; baptised there May 17, 1732 ; buried there November 20, 1732, as son of Martha Baildon, widow.

JOSEPH BAILDON of Lockwood, 3.F., son of Joseph of Lockwood, 2.B. [*ante*, p. 440], was baptised (Beldam) November 29, 1696.

1759, October 25.—Lockwood. Pain of 3s. 4d. against making any new footway over any part of 7 closes of land [named] in Lockwood, now in the possession of Joseph Baildon.²

I have not found the record of his burial ; he was dead in September, 1789.

He married Mary, daughter of John North of Lockwood and sister of Benjamin North³ [see her will below], but I have not found the record of the marriage. Their children were :

1. Benjamin ; baptised, as son of Joseph Bayldon of Lockwood, chapman, February 2, 1737-8.
2. Joseph ; baptised, as son of Joseph Bayldon of Lockwood, merchant, July 2, 1746.
1. Anne ; baptised, as daughter of Joseph Bayldon of Lockwood, clothier, February 10, 1731-2 ; probably the Ann Bayldon who married George Armitage, May 9, 1754 ; mentioned in her mother's will, 1789, then the wife of Richard Allott of Bretton.
2. Mary ; baptised, as daughter of Joseph Bayldon of Lockwood, cloth-dresser, August 20, 1740 ; William Tweedale of Silkston

¹ York, Pontefract Act Book.

² Almondbury Court Rolls.

³ Pedigree of North, compiled by Benjamin North of Fenay in 1764 ; Hunter, *Familie Minorum Gentium*, Harleian Soc., pp. 641-5.

- and Mary Beldon of Almondbury were married November 27, 1768; mentioned in her mother's will, 1789.
3. Lucy; baptised, as daughter of Joseph Bayldon of Lockwood, chapman, December 29, 1742; married William Shaw; dead 1789, leaving two children, John and Martha, both under age.
 4. Maboth; baptism not found; John Hobson and Maboth Beldon were married February 2, 1772; mentioned in her mother's will, 1789.
 5. Martha; baptism not found; buried, as daughter of Joseph Bayldon of Lockwood, chapman, March 11, 1756.
 6. Grace; baptised, as daughter of Joseph Bayldon of Lockwood, merchant, October 9, 1751; mentioned in her mother's will 1789, then unmarried.

1789, September 3.—Will of Mary Baidon of Lockwood, in the parish of Almondbury, widow. To my daughter Ann, wife of Richard Allott of Bretton, my better silver pint and £40; to my daughter Mary, wife of William Tweedale of Bretton, 3 guineas and £40; to John and Martha, children of William Shaw by my late daughter Lucy, £10 each when 21, my late husband having also left them a similar legacy; to my daughter Maboth, wife of John Hobson, a chest and £20; to my daughter Grace Baidon, my bedding, china, etc., and £30, my late husband having left her legacy of £50;¹ residue equally between daughters, Ann, Mary, Maboth, and Grace. My brother, Benjamin North, and my friend Michael Blackburne of Newsome, executors. Proved May 12, 1791.²

BENJAMIN BAILDON of Lockwood, clothier, 3.G., was probably a younger son of Joseph, 2.B. [*ante*, p. 440], born about 1700. I have not found the record of his baptism.

1749, October 26.—Lockwood. The jury lay a pain upon any person or persons that shall ride or make any way over 3 closes, called Dungeon Closes, now in possession of Benjamin Beldon, at any time hereafter; pain for every person so offending 3s. 4d.³

1756, October 21.—Lockwood. Similar to the last extract; 3 closes called Dungeon Closes, now in possession of Benjamin Beldon of Lockwood.³

I have not found the record of either of his marriages.

His first wife's name was Lucy; she was buried, as wife of Benj. Bayldon of Lockwood, clothier, April 4, 1732. Their children were:

1. Obadiah; baptised (Bayldon), March 29, 1732.

1. Mary; baptised (Bayldon) February 17, 1727-8.

His second wife's name was Sarah; she was buried (Bayldon) November 12, 1742. They had issue:

2. Thomas; baptised, as son of Benjamin Bayldon of Lockwood, clothier, July 2, 1741.

There are no further entries at Almondbury or Huddersfield that can be referred to this family.

¹ I have not found this will.

² York Wills, vol. 135, fo. 230.

³ Almondbury Court Rolls.

Baildon or Beldon of Almondbury, etc.

SECTION I.

1.—(A) Samuel Baildon, 3rd son of John R. of Lepton (*ante*, Mary; p. 432; bapt. 1630; bur. 1768. [p. 439]

(C) John, bapt. 1685; 1714. [p. 440]
 (D) Samuel; bapt. 1671; See Section II, p. 445.
 Elizabeth, Sarah.

2.—(A) William Baildon; bapt. 1657; bur. 1739. [p. 439]
 (B) Martha; bapt. 1661; bur. 1691. [p. 439]
 (C) Jonathan; bapt. 1706; bur. 1734. [p. 441]
 (D) William; bapt. 1725; bur. 1754. [p. 441]
 (E) John; bapt. 1732; bur. 1762. [p. 442]
 (F) Joseph; bapt. 1739; bur. 1780. [p. 443]
 (G) Benjamin; bapt. 1746; bur. 1786. [p. 443]
 (H) Thomas; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (I) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (J) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (K) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (L) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (M) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (N) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (O) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (P) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (Q) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (R) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (S) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (T) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (U) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (V) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (W) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (X) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (Y) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (Z) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]

3.—(A) Nathaniel; bapt. 1693; bur. 1738. [p. 439]
 (B) William; bapt. 1696; bur. 1724. [p. 441]
 (C) Jonathan; bapt. 1706; bur. 1734. [p. 441]
 (D) William; bapt. 1725; bur. 1754. [p. 441]
 (E) John; bapt. 1732; bur. 1762. [p. 442]
 (F) Joseph; bapt. 1739; bur. 1780. [p. 443]
 (G) Benjamin; bapt. 1746; bur. 1786. [p. 443]
 (H) Thomas; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (I) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (J) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (K) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (L) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (M) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (N) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (O) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (P) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (Q) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (R) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (S) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (T) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (U) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (V) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (W) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (X) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (Y) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (Z) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]

4.—(A) Thomas; bapt. 1719; bur. 1738. [p. 439]
 (B) John; bapt. 1721; bur. 1751. [p. 441]
 (C) William; bapt. 1730; bur. 1760. [p. 442]
 (D) William; bapt. 1732; bur. 1762. [p. 442]
 (E) John; bapt. 1739; bur. 1769. [p. 443]
 (F) Benjamin; bapt. 1746; bur. 1786. [p. 443]
 (G) Joseph; bapt. 1746; bur. 1786. [p. 443]
 (H) Thomas; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (I) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (J) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (K) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (L) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (M) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (N) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (O) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (P) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (Q) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (R) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (S) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (T) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (U) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (V) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (W) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (X) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (Y) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]
 (Z) Mary; bapt. 1741; bur. 1771. [p. 443]

SAMUEL BAILDON or BELDON of Fletcher House, Almondbury, 2.D., fourth son of Samuel of Lockwood, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 439], was baptised (Baildon) January 22, 1670-1.

Samuel Beldon was churchwarden of Almondbury in 1713 and again (Baildon) in 1728.¹

1716-17, February 18 and 19.—Lease and release by way of mortgage from Isaac Wormald² of Laurence Pountny's Lane, in the parish of Abchurch, London, gent., to James Haigh of Fenay in the township of Almondbury, gent., of the messuage called Fletcher House, in Almondbury, then in the possession or occupation of the said James Haigh and Samuel Beldam, and of certain closes of land [named] in the occupation of the said Samuel Beldam [and others].³

1717-18, January 3.—Same to same. Conveyance of Fletcher House to Haigh.³

Fletcher House is an ancient farmhouse and land in the valley between Almondbury and Farnley [Tyas], named probably from the family of John Fletcher, who was a bondage tenant in 1488.... The farm has been held by the family of Beldon or Beldam at all events since 1711, when they appear as tenants under Mr. [Isaac] Wormald.... It now forms part of the Ramsden estate.

1724, October 28.—Samuel Bayldon was on the homage at the Almondbury Court Baron. A pain was laid against footpaths, other than those accustomed, over 3 closes of land, 2 called Broom closes and the other called the Square, in the possession of Samuel Baildon, *viz.* : 1s. for each offence.⁴

1726, October 27.—Samuel Beldon was on the homage; also on October 29, 1729 (Bayldon).⁵

1728, October 1.—Mortgage of Fletcher House and various closes of land in the occupation of Samuel Beldon, etc., by James Haigh to Henry Wentworth of High Hoyland, gent.⁶

1728, October 23.—Samuel Beldon was elected Constable for the vill of Almondbury, and again on October 28, 1730.⁷

1730, February 25 and 26.—Conveyance by James Haigh to Henry Wentworth (as trustee for Sir William Wentworth) of the Fletcher House property, then in the occupation of Samuel Baildon, etc.⁸

1741, April 23.—Samuel Bayldon a juror. The jury presented that Samuel Bayldon, tenant to Sir William Wentworth, maketh 2 suits to the mill-damm by repairing 7½ yards of the said dam.... for the messuage and lands called Fletcher House. Also that.... Mr. George Moorhouse maketh suit to the said dam by repairing 3½ yards of the same, next to the share of the said Samuel Baildon, and that William Beldon for 2 doles in the Gallows Field [and others] are all of them bearers and contributors to the said Mr. George Moorhouse towards the repair of the said 3½ yards of the said dam.⁹

¹ Hulbert, *Annals of Almondbury*, vol. 1, pp. 498, 499.

² Apparently a brother of Israel Wormald, the founder of Wormald's Charity. See Hulbert, *Almondbury*, vol. 1, p. 136.

³ Ramsden Estate Office, Huddersfield.

⁴ Hulbert, *Annals of Almondbury*, vol. 1, p. 216.

⁵ Almondbury Court Rolls.

⁶ Ramsden Estate Office; the mortgage was transferred to Sir William Wentworth of Bretton, Bart., February 24, 1730-1.

⁷ Almondbury Court Rolls.

⁸ Ramsden Estate Office.

⁹ Almondbury Court Rolls.

1749, October 23.—Will of Samuel Beldon of Fletcher House, Almondbury, clothier. To daughter Elizabeth £5; to daughter Martha £5 and all his and his wife's bedding; to son Samuel £6. Residue to wife Mary and son William, who were the executors. Proved July 20, 1750.¹

Samuel Bayldon senior, of Fletcher House, farmer, was buried May 17, 1750.

Mary Bayldon of Almondbury, widow, was buried May 12, 1761.

Samuel Baildon of Almondbury and Mary Kay were married November 14, 1700. Their children were:

1. William; baptised, as son of Samuel Beldam, March 20, 1702-3. See below.
2. Samuel; baptism not found; born in 1715 or 1716. See below.
1. Elizabeth; baptised, as daughter of Samuel Bailden, November 20, 1701; mentioned in her father's will, 1749; possibly the Elizabeth Bayldon who married William Smith, tailor, November 7, 1736.
2. Martha; baptised, as daughter of Samuel Bealden of Almondbury, September 8, 1706; mentioned in her father's will, 1749.

WILLIAM BAILDON or BELDON of Fletcher House, Almondbury, 3.H., eldest son of Samuel, 2.D. [*ante*, p. 445], was baptised, as son of Samuel Beldam, March 20, 1702-3.

He is probably the William Bayldon who was on the homage at Almondbury, May 1, 1740,² and the William Beldon mentioned on April 23, 1741 [*ante*, p. 445]. He is mentioned in his father's will, October 23, 1749 [see above].

William Beldon of Fletcher House, farmer, was buried January 14, 1780.

I have not found the record of his marriage. His children were;

1. Joseph; baptised, as son of William Bayldon of Almondbury, April 22, 1734. See below.
2. Samuel; baptised, as son of William Bayldon of Almondbury, December 2, 1737. See below.

SAMUEL BAILDON or BELDON of Fletcher House, 3.J., was the second son of Samuel, 2.D. [*ante*, p. 445]. I have not found the record of his baptism; he was born in 1715 or 1716. He is mentioned in his father's will, October 23, 1749 [see above].

1763, April 28.—Samuel Belden, a juror.³

1770, February 1.—Samuel Beldon was present at a meeting of the parishioners when the repair of Almondbury Church was decided upon.⁴

¹ York Wills, vol. 94 fo. 122.

² Almondbury Court Rolls.

³ Halbert, *Annals of Almondbury*, vol. 1, p. 500.

1773, October 18.—Samuel Baidon was chosen to execute the office of Constable for the Constabulary of Almondbury; he appointed William Smith his deputy.¹ Smith was probably his brother-in-law, see above.

1794, August 14.—Will of Samuel Beldon of Fletcher House, Almondbury, farmer. To my daughter Mary, wife of William Bradley £10; to my grandson Samuel Beldon £5; to my granddaughter Martha Bedon [*sic*] £5. Residue to my wife Elizabeth and my son William, and they executors. Proved January 29, 1801.

Samuel Baidon of the Fletcher House, aged 84, was buried January 23, 1800.

Samuel Bayldon and Elizabeth Bradley, both of Almondbury parish, were married October 26, 1738. They had issue:

1. Samuel son of Samuel Bayldon junior of Fletcher House, clothier, baptised October 10, 1739. See below.
2. William; baptised (Bayldon), August 13, 1746. See below.
1. Mary; baptised (Bayldon) February 11, 1742-3. William Bradley of New Laith in Almondbury and Mary Bayldon of Fletcherhouse were married February 2, 1763, William Beldon a witness. Both sign Beldon. Mentioned in her father's will, 1794.

JOSEPH BAILDON of Fletcher House, 4.K., eldest son of William, 3.H. [*ante*, p. 446]; was baptised, as son of William Bayldon of Almondbury, April 22, 1734. I have not found the record of his burial. He was apparently living in 1755.

Joseph Bealdon of Fletcher House and Sarah Shaw were married December 26, 1754. She is probably the Sarah Baiden of Almondbury, aged 58, who was buried April 26, 1792.

They had issue:

Thomas; baptised, as son of Joseph Bayldon of Almondbury, clothier, April 28, 1755. See below.

SAMUEL BAILDON or BELDON of Almondbury Bank, 4.L., second son of William, 3.H. [*ante*, p. 446], was baptised (Bayldon) December 2, 1737.

Samuel Baidon of Almondbury Bank, aged 63, was buried April 2, 1798; this would indicate 1734 or 1735 as the year of his birth.

Samuel Bayldon and Esther Armstrong of Stop Mill, both of this parish, were married February 9, 1766.

It is not clear if he had any family or not. In the register between 1770 and 1781 there are recorded the baptisms of 5 children of Samuel Beldon; in two of these (1770 and 1776) the father is described as Samuel Beldon junior of Fletcherhouse, clothier, clearly referring to Samuel, 4.M. In the other three cases the father is entered as Samuel Beldon of Almondbury Bank, clothier, and these, I think, noting the different address and the absence of "junior," must refer to Samuel, 4.L. I accordingly place the Almondbury Bank baptisms here, but

¹ Almondbury Court Rolls.

² York Wills, vol. 145, fo. 10.

with some doubt if this is right.

1. Benjamin ; baptised (Beldon) June 17, 1781.
1. Mary ; baptised (Beldon) May 15, 1773.
2. Betty ; baptised (Beldon) November 23, 1777.

SAMUEL BAILDON or BELDON of Fletcher House, 4.M., eldest son of Samuel, 3.J. [*ante*, p. 446], was baptised, as son of Samuel Bayldon junior of Fletcher House, clothier, October 10, 1739.

He is not mentioned in his father's will, 1794 [*ante*, p. 447], and was probably then dead ; his burial is not recorded at Almondbury. He possibly died before January 21, 1782, when Mary, daughter of Mary Beldon of Farnley Hey, widow, was buried.

Samuel Beldon of Fletcher House and Mary Harpin of Farnley Hey were married May 13, 1767 ; William Beldon a witness.

Samuel Beldon

Their children were :

1. Samuel ; baptised, as son of Samuel Beldon junior of Fletcher-houses, clothier, June 20, 1770. See below.
1. Mally ; baptised, as daughter of Sam. Beldon junior of Fletcherhouses, clothier, December 25, 1776.
2. Query, Mary ; buried 1782 ; see above.

WILLIAM BAILDON or BELDON of Fletcher House, 4.N., second son of Samuel, 3.J. [*ante*, p. 446], was baptised (Bayldon) August 13, 1746. He is mentioned in his father's will of August 14, 1794, which he proved as executor in 1801 [*ante*, p. 447].

William Beldon was churchwarden of Almondbury from 1801 to 1804.¹

I have not found the record of his burial.

He appears to have had a son, born either before marriage or by a first and unknown wife.

1. William ; baptised, as son of William Beldon of Almondbury, May 29, 1768. See below.

William Beldon and Martha Noble, both of Almondbury, were married June 23, 1768.

William Beldon

Their children were :

2. Samuel ; baptised, as son of William Beldon of Fletcher-houses, husbandman, April 16, 1781 ; buried January 12, 1782.
1. Mary ; baptised, as daughter of William Beldon of Fletcher-houses, labourer, January 21, 1769.

¹ Hulbert, *Annals*, vol. 1, p. 504.

2. Query, Martha ; Samuel Beldon, 3.H., in his will, dated August 14, 1794, mentions his granddaughter Martha " Bedon" [*ante*, p. 447].

THOMAS BAILDON or BELDON of Almondbury, 5.A., apparently the only son of Joseph, 4.K. [*ante*, p. 447], was baptised (Bayldon) at Almondbury, April 28, 1755. I have not found the record of his burial ; he was apparently living in 1786.

He married (not at Almondbury) and had issue :

1. Sarah ; baptised, as daughter of Thomas Beldon of Dog-Kennel, clothier, November 21, 1783 ; buried (Beldon) November 9, 1785.
2. Mary ; baptised (Beldon) August 6, 1786.

SAMUEL BELDON of Fletcher House, 5.C., eldest son of Samuel, 4.M. [*ante*, p. 448], was baptised (Beldon) June 20, 1770. He is mentioned in his grandfather's will, August 14, 1794 [*ante*, p. 447].

Samuel Beldon died August 25, 1820, aged 50.¹

His wife's name was Elizabeth ; marriage not found. She was living at Clough Ing Farm, Almondbury, in 1841 and 1851 [Census Returns], and died May 2, 1860, aged 81.¹ Their children were :

1. Samuel ; born 1800 or 1801 ; aged 50 in 1851, then of Clough Ing, farmer, and unmarried [Census Returns].
2. Silvanus ; born 1803 or 1804 ; aged 47 in 1851, then of Clough Ing, farmer, and unmarried [Census Returns].
3. George ; born 1811 or 1812 ; aged 39 in 1851, then of Clough Ing, hand-loom weaver (woollen), and unmarried [Census Returns] ; died July 30, 1856, aged 45.¹
4. William ; died September 13, 1813, aged 11 weeks.¹
5. Jonathan ; born 1814 or 1815 ; aged 36 in 1851, then of Clough Ing, farmer, and unmarried [Census Returns].
6. Benjamin ; died May 29, 1818, aged 6 months.¹
1. Mary ; died December 4, 1827, aged 21.¹
2. Sarah ; died November 18, 1827, aged 20.¹
3. Hannah ; aged 15 to 19 in 1841, then of Clough Ing [Census Returns]. She (or another daughter) married . . . Roebuck ; Robert Roebuck, aged 11, a grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth Beldon, was living with her at Clough Ing in 1851 [Census Returns].

WILLIAM BELDON of Fletcher House, 5.D., eldest son of William, 4.N. [*ante*, p. 448], was baptised May 29, 1768. He appears to have died before 1841.

He married Elizabeth or Betty Ainley, marriage not found ; she was living with her son John in 1841, and was then aged 60 to 64. [Census Returns]. Their children were :

¹ Gravestone in Almondbury churchyard ; Hulbert, *Annals*, etc., vol. 1, p. 567.

1. David ; born April 24, baptised May 25, 1801, as son of William Baidon of Fletcherhouse and Betty Ainley, his wife. See below.
2. John ; born October 24, baptised December 25, 1805, as son of William Beldon of Fletcherhouse, junior, and Elizabeth Ainley [his wife]. See below.
1. Ann ; living at Fletcher House in 1841, then aged 35 to 39, and unmarried [Census Returns].

DAVID BELDON of Fletcher House, 6.G., son of William, 5.D. [*ante*, p. 449], was born April 24, and baptised (Baidon) May 25, 1801.

In 1841 David Bayldon (probably an error on the part of the enumerator), farmer, aged 40 to 44, was living at Farnley Bank, Farnley Tyas, with his (first) wife, Mary, aged 35 to 39, and David Kenworthy, aged 10 (who may have been a son of Mrs. Beldon by a former husband), Sarah Bayldon, aged 5, and Sam Bayldon, aged 1 [Census Returns].

In 1851 David Beldon, farmer, aged 49, was living at Fletcher House, with his (second) wife, Nancy, aged 44, and his two children, Sarah, aged 15, and Sam, aged 11 [Census Returns].

He died February 10, 1874, aged 72.¹

His first wife's name was Mary ; marriage not found ; she died December 31, 1844. They had issue :

1. Sam ; died April 28, 1880, aged 40.
1. Sarah ; see above.

His second wife's name was Nancy ; marriage not found ; she died January 23, 1872, aged 64.

JOHN BELDON of Fletcher House, 6.H., second son of William, 5.D. [*ante*, p. 449], was born October 24, and baptised (Beldon) December 25, 1805.

In 1841 Betty Beldon, widow of William, 5.D., aged 60 to 64, farmer, was living at Fletcher House, and with her, Martha Beldon, aged 15 to 19, John Beldon, aged 35 to 39, labourer, Ann B., aged 35 to 39, Elizabeth B., aged 12, Jane B., aged 10, William B., aged 8, John B. junior, aged 6, and Ann B., aged 3 [Census Returns]. The elder Ann was probably John's wife, and Martha B. and the other children were probably their sons and daughters.

I have not been able to find this John in the Census of 1851 ; he may have left the neighbourhood, with his family.

In 1897 [Post Office Directory] Mrs. Maria Beldon, farmer, was living at Fletcher House.

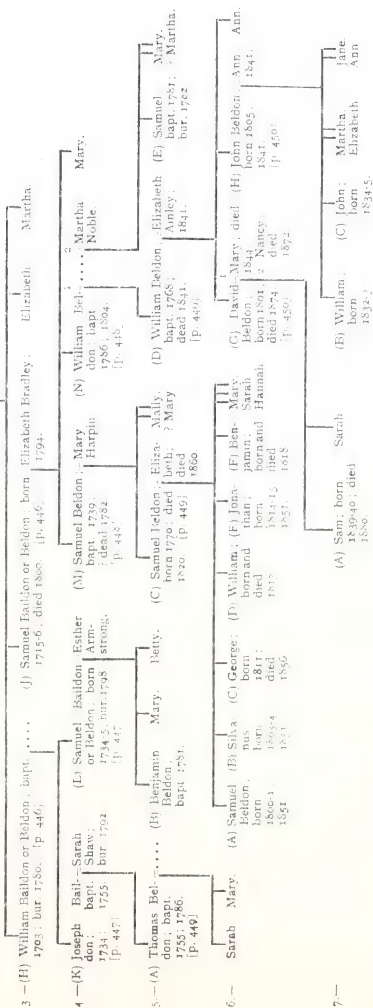
In 1908 and 1916 David Beldon, farmer, was living at Fenay Grange. I have not succeeded in getting any information from him.

¹ Gravestone in the cemetery ; Hulbert, *Annals*, etc., vol. 2, p. 143.

Baildon or Seldon of Almondbury, etc.

SECTION II.

2. — (1b) Samuel Baidon or Beldon, 4th son of Samuel [see Section 1, Mary Kay, *ante*, p. 444], bapt. 1671, bur. 1750 (p. 445). bur. 1761.



7.1

SECTION V.

THE BAILDONS OF EMLEY.

Emley is a parish in the Wapentake of Agbrigg, 5 miles south of Earlsheaton, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wakefield. The parish register is wanting prior to 1600, so that the pedigree of this branch is uncertain before that date.

LAWRENCE BAILDON, 1.A., is the earliest I have found there; he paid subsidy on 20s. in goods in 1545.¹ The name of Lawrence, coupled with the proximity to Earlsheaton, strongly suggests that he was a descendant of the marriage of John Baidon and Joan, daughter of Lawrence Beaumont of The Oaks in Almondbury, the adjoining parish to Emley on the west [*ante*, p. 355]. The dates would fit in with his being a son of Lawrence of the Earlsheaton branch, 3. B., [*ante*, p. 365], who was buried at Dewsbury in 1540.

THOMAS BAILDON of Emley, 2.A., may have been the son of Lawrence, 1.A. [see above].

1586.—Thomas Bayldon of Emley assaulted William Tierson, and drew blood; he was fined 5s.²

He is probably the Thomas Beldon who married Janet Bothe [Booth] at Kirkburton, May 20, 1579, and was probably the father of Christopher and Thomas whom we find in the next generation.

1587, October 26.—Will of Richard Bothe of Ryley in the parish of Kirkburton. To wife Margery one half of all my lands in Ryley, Kirkburton and Burton, for life, with remainder to Gervas Bothe, my son, in tail. The other half to Gervas in tail, with remainder to my two daughters, Jenet Beldon and Francis Bothe, and their heirs. Proved December 14, 1587.³

Thomas probably died before 1600; there are no burials that can be attributed either to him or his wife at Emley.

CHRISTOPHER BAILDON of Emley, 3.A., was probably eldest son of Thomas, 2.A. [see above], born about 1585; marriage not found.

Christopher Baidon was buried at Emley,⁴ July 22, 1630.

Thomas son of Christofer Beldon was baptised at Kirkburton, February 25, 1615-6. [see below].

¹ Lay Subsidies, bundle 207, no. 186.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

³ Kirkburton Registers, vol. 2, p. cccxxiv.

⁴ All parish register notes in this section are from Emley, unless otherwise stated.

THOMAS BAILDON of Emley, 3.B., was probably the second son of Thomas, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 452], and was born about 1587.

1616, Michaelmas Term.—Launcelot Kepax sued Thomas Bayldon of Parkgate [Parkgate], Emley, corviser,¹ for a debt of £10 due on two bonds dated at Halifax, September 14, 1610.²

1622, Michaelmas Term.—John Haigh sued Thomas Baidon of Emley, yeoman, John Cudworth of Dewsbrough [Dewsbury], yeoman, and William Cudworth of Worsbrough, yeoman, for a debt of 40s.³

1633.—August 29.—Thomas Baidonn occurs in a list of tenants at will of the manor of Emley.⁴

1641-2, February 24.—Thomas Beldan of Emley signed the Protestation.⁵

1651, June 26.—Thomas Baidon occurs in a list of tenants at will of the manor of Emley.⁶

Thomas Beldon was buried March 24, 1654-5.

His wife's name was Frances; marriage not found.

Frances wife of Thomas Beldon was buried November 7, 1643.

Their children were—

1. Christopher; baptised November 4, 1626, as son of "Thomas Bealdon and Frances his wife."⁷ See below.
2. Query, Thomas Baidon of Sandal; baptism not found. See *post*, Section 7, The Baidons of Sandal. As he appears to have been at least 18 in 1642, he must, if a son of Thomas, 3.B., have been older than Christopher.
3. Query, Robert; baptism not found. See below.
1. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Beldon was baptised at Kirkburton, August 20, 1615.

"Alce Beldon," buried February 14, 1656-7, was possibly a second wife of Thomas.

THOMAS BAILDON of Emley, 4.A., apparently the only child of Christopher, 3.A., [*ante*, p. 452], was baptised at Kirkburton, February 25, 1615-6.

Thomas Beldon the younger was buried June 17, 1642; his (? uncle) Thomas was then living.

Thomas Baidon and Sarah Hepworth were married at Kirkburton, September 15, 1640; she remarried (Beldon) at Emley, June 11, 1644, Arthur Hawsworth.

They had issue apparently an only child—

Mary; baptised December 11, 1641, as daughter of Thomas Beldon and Sara his wife. Tegy Tranishe and Mary Beldon

¹ A cordwainer, shoemaker.

² C. P. Plea Roll 1984, Mich. 14 James I, m. 3484.

³ C. P. Plea Roll 2105, Mich. 29 James I, m. 257d.

⁴ Savile Estate Office, Thornhill.

⁵ House of Lords MSS.

⁶ Savile Estate Office, Thornhill.

⁷ This is the earliest Baidon baptism at Emley.

were married November 21, 1667. Mary Tranishe was buried June 20, and Tecy Tranish, August 19, 1669.

1662, December 2.—A surrender from Thomas Bayldon to Mary Beldon his daughter was presented at the Emley Court Baron.¹

Notwithstanding that Thomas died in 1642 I think that this note must refer to him and his daughter Mary; Mary was just of age in December, 1662, and was no doubt applying to be admitted, when the surrender to her would have to be formally "presented."

CHRISTOPHER BAILDON of Emley, 4.B., son of Thomas, 3.B. [*ante*, p. 453], was baptised (Bealdon), November 4, 1626.

1656-7. Accounts of Robert Oxley, Constable for Cumberworth. Item, in charges about Christopher Belldon of two men watching him from Saturday at night till Monday morning, also going my self and two men with me to Pomfrett and one horse staying all night, 5s. 6d.² The cause of this surveillance does not appear.

Christopher was apparently not buried at Emley.

Christofer Beldone and Elizabeth Tyas were married June 22, 1645; Elizabeth wife of Christofer Beldon was buried November 25, 1647.

Their children were

1. Thomas, baptised (Beldon), February 8, 1645-6. See below.
1. Anne; baptised (Beldon), November 21, 1647.

Christopher married a second wife; marriage not found. Their children were

2. Christopher; baptised, October 21, 1649, son of "Christofer Beldon."
3. John, baptised (Beldon), December 25, 1650.
4. Robert; baptised (Beldon), July 20, 1652.
5. William; baptised (Beldon), December 15, 1661. See *post*, The Baildons of Briestwell, etc.
2. Sarah; baptised (Beldon), October 7, 1653; possibly the Sara Baildon buried October 20, 1679.
3. Margaret; baptised (Beldon), November 5, 1654.
4. Elizabeth; baptised (Beldon), May 11, 1657; buried (Beldon), May 17 following.
5., a daughter; baptised (Beldon), September 30, 1658; perhaps the Catherine Baildon who had a daughter Susannah baptised January 15, 1678-9, and who was buried (Baildon), July 29, 1679.

Christopher and his family, except the eldest son Thomas, appear to have left Emley, as there are no other entries in the register that can

¹ Savile Estate Office, Thornhill.

² Cumberworth Records.

be attributed to them. I am inclined to think that they settled in one of the townships (Havercroft, Shafton, South Hiendley and Upper Hiendley) forming the parish of Felkirk. The registers of Felkirk are missing prior to 1701; a Christopher Baildon or Beldon was living in the parish and had six children baptised there between 1702 and 1716. See *post*, Section 10, The Baidlons of Felkirk.

ROBERT BAILDON of Emley, 4.D., was probably a younger son of Thomas of Emley, 3.B. [*ante*, p. 453]; I have not found the record of his baptism. Robert Beldon was buried, December 3, 1677. Apparently an inquest had to be held.

1677-8.—Accounts of George Pollard, Constable for Cumberworth. Item, At the coroner quest at Emley about Robert Beldon. 2s. 3d.¹

I have not found the record of his marriage. His children were—

1. Christopher; baptised (Beldon), February 28, 1647-8.
2. Richard; baptised (Beldon), March 14, 1651-2; apparently died young; no burial at Emley.
3. Richard; baptised (Beldon), March 16, 1655-6.
4. Robert; baptised (Beldon), June 20, 1658; buried (Beldon), June 23 following.
5. Robert; baptised (Beldon), January 6, 1660-1.
1. Mary; baptised (Beldon), May 29, 1654.
2. Hester; baptised (Beldon), April 14, 1656; buried (Ester Beldon), February 25, 1675-6.

There are no further entries at Emley that can be attributed to Robert's children; one of the sons may have been the ancestor of the Felkirk branch [see above, and *post*, Section 10, The Baidlons of Felkirk].

THOMAS BAILDON of Emley, 5.B., eldest son of Christopher, 4.B. *ante*, p. 454], was baptised February 8, 1645-6.

In 1672 Thomas Bayldon paid Hearth Tax on one hearth at Emley, and as Thomas Baildon in 1673-4.²

1682, May 17.—Thomas Baildon was entered as a tenant at will at the Court Baron of Emley.³

Thomas was neither married nor buried at Emley. His children were—

1. Query, Thomas; probably the eldest son; not baptised at Emley; born about 1680. See below.
2. John; baptised (Bayldon), September 16, 1683; buried (Beldon), February 18, 1693-4.

¹ Cumberworth Records.

² Exchequer, Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 413; bundle 262, no. 13.

³ Savile Estate Office, Thoruhill.

1. Elizabeth ; baptised at Almondbury, May 4, 1673, as daughter of Thomas Bayldon ; married (Bayldon) at Emley, October 10, 1695, John Lawton.
2. Ann ; baptised (Beldon), September 16, 1677 ; married (Bayldon), August 14, 1702, John Armytage.

THOMAS BAILDON of Emley, 6.A., was probably the eldest son of Thomas, 5.B. [*ante*, p. 455] ; he was not baptised at Emley.

He is mentioned among the tenants by lease and at will in the Emley manor books, in 1712, April 21 (Beldon and Baildon) ; 1719, September 5 (Beldon) ; and 1733 (Beldon). In 1740 he is marked "dd," meaning dead or deceased.¹

Thomas Beldon was buried December 13, 1738.

He was not married at Emley. His children were

1. Thomas ; not baptised at Emley. See below.
2. Query, John ; not baptised at Emley. See below.
1. Margaret ; baptised (Bayldon), January 1, 1708-9 ; she married Samuel Earnshaw, and was living in 1745.

Gracia Beldon of High Bridge Mill, buried April 17, 1726, was possibly another daughter. There is an inscription in High Hoyland churchyard to "Grace wife of Thomas Beldon of High Bridge Mill, who had issue by her husband two sons and six daughters, and departed this life 9 August 1726, aged 46." She was possibly the wife of this Thomas.

THOMAS BAILDON of Emley, 7.A., was the eldest son of Thomas, 6.A. [see above] ; he was not baptised at Emley.

In the Emley Manor Book for 1740, "Thomas his son" is entered as succeeding Thomas Beldon ; in 1751, John Baildon is entered as succeeding the younger Thomas.²

Thomas son of Thomas Beldon was buried at Emley, September 11, 1745. I think that this entry must refer to the above Thomas, and not to a son of his, as it is clear from the administration grant that he left no children.

1745, October 30.—Administration of the personal estate of Thomas Beldon of Park Gate in the parish of Emley was granted to Margaret, wife of Samuel Earnshaw, his sister and [? one of the] next of kin.³

Thomas Beldon and Ann Pell, both of Emley, were married July 7, 1734. Widow Beldon, probably Thomas's widow, was buried January 29, 1762. If there were any children they must have died in the father's lifetime ; none were baptised at Emley.

¹ Savile Estate Office, Thornhill.

² *Ibid.*

³ York, Pomeflect Act Book.

JOHN BAILDON of Emley, 7.B., was probably a younger son of Thomas, 6.A. [*ante*, p. 456]; baptism not found.

John Baidon is entered in the Emley Manor Books in 1751 as having succeeded Thomas son of Thomas Beldon.¹ No relationship is there stated, but John was probably the brother and heir; Thomas the younger appears to have died without surviving issue.

1775, [November]. Diary of John Jackson's Journey to Glastonbury. Sunday the 5th day, cold, gloomy and frosty till noon, and then turned rainy, and at night stormy and tempestuous, South wind and rain. My leaving John Halstead's was about 10 at morn, intending to go to the Old Hall in Elmley Park. I called at William Wolfenden's, John Bayldon's, and Abraham Greenwood's o'th' Carr, and dined there, and went to Upper Denby, and called at Widow Beaumont's, and went by Denby Grange to William Halstead's, and being driven in by a fearful tempest of South wind and rain, I tarry'd till the morning, for the tempest of wind and rain continued till cockcrowing in the morning."²

I have not found the record of John's burial.

John Beldon and Ann Senior, both of Emley, were married February 7, 1743-4. Ann wife of John Beldon was buried March 8, 1754. Their children were—

1. Thomas; baptised (Beldon), April 2, 1749. See below.
1. Elizabeth; baptised (Beldon), June 24, 1744.
2. Hannah; baptised November 2, 1746, as daughter of John and Ann Beldon of Skelmanthorp.³
3. Grace; baptised (Beldon), March 2, 1750.

THOMAS BAILDON of Emley, 8.A., son of John of Emley, 7.B. [see above], was baptised (Beldon) April 2, 1749.

Thomas Baidon was buried June 25, 1805.

Thomas Beldon (1777)

Thomas Beldon of Emley and Hannah Core were married at Almond-bury, November 3, 1777.

One child was baptised at Emley, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Baidon, December 25, 1778.

¹ Savile Estate Office, Thornhill.

² *Old Yorkshire*, vol. 4, p. 174 *et seq.*

³ Skelmauthorpe is in the townships of Cumberworth and Cumberworth Hall, and the parishes of Emley and High Hoyland.

Baildon of Emley.

- 1.—(A) Lawrence Baildon, =
1545. [p. 452]
- 2.—(A) Thomas Baildon; 1586, = Janet Booth;
? dead 1600. [p. 452] mar. 1579.
- 3.—(A) Christopher Baildon, = (H) Thomas Baildon; 1616, = Frances; = ? Alice;
died 1630. [p. 452] died 1665. [p. 453] died 1643. died 1657.
- 4.—(A) Thomas Baildon; = Sarah Hepworth;
bapt. 1616; died 1642. [p. 453] mar. 1645
(B) Christopher Baildon; = Elizabeth²; = Frances;
bapt. 1620; 1661. [p. 453] Tvas. mar. 1645; died 1647
- 5.—(A) Mary; bapt. 1641; (B) Thomas Baildon; = Anne; bapt. 1647.
mar 1667; died 1669. [p. 455] bapt. 1646; 1682. [p. 455]
(C) Christopher; (E) Robert; Four
(D) John; bapt. 1649. bapt. 1652; daughters.
bapt. 1650. (F) William; bapt. 1661.
- 6.—(A) Thomas Baildon; = ? Grace;
born *cir.* 1680; died 1738. [p. 456] bapt. 1683; Anne;
died 1734. [p. 456] bapt. 1675. bapt. 1677
- 7.—(A) Thomas Baildon; died — Ann Pell;
1745. [p. 456] mar. 1734. [p. 457] living = Ann Senior;
bur. 1762. mar. 1744. bapt. 1709.
bur. 1754
- 8.—(A) Thomas Baildon; bapt. — Hannah Core;
1749. bur. 1805. [p. 457] mar. 1777
Elizabeth; Hannah; Grace;
bapt. 1744. bapt. 1746. bapt. 1750.
- 9.—(A) Mary, bapt. 1778.
- (C) Thomas; see The Baidons of Sandal. bur. 1677. [p. 455]
- (D) Robert; = Richard; (H) Robert; Two
bapt. 1652. bapt. 1656. daughters.
(I) Richard; (I) Robert; bapt. 1656. bapt. 1661.

SECTION VI.

THE BAILDONS OF WAKEFIELD AND NORTH CROSLAND.

RICHARD BAILDON of Wakefield, 1.A., was married there in 1639, and appears to have been the first to settle there. The only suggestion that I can make as to his identity is that he was the son of Francis Bayldon of Carlton, 7.A., baptised at Royston, April 10, 1613, and mentioned in his father's will in 1657 [*ante*, pp. 379, 380].

1641-2, February 24.—Richard Bayldon of Northgate, Wakefield, signed the Protestation.¹

I have not found the entry of Richard's burial.

Richard Baildon and Ann Cawthorne were married at Wakefield,² November 30, 1639. Ann Baildon, widow, was buried January 5, 1671-2.

Their children were—

1. Joseph : baptised (Baildon), November 12, 1642. See below.
2. Richard ; baptised (Baildon), October 29, 1648. See below.
1. Lydia ; baptised (Bayldon), October 7, 1640 ; died in infancy.
2. Lidia ; baptised (Bayldon), August 18, 1644.
3. Ann ; baptised (Baildon), December 21, 1650.

JOSEPH BAILDON of Wakefield, 2.A., eldest son of Richard, 1.A. [see above], was baptised (Baildon), November 12, 1642.

1671, July 7.—Joseph Baylden paid tax on two hearths in Northgate, Wakefield.³

Joseph Baildon was buried April 5, 1672.

In 1672 "Widdow Baylden" paid tax on two hearths in Northgate, Wakefield,⁴ and also in 1673-4.⁵

1675, October 11.—Richard Grice surrendered a messuage in Newton [in the township of Alverthorpe, near Wakefield] and lands adjoining, commonly called Woodhall, then or late in the possession of Widow Baildon.⁶

Joseph Baildon and Margaret Lee were married, May 17, 1665.

Their children were—

1. Joseph ; baptised as "son of Joseph Baildon, deceased," May 15, 1672.
1. Mary ; baptised (Baildon), October 16, 1667.
2. Margaret ; baptised (Baildon), November 25, 1669 ; buried (Baildon), December 13, 1671.
3. Lidia ; baptised (Baildon), April 3, buried (Baildon), April 27, 1671.

¹ Protestation Returns, House of Lords MSS.

² All parish register notes in this section from Wakefield, unless otherwise stated.

³ Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 411.

⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 413.

⁵ *Ibid.*, bundle 262, no. 13.

⁶ Taylor, *Wakefield Rectory Manor*, App. xxi.

RICHARD BAILDON of Dungeon' in North Crosland in the parish of Almondbury, 2.B., was probably the son of Richard of Wakefield, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 459], who was baptised there, April 29, 1648.

1713, April 20.—The jury present Richard Beldon for barking *betulas*, Anglice birch trees, standing on the Nether Common of Almondbury. Fine 6*d*.²

Richard Bayldon of Dungeon in Crosland was buried at Almondbury, July 5, 1725.

His first wife's name was Elizabeth; I have not found the record of the marriage.

Elizabeth wife of Richard Bayldenn of Dungeon was buried at Almondbury, January 7, 1683-4.

Two children of this marriage were baptised at Almondbury,

1. Robert; baptised (Baylden), July 21, 1678.
1. Sarah; baptised (Baylden), July 2, 1680; buried there Bayldenn), August 2, 1683.

Richard Baylden of Dungeon and Alice Brooke were married at Almondbury, July 17, 1684. No children of this marriage were baptised at Almondbury, nor was Alice buried there.

Richard Bailden and Susannah Horton were married at Almondbury, May 26, 1692. Their children were (all baptised at Almondbury).

2. Richard; baptised (Bailden), December 22, 1695.
3. son of Richard Baildann, baptised April 19, 1696.
4. Richard; baptised (Baildon), August 2, 1697.
5. Thomas [?]; baptised (Beldam), December 27, 1700; ?married (Baildon) Martha Issot of Overthonge, June 16, 1723.
6. son of Richard Bailden of Dungeon, baptised April —, 1705.
7. Charles; baptised (Bailden), February 19, 1707-8; buried (Bailden), June 16, 1709.
2. Jane; baptised (Bailden), January 18, 1692-3.
3. Martha; baptised (Beldam), March 28, 1703-4.
4. Catherine; a twin with Charles; baptised (Bailden), February 19, 1707-8; buried (Bayldon), April 10, 1724.

NOTE.—The Wakefield Register has not been exhaustively searched.

¹ This name seems to be now lost, but it occurs frequently in the Almondbury register as that of a hamlet. Beaumont Park, given to the Borough of Huddersfield in 1883 by Mr. Henry Frederick Beaumont of Whitley, formed part of the site of "Dungeon Wood."

² Almondbury Court Rolls.

Baildon of Wakefield, etc.

1.—(A) Richard Baildon; probably son of = Anne Cawtherne;
Francis B. of Carlton; bapt. 1613; mar. 1630;
[ante p. 380; dead 1672 [p. 459] bur. 1672.



SECTION VII.

THE BAILDONS OF SANDAL MAGNA AND WALTON.

Sandal Magna is about 2 miles south of Wakefield and is the adjoining parish on the south side of the River Calder. The Register is said to begin in 1652¹. Some earlier transcripts at York have been printed by the late Alfred Gibbons, from 1598 to 1608 and from 1626 to 1631; there are no Baildon entries in these.² Walton is a hamlet in the parish.

THOMAS BAILDON of Walton, I.A., appears to have been the first to settle there. He was probably a son of Thomas of Emley, 3.B. [*ante*, p. 453]. I have not found the record of his baptism, but he must have been born about 1624.

1641-2, February 24.—Thomas Baldon of Walton in the parish of Sandal signed the Protestation.³

1665-6, February 17.—William Savage the elder of Newbiggin-hill surrendered two small cottages at Newbigginhill, adjoining the Quannell field, in the Graveship of Sandal, 11 rods in length and 10 in breadth, then in the occupation of Thomas Baildon and John Botham, paying $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rent to the lord, to the use of Susanna, wife of the said Thomas Baildon, her heirs and assigns.⁴

Thomas Baldon was buried at Sandal,⁵ November 28, 1668.

His wife's name was Susannah; marriage not found. She was possibly the Susan Baldon who married Joseph Heaton, August 19, 1673, and had a son Joseph, baptised May 24, 1674.

Their children were

1. Probably, Thomas; baptism not found, but possibly in the register between 1652 and 1665. See below.
2. John; baptism not found; buried (Baldon), November 23, 1666.
3. William; baptism not found; buried (Baldon), May 3, 1668.
4. Query, William, born after the death of the above. See *post*, The Baidons of Briestwell.
1. Query, Susannah; baptism not found; Adam Warde and Susannah Baidan were married April 9, 1684, and had a daughter Susannah, baptised October 15, 1686.

¹ When I examined the register some years ago the earliest book produced was one beginning in 1666.

² *Northern Genealogist*, vols. 3 and 4.

³ Protestation Returns, House of Lords MSS.

⁴ Wakefield Court Rolls.

⁵ All register notes in this section are from Sandal, unless otherwise stated.

THOMAS BAILDON of Walton or Sandal, 2.A., was probably the eldest son of Thomas, 1.A. [see above]; baptism not found; probably born about 1665.

1689, August 26.—Indenture, reciting that Dame Mary Bowles, "Barronesse," deceased, by her will gave £200 to the Minister of Sandall for the time being, Mr. Thomas Wray, Mr. Ralph Arthington and John Hall, to be invested in land and the proceeds used in binding poor children of the parish of Sandall as apprentices; it was witnesssd that Amos Pearson, son of Thomas Pearson of Sandall, with the consent of Mr. Joseph Wood, then Minister of Sandall, Mr. William Hardcastle, John Wood and Joseph Hall, the then trustees, put himself apprentice to and with Thomas Baidon of Sandall, cordwinder,¹ "the science or trade of a cordwinder which he now useth to be taught and instructed, and with him after the manner of an apprentice to dwell and serve" for seven years, "by all which said time and tearme the said apprentice his said master well and faithfully shall serve, his secretts keep, his lawfull commands obey, hurt to his said master he shall not doe, his goods he shall not inordinately waste, at dice or any other unlawful game hee shall not play, fornication he shall not committ, martrimony [sic] he shall not contract durement the said tearme, tavernes he shall not frequent, nor from his master's service day or night he shall not absent himself, but in all things as a good and faithful apprentice shall beare and behave himselfe durement the said tearme. And the said Thomas Baidon, for and in consideration of the summe of three pounds of lawfull money of England, . . . doth for him, his executors and administrators and every of them, covenant, promise, graunt and agree to and with (the trustees) that he . . . his said apprentice the science or trade of a cordwinder, which he now useth, shall and will teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, the best way that he both may or can, and shall and will find unto his said apprentice meat, drink, washing, lodgeing and apparrell meet and convenient for such an apprentice to have and wear, durement the said tearme; and further shall and will pay or cause to be paid unto his said apprentice yearly and every year during the said tearme the summe of one shilling and six pence of lawfull money of England, at Midsummer and Christmass by even and equall porcions, in lieu of his stipend and wages." Seal, a lamb or fleece. Witnesses: Jno. Moxon, Wm. Womack his mark.²

Thomas Baidon

Thomas Baidon was buried January 17, 1712-3, "affidavit [as to his burial in woollen] before Mr. Colman." It is worth noting that after his death two of his children were described as sons of Alice Baidon, the widow.

Thomas Baidon and Alice Mountaine were married November 25, 1691. Alice Baidon of Sandal Three Houses, widow, was buried April 19, 1747. Their children were

1. John; baptised (Baidon), October 18, 1693. See below.
2. Thomas; baptised (Baidon), April 5, 1697; Thomas son of Alice Baidon of Sandall, buried July 3, 1724
3. William; baptised (Baaldan), August 3, 1707; William son of Alice Baaldan of Sandal, buried September 2, 1716.
1. Anne; baptised (Baidon), August 31, 1692; Anne Baidon of Sandal Town, single woman, buried March 28, 1752.
2. Sarah; baptised (Baidon), August 10, 1695; Robert Bedford of the parish of Thornhill and Sarah Baidon of this

¹ i.e., cordwainer; French, *cordonnier*, a worker in cordwain or Cordovan leather; a shoe-maker.

² In the author's collection.

parish were married at Sandal, October 15, 1724, by certificate of Mr. Copley, Rector of Thornhill.

3. Mary; born March 20, 1698-9, baptised (Baildon), April 17, 1699.
4. Susannah; baptised (Baildon), April 27, 1701.
5. Frances; baptised (Baildon), October 24, 1702.
6. Elizabeth; baptised (Baildon), March 25, 1704. The baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Baledon of the parish of Sandal Magna, also occurs at Huddersfield, March 23, 1703-4.

1716, April 20.—Gervase Norton of Kettlethorpe in the parish of Sandal, gent., surrendered a close of land called Carrwood Shutt, lying in Woodthorpe,¹ paying a yearly rent of 18*d.* to the lord, to the use of Alice Baildon of Sandall Threehouses, her heirs and assigns.²

1729, November 14.—Alice Baildon of Sandall Three-houses, widow, by Thomas Horncastle, gent., Under-Steward, on November 10 instant surrendered a close of land called Carrwood Shutt, containing 7 acres, to the use of John Baildon, her son, his heirs and assigns; he was to pay her an annuity of £6 for her life.³

JOHN BAILDON of Sandal, 3.A., eldest son of Thomas, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 463], was baptised (Baildon), October 18, 1693.

He seems to have left Sandal, for there is no entry in the register that can be referred to him or his family.

1729, November 14.—See above.

1737. He was Constable of Sandal this year.⁴

He appears to have been dead in 1749 [see below].

John Baildon (1737)

He was probably the father of

1. John Baildon of Sandal. See below.
1. Martha; "John Puckering and Martha Baildon, married (as it is said) at Walton Hall," entry in the Sandal register, under date January —, 1750, *i.e.* 1750-1. A child of John Puckering of Walton Hall, a reputed papist, said to be baptised, August 11, 1751; Sandal register.

JOHN BAILDON of Sandal, 4.A., was probably the son of John of Sandal, 3.A., [see above]; baptism not found; probably born about 1725.

1749, December 23.—Henry Shaw made oath that John Baildon of Sandall Magna, yeoman, on December 12 surrendered a close of land called Carwood Shut, in his own occupation, to the use of John Barker of Walton, his heirs and assigns, to secure the repayment of £70.⁵

¹ A hamlet in Sandal.

² Wakefield Court Rolls.

³ *Ibid.*

The reference to Carwood Shut is important, as it connects this John with the surrender of Alice Baildon to her son John on November 14, 1729 [*ante*, p. 464].

1762, September 3.—Timothy Hirst of Sandall Magna, yeoman, and Dorothy his wife, daughter and heir of John Barker of Walton, yeoman, deceased, surrendered a close of land in the parish of Sandall, called the Lower Carrwood Shutt, containing 3 acres, to the use of John Baildon of Sandall Three-houses, yeoman, his heirs and assigns.¹

1762, September 3.—Timothy Hirst of Walton and Dorothy his wife, at the request of John Baildon of Sandall Magna, yeoman, in consideration of £29 1s. 4½d. paid to them and of £110 18s. 7½d. paid to Baildon, surrendered a close of land in Sandall, called the Over Carrwood Shutt, containing 3 acres, to the use of Jonathan Barber of Wakefield.¹

1766, February 14.—John Bayldon of Sandall Three-houses, yeoman, surrendered a close of land near Woodthorpe, called the Lower Carrwood Shutt, to the use of Jonathan Barber of Wakefield, for a term of 8 years at a rent of £4 15s.¹

1769, April 28.—John Baildon, in consideration of £180 surrendered the Low Carwood Shutt, containing 3½ acres, then in the occupation of Jonathan Barber, to the use of Thomas Himsforth of Criggleston, farmer.¹

John Baildon of Sandal was buried July 19, 1771.

John Baildon and Frances Oxley, both of Sandal, were married, November 30, 1749.

The wife of John Baildon of Sandal was buried July 25, 1757.

They had issue

1. John son of John Baildon of Sandal, farmer, baptised October 20, 1754. See below.
2. Thomas son of John Baildon of Sandal, baptised March 14, buried September 2, 1757.
1. Mary, daughter of John Baildon of Sandal, farmer, baptised May —, buried May 13, 1750.
2. Sarah, daughter of John Baildon of Sandall Three Houses, farmer, baptised August 12, 1752; buried January 2, 1759.

JOHN BAILDON of Sandal, 5.A., eldest son of John, 4.A. [*ante*, p. 464], was baptised (Baildon) October 20, 1754.

1776, Trinity Term.—Fine between John Baildon the younger, plaintiff, and Thomas Gill, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, of a messuage, a cottage, land, meadow and pasture, in Sandall Magna, and of the rectory of Sandall Magna and of all manner of tithes there, to hold to John, his heirs and assigns.²

1794, January 24.—Thomas Himsforth of Crigglestone, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife, in consideration of £200 paid by John Baildon of Westgate Moor in the parish of Wakefield, yeoman, surrendered two closes of land at Woodthorpe in the parish of Sandal Magna, containing 7 acres, called the Upper and Lower Carrwood Shuts, to the said John Baildon, subject to the provision for redemption contained in an indenture of even date.³ The reference to the Carrwood Shuts seems to identify this John as the John formerly of Sandal.

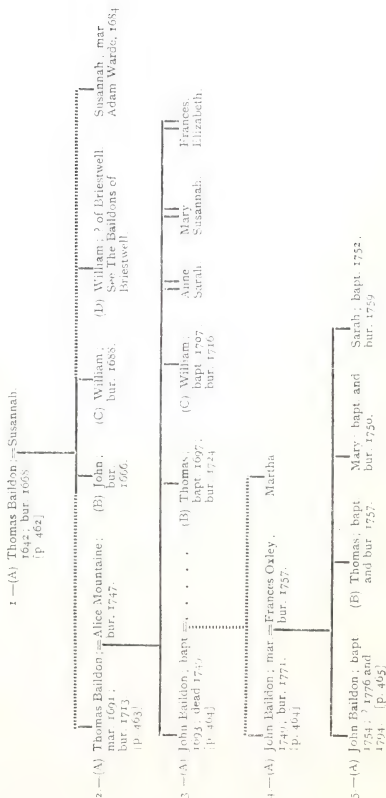
I have no further information about this family.

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 16 Geo. III.

³ Wakefield Court Rolls.

Baildon of Sandal Magna and Walton.



SECTION VIII.

THE BAILDONS OF MIRFIELD, DEWSBURY, etc.

The actual descent of John Baildon, the first to settle at Mirfield, is not proved, but as Mirfield is the next parish to Dewsbury, on the south-west, a little higher up the river Calder, we may start with something like a presumption that the Mirfield Baidons were an offshoot from those of Earlsheaton.

Robert Baildon of Earlsheaton, 6.B., as already stated, married at Mirfield, October 21, 1576, one Janet Bynnes, and had a son, Thomas, baptised at Dewsbury, August 31, 1577 [*ante*, p. 374]. This marriage provides a connection with Mirfield, though a somewhat slender one.

John Baildon, who married at Mirfield in 1655, was not baptised there, however, and there is no Baildon entry in the register between Robert's marriage in 1576 and John's marriage in 1655, an interval of 79 years, except the marriage of William Wilson and Jennett Beldonne (probably a daughter of Robert) on October 8, 1593; clearly there were no Baidons in Mirfield during the greater part of that interval.

The only baptism of any John Baildon which will fit in date for John of Mirfield, and which is not otherwise accounted for, occurs in the parish register of Leeds, where John son of John Baildon of Millhill was baptised, April 2, 1626. John had three other children baptised at Leeds (all Baildon), *viz.* :—Susanna, July 27, 1628, when John was living in Briggate; Ann, May 23, 1630, when John had moved back to Millhill; and Elizabeth, October 1, 1637. John Allat and Mercy Baildan were married at Leeds, August 12, 1628; she was probably John's sister.¹

Now this first John of Leeds was not baptised there, and I have not found the record of either his baptism or his marriage; he was clearly an immigrant into Leeds, and he clearly left Leeds with his family sometime after 1637, since there are no Baildon entries there subsequent to the baptism of Elizabeth down to 1754 (marriages) and 1757 (baptisms and burials), the dates to which the registers are printed. Where he came from and where he went to are unsolved problems.

On February 24, 1641-2, John Baildon signed the Protestation at Dewsbury,² but there are no entries in the parish register relating to him or his family. Is he the John Baildon who left Leeds after 1637? It is impossible to say, but I am inclined to think he is the same man returning to his native place. If this is correct he was probably the son of Thomas Baildon of Dewsbury, baptised in 1577, who was the son of Robert Baildon of Earlsheaton, the husband of Janet Bynnes of Mirfield. The suggested descent is shown on the sheet pedigree.

¹ No children of this marriage were baptised at Leeds, which suggests that Allat himself was not a Leeds man. The name is fairly common in the West Riding.

² House of Lords MSS.

JOHN BAILDON of Mirfield, 1.A., possibly son of John of Leeds, and if so baptised there April 2, 1626.

I have no information about him before his marriage at Mirfield on November 7, 1655, unless he is the John of Dewsbury in 1641-2, which seems probable.

1667, Michaelmas Term.—Thomas Semor, gent., one of the Attorneys of the [Common] Bench, sued John Bayldon of Mirfield, clothier, on a bond dated at Wakefield, August 6, 1667, in £12, to secure the payment of £6, payable on demand. John appeared by John Saltonstall, his attorney, and made no defence. Judgment for the plaintiff for £6 and 30s. for the unjust detention.¹

1683.—John Baildon, tenant at will, was amerced 3d. for not appearing at the Mirfield Court.²

John Baildon was buried at Mirfield, August 26, 1687.³

John Bayldon and Elizabeth Sheard⁴ were married November 7, 1655; Elizabeth Baildon was buried May 29, 1694.

Their children were

1. William; baptised (Bealdon), February 15, 1656-7. See below.
2. John; baptised (Beldon), January 7, 1665-6. There are no further entries in the Mirfield register relating to him. He is probably the John Baildon who in 1712 was amerced 6d. for not appearing at the Court.⁵
3. Richard; baptised (Baildan) June 18, 1668; buried (Baildan) March 6, 1668-9.
1. Agnes; baptised (Bayldon) June 27, 1658.
2. Ann; baptised (Baildon) August 8, 1660. A curious error occurs in the Register with regard to this baptism. John and Israel Baildon [*ante*, p. 434] had each a daughter baptised on the same day, and the entries give Alice as the daughter of John and Ann as the daughter of Israel; but "Alis daughter of Issarell Bailldon" was buried February 8, 1661-2, so presumably Ann was John's daughter.
3. Jane, baptised (Baildon) October 26, 1662; buried (Bayldan) December 23, 1664.
4. Grace; baptised (Baildon), February 18, 1670-1; Edward Brook and Grace Baildon were married October 6, 1693.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Mirfield, 2.A., eldest son of John of Mirfield, 1.A. [see above], was baptised (Bealdon) February 15, 1656-7.

William Baildon senior was buried April 15, 1739.

¹ C. P. Plea Roll 2835, Mich. 19 Car. II, m. 851d.

² Mirfield Court Rolls.

³ All register notes from Mirfield, unless otherwise stated.

⁴ There is nothing to show whether she was a spinster or a widow. The Mirfield Sheards seem to have come from Batley (Michael Sheard, *Records of Batley*, p. 72). I have not found the baptism of Elizabeth Sheard at Mirfield. John S. of Lee Green (in Mirfield) was buried there, September 3, 1650; Elizabeth was possibly his widow.

⁵ Mirfield Court Rolls.

William Beldan and Mary Sikes were married November 19, 1679, Mary wife of William Bayldon was buried November 17, 1698.

Their children were

1. Anne; baptised (Baildan) July 3, 1680. Timothy Sherd and Ann Bayldon were married March 2, 1707-8.
2. Mary; baptised (Baildan) December 16, 1683. Theophilus Tattersall and Mary Baildon were married March 2, 1705-6.

William married secondly Rose Saxton, August 31, 1699 (baptised at Dewsbury, October 9, 1672, as Rosamond daughter of Richard Saxton of Ossett).

Rose Baildon, widow, was buried June 11, 1743.

Their children were

1. William; baptised (Bayldon) May 19, 1700. See below.
2. Joseph; baptised (Bayldon) March 30, 1707. See below, 1722, August 4; query if the Joseph Beldon of Ossett buried at Dewsbury, March 20, 1741-2.
3. Elizabeth; baptised (Bayldon) June 29, 1711; buried (Baildon) March 23, 1724-5.
4. Mary; baptised (Baildon) March 23, 1721-2. Thomas Hallas and Mary Baildon were married November 16, 1752.
5. Query, Martha. Matthew Oldroyd of the parish of Kirkheaton, husbandman, and Martha Baildon of Mirfield, spinster, were married February 19, 1724-5.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Mirfield, 3.A., eldest son of William of Mirfield, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 468], was baptised (Bayldon) May 19, 1700.

1722, August 4.—Manner of Mirfield. To all who it may concern. I do hereby give you notice that whoever break up the Lord's Common or wast in Mirfield, without his consent, shall suffer the extreimity of the Law. Given under my hand, this fourth day of August, 1722.

W. Elmsall, Steward there.

Indorsed. Discharges for breaking up ground in Mirfield: Wilam Beldan, Joseph Beldan.¹ They had probably been digging turves on the common.

William Baildon of Lee Green [a hamlet in Mirfield] was buried March 12, 1763.

William Baildon and Ann daughter of Joseph Oldroyd, both of Mirfield, were married April 6, 1724. Anne wife of William Baildon was buried May 10, 1757.

Their children were

1. John, son of William Baildon junior, clothier, baptised October 25, 1734; buried (Baildon) January 13, 1735-6.
2. Joseph; baptised (Beldan) March 16, 1739-40. See below.
1. Elizabeth; baptised (Baildon) November 15, 1724; Richard Lee and Elizabeth Baildon were married June 28, 1753.
2. Hannah; baptised (Baildon) February 7, 1725-6; Thomas Holdsworth and Hannah Baildon were married August 21, 1746.

¹ Savile Estate Office, Thorrill.

3. Sarah; baptised (Baildon) December 31, 1726.
4. Ann; baptised (Baildon) October 26, 1729; Joseph Redfearn and Ann Baildon were married April 8, 1751.

JOSEPH BAILDON of Dewsbury, 4.B., second, but eldest surviving son of William of Mirfield, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 469], was baptised (Beldan) March 16, 1739-40.

He settled at Dewsbury, where he married (Baildon) Mary Pollard, November 11, 1762¹. John Pollard of Dewsbury had three daughters, Sarah, baptised May 16, 1742, Mary, baptised May 17, 1745, and Alice, baptised June 12, 1747. Sarah married Isaac Overend; Alice appears to have died young.

Joseph Beldan (1762)

1765, June 18.—Will of John Pollard of Dewsbury, clothier. He devised his "housing" and premises in Dewsbury to Ann, his wife, for life or during her widowhood, but if she married again then only the house where he then lived. After the death of his wife, to his daughter Sarah, wife of Isaac Overend, for life, all the street room and chamber over it, the buttery, and all the housing where Phebe Williams then lived, half the garden, half the well, half the bucket, and half and half the seat in Dewsbury Church. To his daughter Mary, wife of Joseph Beldan, for life, all the housing where they now dwell, with the parlour and chamber over it, and all the housing then in the occupation of Isaac Overend and the other half of the garden, well, bucket and seat in the church. After the deaths of Sarah and Mary, the property devised to them severally to descend to such child or children as they should respectively leave at their deaths, and to their heirs, to be equally divided. If Isaac Overend and Joseph Beldan, or either of them, should neglect or refuse to pay to Ann Pollard, so long as she remained the testator's widow, a proper half yearly rent, then all the said housing and premises to go to Ann, on condition that she sold the same and invested the proceeds for the use of all the testator's grandchildren then living, share and share alike. He appointed John Greenwood the younger, gent., and Benjamin Blackburn, yeoman, both of Dewsbury, to be trustees, and his wife, Ann Pollard, to be sole executrix. Witnesses: Thomas Beckitt, Joseph Denison, Richard Burnell. Proved, July 23, 1772.²

Joseph Baildon died October 4 and was buried in Dewsbury Churchyard, October 7, 1803.

Tomb-stone in Dewsbury Churchyard.

Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Baildon, who died October the 4th, 1803, Aged 64 years, and Mary his Wife, who died August the 5th, 1817, Aged 72 years.

Also John, son of the above Joseph and Mary Baildon, who died May 25th, 1846, Aged 76 years. And Sarah his Wife, who died February 18th, 1852, Aged 80 years.

1803, November 7.—Administration of the personal estate of Joseph Baildon of Dewsbury, was granted to Mary Baildon, the widow and relict; sworn under £20.

¹ All parish register entries from this point are from Dewsbury, unless otherwise stated.

² York Wills, vol. 116, fo. 229.

Bond in £40, dated October 17, 1803; sureties John Newsome of Dewsbury and John Roberts of Horbury.¹

Mary widow of Joseph Baildon died August 5, and was buried at Dewsbury, August 10, 1817, aged 72.

Mary Baildon (1801)

1817, August 5.—Deaths. Mrs. Baildon of Dewsbury, aged 72.²
Joseph and Mary Baildon has issue.

1. Thomas; born December 1, baptised (Baildon) December 26, 1763. See below.
2. John; born October 30, baptised (Baldan) December 25, 1765. See below.
3. Francis; born February 2, baptised (Beldan) March 29, 1772; died March 9, buried (Baildon) March 12, 1782.
4. Francis; born April 14, baptised (Baildon) May 16, 1784. See below.
1. Anne; born March 16, baptised (Baildon) April 11, 1766. Married (Beldan) July 5, 1789, (1) Samuel Atkinson of Dewsbury, saddler, by whom she had issue Sarah (buried December 19, 1793), Robert (buried January 19, 1795), Thomas (buried February 6, 1795), and Samuel, who married his cousin, Susan Craven Baildon [*post*, p. 474]. Samuel Atkinson the elder was buried March 22, 1798. His widow married (2) John Field, January 3, 1799, by whom she had issue Frank Baildon (buried September 16, 1803) and Mary, baptised January 9, 1800 (married Benjamin Hargreaves of Manchester, and had two sons and one daughter, who all died young; she died February 9, 1860). Mrs. Field died in 1818.
2. Frances; born November 20, baptised (Fanny Beldan) December 27, 1774. Married, September 22, 1805, Thomas Farnhill of Dewsbury (he died April 21, 1838, aged 61; tombstone in Dewsbury Churchyard), by whom she had issue (1) Joseph (born 1806; died 1835); (2) John (born 1807); (3) Francis (born 1809; married Sarah Spedding of Batley, and died in 1854, leaving issue (a) Thomas, born 1839, and (b) Francis Baildon, born 1847, died 1882); (4) Thomas (born 1811; died in infancy). Mrs. Farnhill died April 1, 1811, and was buried at Dewsbury.
3. Rachel, born December 1, 1777, baptised (Beldan) January 6, 1778. Married, in 1810 or 1811, Thomas Oerton of Doveridge School, near Walsall, Staffordshire, schoolmaster, and had issue Thomas O. (died *s. p.*), Francis Baildon O.

¹ Pontefract Act Book.

² *The Northern Star*.

- (married and had issue) and Alfred Sidney O. (married and had issue).
4. Sarah, born December 1, 1777; buried (Beldan) January 1, 1778.
 5. Leah, born December 3, 1777, baptised (Beldan) January 6, 1778. Married, August 22, 1796, John Newsome of Leeds, and afterwards of Dewsbury, Thornhill and Kirkheaton, book-keeper, (died January 3, 1847, aged 76), by whom she had issue (1) Thomas (baptised December 26, 1796; married and had one daughter, who died young). (2) Rachel (baptised January 19, 1800; died at Leeds, November 14, 1860; married, first, George Carter, and had issue one son, and, secondly, George Saw of Leeds). (3) Mary Anne Talbot Baidon (baptised July 27, 1806; died at Bradford 1877; married at Leeds, 1831, John Binns of Leeds, and had issue three sons and four daughters). (4) Samuel William Baidon, (baptised July 21, 1811; buried March 8, 1812). (5) Frances (baptised June 1, 1814). (6) Clara Amelia (died at Leeds, October 24, 1858). Mrs. Newsome died, March 15, 1858; buried in Halifax Cemetery.
 6. Sarah, born April 21, Baptised (Baidon) June 2, 1782. Married (1) Joseph Parker, by whom she had issue one son, Joseph P. Married (2) Joseph Woodhead of Birstall, at Dewsbury, January 5, 1812, by whom she had no issue. Mrs. Woodhead died in 1817.

THOMAS BAILDON of Cross Cheaping, Coventry, Warwickshire, chemist, 5.A., eldest son of Joseph of Dewsbury, 4.B. [*ante*, p. 470], was born December 1 and baptised at Dewsbury, December 26, 1763.

1800, Feb. 25, to 1802, April 24.—Private Thomas Baidon was a volunteer in Captain William Whiston's Company of Coventry Volunteers.¹

An association of the inhabitants was formed into two troops of cavalry and three companies of infantry.²

1814, June 7.—Thomas Baidon, Coventry, to his sister, Rachael Oerton, Dove-ridge School, near Walsall. "It is just determined that the rejoicings for the return of Peace shall take place on Tuesday and be continued on Wednesday and Thursday next. I therefore lose no time in apprising you of the circumstance, and to add that we shall be happy to see you, Mr. O. and Tertius (Thomas Oerton the younger) on Friday, when our Annual Fair commences, to remain as long as convenient."

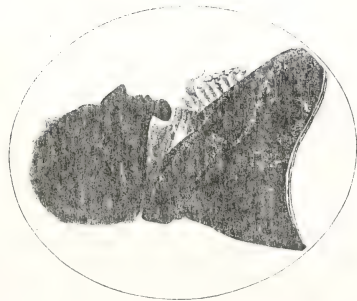
1814, December 12.—Same to same. "What strange vicissitudes in this ever changing world! Mrs. applied to me a short time since (in my capacity of Director) for relief from the Parish!"

1815, December 11.—Same to same. "I am concerned to inform you that after the most diligent inquiry amongst the professional gentlemen here, I cannot procure you any Vaccine matter here. I am sorry that which I sent has failed, but it is no uncommon case, and you must persevere until you succeed. I think an application to our old friend Atkins would not be amiss, as he is from his connection with the Dispensary very likely to know of patients who have the complaint, and I am quite

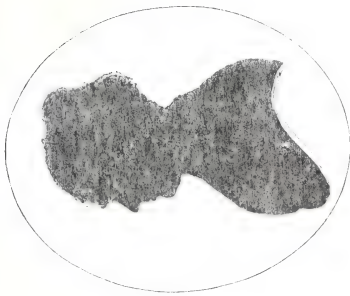
¹ Volunteer Pay Lists, bundle 4573.

² Hist. of Coventry, 1810, p. 107.

³ The Treaty of Paris was signed on May 30, 1814.



THOMAS BAILDON OF COVENTRY.
1647-1717.



SUSAN BAILDON OF COVENTRY.
1647-1816.

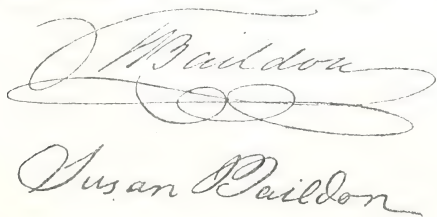
Presented to the Trustees of the Coventry Museum.

satisfied that the more recently the matter has been taken the greater the probability of it succeeding. I cut my little boy [Joseph] twice, the first time having failed of producing the desired effect, the second did very well indeed. . . . The Ribbon Trade, I am sorry to say, is very bad indeed, and applications for Parochial Relief are becoming more and more frequent."

1816, September 16.—Thomas Baidon of Coventry was elected an Honorary Member of the London Vaccine Institution. The certificate, printed from an engraved copper plate, is an elaborate affair.¹ The earth is shown, partly veiled with clouds on which the inscription is engraved (except for the names and date, which are written). Near the top the Lord Mayor's fur cap, apparently used as a crest, is flying in space with the help of a pair of dragon's wings charged with crosses. Below is a shield with the arms of London supported by two flying dragons, their wings having crosses, and below it the City motto. The inscription is as follows:—"London Vaccine Institution. Founded under the Mayoralty of Sir James Shaw, Baronet; M.P., Vice-President, MDCCCVI. Opiferque per Orbem terrarum simus. On the Recommendation of the Board of Managers, Founded on the Report of the Medical Council, the London Vaccine Institution receives Thos. Baidon, Esqr., into the Number of its Honorary Members. The Governors respectfully request his Acceptance of this their Diploma. In Testimony of the high Value they place on his Liberal Co-operation with them in the Philanthropic Cause of Vaccination. London, 16th September, 1816, the Rt. Honble. the Lord Mayor, Matthew Wood, President, John Walker, M.D., Director, Hugh Beams, Secretary.

Thomas Baidon married at the parish church of Hinckley, Leicestershire, February 11, 1800, Susannah or Susan, daughter and coheir of Henry Carter Craven of Hinckley, Leicestershire; witnesses, H[enry] C[arter] Craven, her father, and E[lizabeth] Craven, probably a sister.

1800, July, Marriages. Lately, Mr. Baidon, Druggist, of Coventry to Miss Craven of Hinckley, co. Leister. *Gent.'s Mag.*



¹ The engraved surface measures 13½ inches by 10½ inches.

² Henry Carter Craven was the eldest son of Samuel Craven of Hinckley, hosier; baptised August 16, 1736; married Elizabeth (baptised October 17, 1738) daughter of Enoch Smith of Hinckley, and had issue William (born 1767, died young), Henry (born 1776 died young), Sarah, Elizabeth (died June 19, 1843, Francis Baidon of Highbury was her executor, see *Baidon v. Walton*, 1 Exchequer Reports, p. 617), and Susannah wife of Thomas Baidon. Samuel Craven, the father, died November 5, 1778, aged 84, and was buried in the Presbyterian Burial Ground at Hinckley, with his wife Susannah, who died December 19, 1775, aged 67, and a daughter Mary, who died February 11, 1774, aged 36 (Nichols, *Leicestershire*, vol. 4, part 2, p. 696). His will, dated November 16, 1770, and proved December 2, 1779 (P. C. C. Warburton, fo. 489) mentions his sons, Henry Carter and Samuel, and his daughters, Sarah and Ann. He had a family of 3 sons and 7 daughters; see register of the Presbyterian Meeting House, Hinckley, now at the General Register Office, Somerset House. It seems probable that Samuel Craven or his immediate ancestors came from Yorkshire, but I have not been able to trace the connection. The name was very common in the West Riding.

Thomas Baidon died March 27, 1817. His seal, with the arms, argent a fess between three fleurs-de-lis gules, and for crest, a hawk with wings endorsed, holding a banner charged with a fleur-de-lis, is in the author's possession. Susan Baidon died February 1, 1819.

Tombstone in Holy Trinity Churchyard, Coventry :

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Baidon, who died 27th March, 1817, aged 53 years.

Also of Susanah Craven Baidon, his wife, who died 1st Feby., 1819, aged 48 years.

And four of their infant children.

Also Frances Sarah Hawkes, their daughter, who died 1st March, 1832, aged 27 years.

The burial entries in the parish register give the age of Thomas Baidon as 55, and that of " Susan Baidon, Bishop St.," as 49.

Thomas and Susannah Baidon had issue

1. Henry Craven ; born March 25, 1806. See below.
2. Francis ; born in 1809, died in January, 1814.
3. William, of Edinburgh, and afterwards of Richmond, Surrey ; born December 16, 1811. Married Louisa, daughter of Anthony Thacker. Died at Richmond, April 10, 1884. No issue. Mrs. Baidon died August 2, 1904, aged 76. Both buried in Richmond Cemetery.
4. Joseph, born January 26, 1815. See below.
1. Mary Anne, born June 11, 1801, baptised at Trinity Church, Coventry, March 3, 1807. Died, unmarried, at Melrose, N.B., June 27, 1886 ; buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.
2. Susan Craven, born October 23, 1802, baptised at Trinity Church, Coventry, March 3, 1807. Married her cousin, Samuel Atkinson [*ante*, p. 471], and had issue an only child, Mary Anne (born January 2, 1827 ; died, unmarried, August 3, 1889 ; buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh).
3. Frances Sarah, born May 22, 1804, baptised at Trinity Church, Coventry, March 3, 1807. Married at St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, August 27, 1828. Thomas Barton Hawkes of Coventry, but then of Birmingham, Ribbon Manufacturer (who died September 2, 1829, aged 19 ; buried at Little Heath Chapel, Foleshill, near Coventry), and had issue an only child, Ellen (baptised Helen) Dinah H. (born at Coventry, September 26, baptised at St. Michael's, Coventry, October 28, 1829 ; married at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, October 18, 1855, Edmond Waters, M.D., of Coventry ; died at 14, Alroy Road, Hornsey, Middlesex, May 1, 1909, buried in Highgate Cemetery). Mrs. Hawkes died March 1, 1832, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard, Coventry [see above].
4. A daughter, born December, 1810 ; died in infancy. Two other children, died in infancy.

JOHN BAILDON of Dewsbury, 5.B., second son of Joseph of Dewsbury, 4.B. [*ante*, p. 470], was baptised December 25, 1765.

He married in 1795, Sarah, daughter of Charles Rhodes of Thornhill, baptised there February 19, 1771-2.

John Baildon (1798)

John Baildon died May 25, 1846; Sarah, his widow died February 18, 1852, aged 80; both were buried in Dewsbury Churchyard [*ante*, p. 470].

They had issue

1. Francis, died in infancy, October 8, buried October 13, 1798.
2. Thomas, baptised September 15, 1799; died 1829.
1. Mary, baptised September 20, 1801; buried February 5, 1804.
2. Hannah, baptised September 25, 1803. Married at Batley, January 18, 1830, Thomas Martin of Thornhill (baptised at Thornhill, January 12, 1800, buried there, May —, 1842), by whom she had issue, (1) James (baptised at Thornhill, July 20, 1835, died 1840); (2) Joseph Baildon (born October 6, 1839, died, unmarried, January 23, 1917, buried in Croydon Cemetery); (1) Eliza (born 1830, buried at Thornhill, March 31, 1837); (2) Sarah, buried at Thornhill, May 14, 1834, aged 1; (3) Rachel (born 1837, died at Harrogate, unmarried, January 26, 1894, buried in Huddersfield Cemetery); (4) Mary Anne Baildon (born 1841, died 1842). Hannah Martin married (2) John Lee of Leeds, clothier, March 1, 1856, at Leeds Parish Church, by whom she had no issue. She died November 20, 1864, buried in Huddersfield Cemetery.
3. Johanna, born March 12, baptised July 27, 1806. Married Joseph Woodhead (son by his first wife of Joseph Woodhead who subsequently married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Baildon [*ante*, p. 472]; born February 6, 1804; died April 6, 1875, buried at Birstall). Died at Harrogate, June 19, 1899, without issue, buried in Harlow Hill Cemetery.
4. Rachel, baptised August 13, 1809. Died, unmarried, January 14, 1892, at Tadcaster; buried in Huddersfield Cemetery.

FRANCIS BAILDON of Aldersgate Street, London, and Highbury, Middlesex, wholesale druggist, 5.D., fourth son of Joseph of Dewsbury, 4.B. [*ante*, p. 471], was born at Dewsbury, April 14 and baptised May 16, 1784.

He took a great interest in coursing, and was very successful with his greyhounds.

1837, November 25.—Earl Talbot¹ to Francis Baildon. I fear that my troublesome Paul-Pryism will not induce you to thank our friend Belyse² for my acquaintance,

¹ Charles Chetwynd Talbot, 2nd Earl Talbot, K.G.; born 1777; died 1849.

² John Belyse, M.D., of Audlem, Cheshire.

yet I shall not. I hope, be found very troublesome in the long run. Availing myself of your kind permission to ask questions, I venture to request information on some minor topics, of which I have kept a copy to save you trouble, as you need only answer the question, stating its number, without troubling yourself to transcribe it. [Here follow a number of questions on the management of greyhounds. Only one is amusing.] When you take your dogs to meetings, do you take your mutton roasted, or do you roast it as you want it? I really am ashamed of troubling you, and I think you will not grudge it, as if I read your character rightly, you will rather back [?] me, knowing that thro' your kindness I have learnt something and [am] therefore more worthy of being contended with. There is no fear of my being like the asp wh. the countryman in the fable took to his bosom.

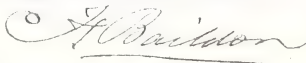
Yrs. very faithfully,
TALBOT.

On reperusing this letter, I really feel I have taken a great liberty with you. In a word thus let me say I feel your kindness very sincerely and I shall value any hints you may chuse to give me. I have felt revived by the kind information you have so freely and obligingly imparted, as by it I am (I hope) rendered independent of servants, and shall enter the lists with confidence which, until I had the pleasure of an introduction to you, I assure you I was far from entertaining. 33, Gt. George Street, Westminster.

1838, October 8.—Earl Talbot to J. Bellyse, Audlem. I send you a Haunch of Venison, the fellow of which was excellent yesterday. It is in good order, but perhaps the sooner you set Baildon's crackers to work, the better. A ticket in the basket will state the day on which the Buck was killed. . . . I have determined to stay here this week, so that if you will bring Baildon I shall be happy to see you and show you the Greyhounds. Upon a moderate calculation it will take me 3 or 4 years to be any where (I am a slow Top[?]) with my Dogs, or in a condition to compete with that steam boiler Baildon. How he will lick me, how often he will stand over me, his prostrate Antagonist, saying "Try again, don't be discouraged; it will all come right at last." Yet the Talbots used to be stout, and unless I am a very *Cow*, I will run up to him, and extract some of the Mine of Peru wh. he carries in his pocket. If I could but hocus him and his Dogs, I wd. do well. Ingestre.

1839, November 15.—Francis Baildon to Henry Craven Baildon. Great luck at Ashdown. Burgundy won the Cup, Blush the Oaks 1st Class, Bradford the All Age Craven Stake, Bustard now Boz [?] 1st Class Craven Puppy Stake. Lord Talbot, my confederate, the Derby. Lambourn [near Hungerford, Berkshire].¹

1839, November 20.—Earl Talbot to Francis Baildon. I congratulate you on the whole of your coursing, and not the least of the whole for your manly bearing with the Squire, whose overbearing manner is almost insufferable, and which will hurt the Club if not kept down. Both Bellyse and I regretted extremely not having bid you adieu. If possible I will see your race, it is, I believe on the 10th. Pray tell me how you get to Lanburn; I presume by Rail Road to Twyford, and posting afterwards. . . . What is the earliest train to Twyford? Can I, by rising early, get to the Downs in time for coursing, and return to town the same day? . . . How are the Dogs? Mine get home to-morrow. Ingestre.

 (1849)

Undated; probably after 1839.—Earl Talbot to Francis Baildon. . . . I shall write you a coursing letter soon, about our poor Sudbury Club. This destitution has induced me to abandon being a public courser and give up my Dogs. I shall always breed a puppy of your kind, and try to beat you in private. Ingestre.

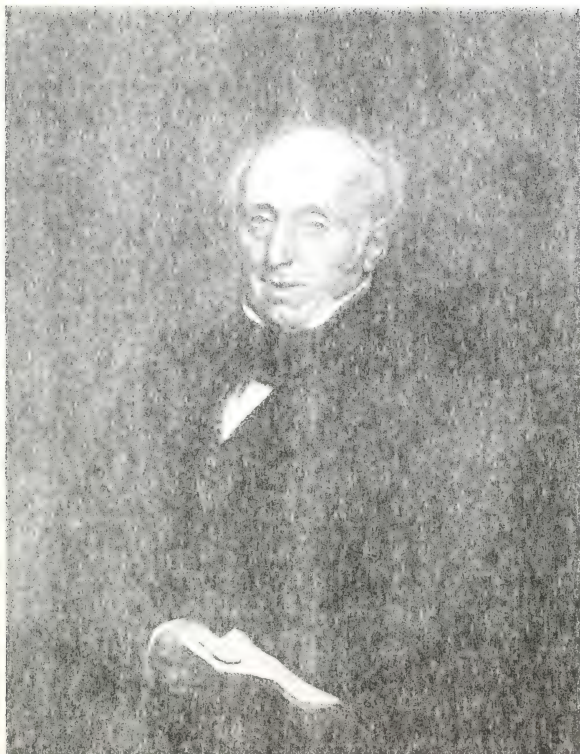
¹ This was the meeting of the Ashdown Coursing Club, founded in 1780 by William, Lord Craven, at his Berkshire seat, Ashdown Park. The Club ceased to exist many years ago. See *Victoria County History of Berkshire*, vol. 2, p. 298.



Francis Baildon of Highbury.

(born 1784; Died 1854)

From the Marble Bust by Thomas Adolphus, 1854,
in the possession of Francis Joseph Baildon, Sandhurst.



Francis Baildon of Highbury.

Born 1781. Died 1851.

Enamelled portrait by Sir George Hayter, 1846,
in the possession of Francis Joseph Baildon, Southampton.

Francis Baildon died at Highbury Place, unmarried, July 30, 1854,¹ and was buried in Highgate Cemetery, where there is the following inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory of FRANCIS BAILDON of Highbury Place, London, who departed this Life upon the 30th day of July, 1854, in his 70th year.

Gifted by the Almighty with a Powerful Intellect, he overcame every difficulty by his unconquerable energy, perseverance and integrity.

Independent himself, his greatest pleasure sprung from conferring benefits upon others.

This monument is erected by his sorrowing and grateful nephews.

His seal, with arms and crest similar to that of his brother Thomas [*ante*, p. 474], is in the author's possession. A presentation portrait in oils by Sir George Hayter, and a marble bust by—Milnes are in the possession of Dr. Baildon of Southport. The author has an ivory miniature by J. Nimmo, dated 1851.

HENRY CRAVEN BAILDON of Edinburgh, 9.A., eldest son of Thomas of Coventry, 8.A. [*ante*, p. 472], was born at Coventry, March 25, 1806, and baptised at Trinity Church, March 3, 1807.

In 1827 he became manager to T. Butler & Co., Chemists to George IV, at 73, Princes St., Edinburgh, to which business he succeeded in 1833. In 1852 he purchased "Duncliffe," Murrayfield, where he resided until his death.² "One of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, he was a strenuous supporter of the policy which resulted in the first Pharmacy Act of 1842. To him and a few other kindred spirits Scotland owes its Board of Examiners, for it was owing to their determination to establish a separate society for Scotland that the proposal to have in London only one examining body for Great Britain was abandoned. Mr. Baildon early became a member of the Scotch Board, and continued to be an examiner for many years. He was also a member of the Council of the North British branch of the Society, and was its President in 1853 and 1854 and again in 1871."³ He was Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Conference in Edinburgh, 1871.

In 1852 he took out a patent for "improvements in writing, printing or marking letters, characters or figures upon paper, parchment, or other material properly prepared for that purpose." The object was to prevent fraudulent alteration in bankers' letters of credit, cheques, bills of exchange, etc., and this was obtained by colouring the paper and using an ink which would discharge the colour and leave the writing white. A further patent with the same object was granted in 1864 ;

¹ *Gents. Mag.*, 1854, vol. 2, p. 317.

² Duncliffe was at one time the residence of Mrs. Fletcher of Saltoun, and for a short period of Sir David Brewster. Robert Louis Stevenson was often there as a boy, and has described it in one of his short stories, "The Misadventures of John Nicholson," as "the house at Murrayfield."

³ "Pharmacist and Man of Letters," (an appreciation of Henry Belyse Baildon) by Thomas Mahen, Ph.C., F.C.S., *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, Detroit, January, 1902.

an acid was added to the ink, which so weakened the texture of the paper that erasure was impossible. I believe that these inventions were used for a time by the Commercial Bank of Scotland, but were subsequently abandoned on account of the objection to the use of a special ink.

In 1867 he took out a patent for improvements in "Nature Printing" from plants, leaves or other natural objects. This was done by inking the leaf, etc., and transferring the impression to a lithographic stone. A volume of reproductions of ferns by this process with the title *Baildon's Nature-Printed Ferns; prepared according to his new patented process, by Henry C. Baildon*, the Descriptions by Thomas Moore, F.L.S., [etc.] was published in 1869. "The following is an extract from the report of the Committee appointed by the Scottish Royal Society of Arts to examine into the nature of the process and the success of its application, and before which examples of the plates were exhibited:— 'We are of opinion that Mr. Baildon has effected a very decided improvement on the old method of Nature-Printing. The specimens shown us, as printed by the improved method, are exceedingly beautiful, and are a marked improvement on any specimen of Nature-Printing that we have previously seen.' This report was adopted by the Society at its meeting in April last." [Extract from Preface, dated January, 1869.]

Henry Craven Baildon died January 1, 1881; his widow died October 16th, 1883, aged 73; both were buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Henry Craven Baildon married at Audlem, Cheshire, April 7, 1840, Hannah (born June 6, 1810) daughter of John Bellyse, M.D., of Audlem. Their children were

1. Henry Bellyse, born August 8, 1849. See below.
1. Clara Louisa, born at Edinburgh, November 12, and baptised at St. John's Episcopal Church, December 29, 1846. Died unmarried, August 16, 1873; buried in the Dean Cemetery. She was drowned in Windermere, together with George William Cooper of Hankelow Hall, Nantwich, his wife Louisa Cooper, only daughter of Frederic Bellyse of Audlem (brother of Dr. John Bellyse), a boatman and a page, through the upsetting of a yacht in a sudden squall.
2. Hannah; born May 17, died May 27, 1851.
3. Frances, born April 10, baptised at St. John's Episcopal Church, June 11, 1853; died unmarried February 12, 1916; buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

JOSEPH BAILDON, 6.C., of Sheffield and afterwards of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, and Southport, Lancashire, fourth son of

¹ See *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, Jan. 8, 1881; *The Scotsman*; etc.



Joseph Baildon of Sheffield and Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Born 1813, Died 1881.

From the portrait in the possession of the author.



Sarah Eliza Baildon.

Wife of Joseph Baildon of Shelburne, Ont.

From a pencil in the possession of the donor.

Thomas of Coventry, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 472], was born at Coventry, January 26, baptised at Trinity Church, April 13, 1815.

He settled in Sheffield before 1849, where he was a partner in the firm of Standfield, Newbould and Baildon, Surrey Works, 7, Eyre Lane, Merchants and Manufacturers of knives, scissors, saws, files, and edge tools, and steel refiners, etc.¹

He married at Sheffield, January —, 1849, Anne (born 1822) daughter and coheir of John Martin of Sheffield, file and steel manufacturer, Wentworth Works, Wentworth Street. She died at 15, Hanover Square, Sheffield, October 2, 1852, and was buried at St. George's Church, Sheffield, leaving issue an only child.

1. Mary Emily, born at 15 Hanover Square, Sheffield, March 17, 1850. Died unmarried November 13, 1918; buried at St. Mary's Cemetery, Harrow Road, W.

Mr. Baildon subsequently settled at Newcastle-under-Lyme, as an ironmonger, in partnership with Joseph Cooper.

From 1854 to 1880 he was a Governor of the North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent.

In 1863 he was elected on the Town Council as Councillor for the East Ward. In November, 1865, he was chosen as Mayor of the borough. In 1868 he was elected an Alderman and appointed a J.P. for the borough.

In 1868 he was appointed a trustee of Orme's School, founded by the will of the Rev. Edward Orme in 1705. This and other foundations were amalgamated by a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners in 1872, under which certain of the Orme Trustees, of whom Joseph Baildon was one, were appointed co-optative Life Governors.

He moved to Southport, Lancashire, in 1880, where he died, January 2, 1881; buried in Southport Cemetery.

Joseph Baildon married (2) Sarah Eliza Reade, at St. Marylebone Church, London, June 4, 1856; she was the only daughter of Thomas Reade, M.R.C.S., Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, and afterwards of London, by his first wife, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Large of Leeds,² and was born, probably in London, August 23, 1828; I have not found any record of her birth or baptism. She died at No. 30, Aldridge Road Villas, Westbourne Park, W., November 27, 1911, and was buried in Southport Cemetery.

They had issue (all born at Newcastle-under-Lyme)

1. Francis Joseph; born January 10, 1858. See below.
2. William Paley; born July 7, 1859. See below.
3. Frederic Nevile; born May 7, 1861. See below.
4. George Henry; born April 15, 1866; died January 9, 1872; buried in Newcastle Cemetery; removed to Southport Cemetery, 1881. A memorial window at St. Giles' Church, Newcastle.
2. Marion Jessie; born November 8, 1863.

¹ See advertisement in White's *Sheffield Directory*, 1840.

² See *The Reades of Blackwood Hill*, by Ayleyn Lyell Reade, p. 101, and pedigree xxx.

HENRY BELLYSE BAILDON of Edinburgh and Dundee, 7.A., only son of Henry Craven Baidon, 6.A. [*ante*, p. 477], was born at Granton, near Edinburgh, August 3, and baptised at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, November 4, 1849. He was educated at Tonbridge Grammar School (1862), Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and later at Mr. Robert Thomson's private school, Edinburgh, where for a time (1864) he had Robert Louis Stevenson as a schoolfellow. Matriculated at Edinburgh University in the autumn of 1865, where he subsequently took the degree of M.A. Matriculated at Cambridge, St. Peter's College, October, 1868; won College Challenge Sculls, 1871; B.A., 2nd Class Honours (15th Senior Optime) Mathematical Tripos, 1872. One of the Examiners for Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1883. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, December, 1884. Member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Chairman of the North British Branch, 1886 to 1888. Proceeded M.A. of Cambridge, 1888, Secretary of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, 1888. Edinburgh University Extension Lecturer on English Literature, 1888, and one of the Honorary Secretaries.

In 1891 he, with his sister, Frances Baidon, made an extended tour in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and New Guinea, on which they both read papers at the meeting of the British Association held at Oxford in 1894. An article by Miss Baidon on the same subject appeared in *Life and Work* in 1895. Elected on the County Council for Midlothian, 1892.

In 1896 he entered as a student at the University of Freiburg in Baden, where he delivered a course of public lectures on Modern English Poetry and held a class for the students. A dissertation "On the Rimes in the Authentic Poems of William Dunbar" was accepted by the Philosophical Faculty of the University, and in June, 1898, he was examined for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English and German Literature and Philology and in Philosophy, and passed in Honours. In the same year he was appointed Lecturer on English Language and Literature in the Imperial University of Vienna. In 1899, he was Additional Examiner in English Literature at Glasgow University, and in 1901 Lecturer on English Language and Literature at Dundee University College.

H. B. Baidon married, at Cavendish Chapel, Stretford Road, Manchester, July 9, 1907, Mary Anne, daughter of John Bosworth, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, and widow of — Keller.

He died without issue at Dundee, September 6, 1907, and was buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

His widow married James Malpass, of Haslingden, near Whalley, Lancashire, November 18, 1909.

Dr. Baidon's published works were as follows :—

1873. *First Fruits and Shed Leaves*. (Verse.)

1875. *Rosamund; a Tragic Drama*. (Verse.)

- 1877. *Morning Clouds : being divers Poems.*
- 1880. *The Spirit of Nature : being a Series of Interpretative Essays on the History of Matter from the Atom to the Flower.*
- 1884. *Emerson—Man and Teacher.* (No. 1 of "The Round Table" Series.)
- 1887. *A Jubilee Ode.* (Song)¹
- 1890. *Introduction to the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott : Newbery Classics.*
- 1893. *The Merry Month, and other Prose Pieces.*
- 1893. *The Rescue, and other Poems.*
- 1898. *Robert Louis Stevenson (in Englische Studien, Leipzig).*
- 1899. *Dissertation on the Rimes in the Authentic Poems of William Dunbar.*
- 1901. *Robert Louis Stevenson ; a Life Study in Criticism.*
- 1901. *The Queen is Dead* (ode on the death of Queen Victoria).
- 1904. *Introduction and Notes to Titus Andronicus* (The Arden Shakespeare).
- 1907. *The Poems of William Dunbar, with Introduction, Notes and Glossary.*

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAILDON of Southport, Lancashire, 7.B., eldest son of Joseph Baidon, 6.D. [*ante*, p. 478], was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, January 10, 1858.

Educated at Brewood Grammar School, near Stafford ; Matriculated at Edinburgh University, 1875 ; 1st Class Certificate in Chemistry, 1877 ; Anatomy, 1879 ; 2nd Class Certificate in Practical Chemistry, 1876 ; Pathology and Materia Medica, 1879, and in Practice of Physic, 1880 ; Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, 1881 ; House Surgeon at Chalmers' Hospital, Edinburgh, 1882.

Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. Member of the General Council of Edinburgh University. Honorary Medical Officer to the Southport Infirmary, 1889 to 1916, Honorary Consulting Surgeon, 1916. Chairman and subsequently representative of the Southport Branch of the British Medical Association ; member of Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the same, and President, in 1916 and 1919. Member of the Organization Committee of the British Medical Association, 1920.

A co-opted member of the Atkinson Free Public Library Committee, Southport, from 1887. President of the Southport Medical Society, 1889. Treasurer of the Southport Society of Natural Science, 1890, President, 1894, 1904 and 1914. President of the Southport Orchestral Society from 1904 to 1919.

Temporary Divisional Surgeon St. John's V.A.D. Hospital, Southport, 1915 ; Temp. Lieut. and M. O. 7th Batt. Lancashire Volunteer

¹ On the occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria the Edinburgh Pen and Pencil Club invited its members to contribute commemorative poems, and Dr. Baidon's ode was selected as the expression of the Club's loyalty. It was set to music by William Harrison, and a copy was graciously accepted by Her Majesty.

Regt., 1917; transferred to Lancashire R.A.M.C., 1918; relinquished his commission and granted honorary rank of Lieut., December, 1919.

Joint Editor of the Proceedings of the Southport Society of Natural Science, 1896-1898. Author of numerous addresses and papers in the same, and in *The British Medical Journal*, *The Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal*, etc.

He married at No. 20, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, August 28, 1883, Sophia Mercer (born September 24, 1858) eldest daughter of James Archibald Siney, M.D., of Edinburgh, by his wife Sophia Mary Jane, youngest daughter of James Stedman of Melrose, Captain in the 26th Regiment, The Cameronians. They have issue

Frances Sophie; born at Southport, February 2, 1899.

WILLIAM PALEY BAILDON of Lincoln's Inn, 7.C., second son of Joseph, 6.D. [*ante*, p. 478], was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, July 7, 1859.

Educated at the High School, Newcastle; passed Senior Cambridge Local Examination, 1877; Local Secretary for Newcastle of the North Staffordshire Naturalists' Field Club and Archæological Society, 1880-1; articulated to Messrs. Keary and Marshall, solicitors, Stoke-on-Trent; passed the Solicitors' Final Examination, 1882; entered at Lincoln's Inn, Hilary Term, 1883; called to the Bar, Michaelmas Term, 1885.

Joined the 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifle Volunteers, 1885; Provost-Sergeant, 1904; Long Service Medal, 1906; joined the 27th County of London Regiment, Territorials (Inns of Court), 1908; resigned 1909, and made an Honorary Member of the Corps.

Member of the Domesday Commemoration Committee, 1886; elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, February 25, 1892; (member of the Council, 1897-8, 1901-2, 1904-5, 1909, 1915-6, 1922; Vice-President, 1922; member of the Library Committee from 1908); member of the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, 1893; member of the Council of the Thoresby Society 1899-1906, Vice-President from 1906; member of the Council of the Selden Society 1905 to 1920; member of the Council of the Archæological Congress from 1908, and Hon. Treasurer, 1921; Inspector of MSS. for the Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1909; member of the Council of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society from 1913.

Has edited the following works:—

- 1890. *Select Civil Pleas, 1200-1203*; Selden Society, vol. 3.
- 1891. *The Court Baron* (in conjunction with the late Professor F. W. Maitland); Selden Society, vol. 4.
- 1894. *Les Reports del Cases in Camera Stellata 1593-1609*; privately printed for the late Alfred Morrison of Fonthill.

- 1895.—*Notes on the Monastic and Secular Houses of Yorkshire*, vol. 1; Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, vol. 17.
- 1896.—*Select Cases in Chancery*; Selden Society, vol. 10.
- 1897.—*The Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, vol. 1; privately printed for the Honourable Society.
- 1898.—*The Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, vol. 2.
- 1899.—*The Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, vol. 3.
- 1901.—*The Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield*, vol. 1; Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, vol. 29.
- 1902.—*The Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, vol. 4.
- 1906.—*Calverley Charters*, vol. 1 (in conjunction with Samuel Margerison); Thoresby Society, vol. 6.
- 1906.—*The Coucher Book of Kirkstall Abbey* (in conjunction with W. T. Lancaster, F.S.A.); Thoresby Society, vol. 8.
- 1906-1912.—Editor of *The Home Counties Magazine*.
- 1906.—*The Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield*, vol. 2; Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, vol. 36.
- 1908.—*Catalogue of the Pamphlets, Tracts, etc., in the Library of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn*; privately printed for the Honourable Society.
- 1910.—*Feet of Fines for Yorkshire, 1327-1347*; Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, vol. 42.
- 1910, etc.—*Baildon and the Baidons*.
- 1915.—*Feet of Fines for Yorkshire, 1347-1377*; Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, vol. 52.
- 1915.—*Calendar of the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells*, vol. 2; Historical Manuscripts Commission.
- 1918.—*Yorkshire Inquisitions post mortem, in the reigns of Henry. IV and Henry V* (in conjunction with J. W. Clay, F.S.A.); Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, vol. 59.
- Report of the MSS. of the Right Hon. J. W. Lozother, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons*; Historical Manuscripts Commission. Ready for press.
- Report on the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Ely*; Historical Manuscripts Commission. In preparation.

Author of numerous papers in *Archæologia*, the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, the Law Quarterly Review, the Yorkshire Archæological Journal, the Publications of the Thoresby Society, the Ancestor, Yorkshire Notes and Queries, the Yorkshire County Magazine, the Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, the Home Counties Magazine, etc.

Married at the Episcopal Church, Lanark, N.B., August 21, 1895, Alice, younger daughter of George Murray Sinclair, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M. (Edin.), (then deceased), formerly of Ely, Cambridgeshire, sometime Surgeon-Major to the 4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. No issue.

He died in London, March 14th, 1924; was cremated at Golders Green and the ashes placed in the vault in Highgate Cemetery.

For obituary notices see Introduction to Vol. 2.

Very faithfully yrs
W: Percy Baidon

FREDERIC NEVILLE BAILDON, 7.D., of Birkenhead and afterwards of Liverpool, third son of Joseph B., 6.D. [*ante*, p. 478], was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, May 7, 1861.

Elected on the Board of Guardians for Birkenhead, April, 1888; Chairman of the Workhouse Committee, 1891; Town Councillor for Egerton Ward, Birkenhead, 1891 to 1893. Special Constable, Liverpool, 1914 to 1918; V.A.D. Red Cross, 1918-9.

Married at St. Stephen's Church, Salford, April 23, 1884, Annie Gertrude (born March 5, 1862), elder daughter of Alfred William Stocks, M.R.C.S., of Salford, near Manchester.

They have issue—

1. Geoffrey Nevile; born at Southport, August 30, 1885; in the Cunard Steamship Company's service; appointed Assistant-Paymaster R.N.R. and posted to H.M.S. *Aquitania*, August 5, 1914; transferred to H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, September, 1914; present throughout the Dardanelles naval operations, January, 1915, to October, 1917; promoted to Paymaster and transferred to H.M.S. *Cadmus*, China Station, November, 1917; demobilised with rank of Paymaster Lieutenant, R.N.R., on the active list, 1919, and returned to Cunard Company.
2. Christopher Nevile; born at Birkenhead, May 1, 1893; on the staff of the Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool; private in 4th Battalion Cheshire Regiment (T.F.), 1910-15; 2nd-Lieut., 18th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, March 12, 1915; severely wounded at Fricourt, July 1, 1916, at the first onset of the Battle of the Somme; Acting-Captain, January

28, 1917; Town-Major at Bovie-sur-Marne, April, 1917; killed in action, May 3, 1917, at Fontaine-les-Croisilles, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line before Arras.

1. Margery Nevile; born at Birkenhead, April 24, 1887; died there, April 16, 1888; buried in Bebington Cemetery, Cheshire.
2. Barbara Nevile; born at Birkenhead, October 19, 1891. Served in the Postal Censorship Office, Liverpool, 1915-17; with the Birkenhead Borough Police, 1917; with the Police Aid Detachment of the Home Service Corps, Liverpool, 1916-19.

Robert Baildon, of Karlshofen; bapt. 1541; June 1605
near at Mirfeld. 15-6; bur. 1604. 15-74; bur. 1605

Thomas Baldon: bapt. at =
 Lewsbury, 1577

John Hutton, of Leeds; born Metc., mar. John Alast. 1728,
N. York. 1806. p. 407.

John Baldwin b. 7. at Leeds, 1636
(son of Samuel 1629)
 John Nathan of North-ld m. 1687
 bur 1687 10 24
 Elizabeth Sheard; bur 1691
 Savannah
 bapt 1628 Anne bapt 1630
 Elizabeth; bapt 1632

[illegible]

3.— Anne; Mary; (A) William Paulsen, bapt. = Anne Oldroyd; mar. (B) Joseph, bapt. Elizabeth, Mary; bapt. 1680. bapt. 1683. 1706; her 1-6; p. 469. 1724; bur. 1757. 1707; bur. 1742. bapt. 1711. bapt. 1721-2

4	—(A)	John, bapt. 1734 :			
4	—(A)	John, bapt. 1734 :			
		bur. 1736			
		(13) Joseph Baillon, bapt. 1729 :			
		1740, died 1803, p. 279			
		1752, died 1817			
		Mary Poliard, mar.	Elizabeth	Sarah	Anne :
			bapt. 1744	bapt. 1726	bapt. 1724
				bur. 1756	

5—(A) Thomas Baildon, = Susan Craven
born 1763; died 1817.
(B) Jean Baildon, = Sarah Knibbs.
born 1762; died 1826.
(C) Francis, 1764 died 1834.
(D) Francis, born 1766; died 1847.
Anne, born 1766; died 1834.
Frances, born 1767; died 1834.
Leah, born 1767; died 1834.
Sarah, born 1768; died 1834.

6-(A) Henry Craven = Baildon, born 1800; died 1881 (p. 471)	Hannah Bellysc, died 1883	(B) Francis; born 1860; civ. inf.; died 1883	(C) William Baildon; = Louisa Thacker, born 1811; died 1884; aged 1604	Anne Martin; died 1852	(D) Joseph; Baildon, born 1802; died 1881 (p. 478)	Sarah Eliza Baildon, born 1802; died 1881	(E) Francis oil and dauch- ters 1798	(F) Thomas; born 1790; died 1820 1675	Three daugh- ters
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7.-(A) Henry Bellve = Mary
Baldon, born Anne
1840; died Bosworth.
1907. [p. 480]

Three daughters

Mrs. Emily; (B) Francis Joseph -
born 1850; died 1910. 1858 [p. 481]

Sophia Mercer Sakey
(C) William Pavey, born 1859,
died 1924.

Alice Sinclair.
(D) Frederic Neville, born 1861,
[p. 484]

Annie Gertrude Stocks
(E) George Henry Stocks, born 1866,
ob. inf. 1868.

Marion Jess. born 1863.

8 —

Frances Sophie, born 1809.	(A) Geoffrey Neville.	(B) Christopher Neville; born 1800.	Margery Neville, Barbara
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SECTION IX.

THE BAILDONS OF BRIESTWELL, BRETTON, SCOTLAND,
SILESIA, ETC.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Briestwell, in the parish of Thornhill, I.A., was not baptised there, and was, apparently, a newcomer into the parish. A pedigree of this branch of the family was registered in the Lyon Office at Edinburgh in 1882; it was prepared by the late James William Mitchell, *Rothsay Herald*, on behalf of the Counts von Strachwitz [see below]. Mr. Mitchell traced back to this William Baidon in the Thornhill Parish Register, and, not finding his baptism there, proceeded to search the registers of neighbouring parishes to find it. He found the baptism of "William, son of John Beldan," on August 28, 1660, at Kirkheaton, and assumed that this was the William who settled at Briestwell. On that assumption his pedigree shows William of Briestwell as the son of John of Kirkheaton (baptised 1625), who was the son of another John of Kirkheaton (buried 1638). Unfortunately, Mr. Mitchell appears to have overlooked the burial of "William, son of John Beldann," at Kirkheaton, on July 14, 1662 [*ante*, p. 433], who was unquestionably the William baptised in 1660. The two first generations of the pedigree, the two Johns of Kirkheaton,¹ are therefore based on an error and, consequently, incorrect.

The baptism of William of Briestwell was, therefore, still to be sought. The only one I have found which fits in point of date, and is not otherwise accounted for, is that of "William, son of Christofer Beldon" at Emley, December 15, 1661 [*ante*, p. 454]. I think that this is probably the baptism of William of Briestwell. Thomas Baidon, brother of Christopher of Emley, settled in the neighbouring parish of Sandal Magna, and we shall see presently that Adam Baidon, son of William of Briestwell, removed to Sandal parish. Until the baptism of this Adam, that Christian name had not been used in any branch of the family for several centuries. Now Susannah, daughter of Thomas Baidon of Sandal (mentioned above), married Adam Warde in 1684, and I think it highly probable that the name of William's son came from him. There is no will or administration of Adam Warde in the Pontefract Act Book from 1684 to 1725 inclusive.

1712, April 21.—William Baidon witnessed the conveyance of a cottage at Brestwell from Thomas Johnson to Thomas Arundall.²

¹ The earlier John is described in Mr. Mitchell's pedigree as "of Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield, living in 1625, where the family had certainly been settled since 1545." The last statement embodies a further error, for the Heaton referred to was not Kirkheaton, but Heaton near Bradford, where Richard Baidon paid subsidy in 1545-6 [*ante*, p. 219.]

² Armytage Muniments, Kirksteele, no. 871.

William Baidon of Briestwell was buried at Thornhill,¹ January 10, 1730-1.

1739, June 27.—Administration of the personal estate of William Baidon of Breestwessell (Briestwell), deceased, intestate, was granted to Elizabeth Baidon, the widow.²

William Beldan and Elizabeth Bayley³ were married February 19, 1690-1. Widow Baidon of Briestwell was buried October 1, 1749. Their children were—

1. Thomas; baptised (Beldon), March 13, 1691-2; buried (Baidon), March 1, 1712-3.
2. Joseph; baptised (Beldon), January 6, 1693-4; buried (Baidon), July 8, 1697.
3. William; baptised (Baidon), October 20, 1703; buried (Baidon), September 2, 1715.
4. John; baptised (Baidon), November 21, 1705. See *post*, The Baidons of Thornhill, etc.
5. Adam; baptised (Beldan), April 2, 1712. See below.
6. Query, Samuel; not baptised at Thornhill; Samuel, son of William Byldon, buried June 12, 1715.
1. Sarah; baptised (Bayldon), December 8, 1695; buried (Baldon), January 27, 1708-9.
2. Mary; baptised (Baidon), June 19, 1698.
3. Elizabeth; baptised (Baidon), May 3, 1701.
4. Susanna; baptised (Baidon), March 13, 1707-8.
5. Ann; baptised (Beldon), April 23, 1710; Ann Belldon of Briestwell was buried March 20, 1742-3.

ADAM BAILDON of West Bretton, in the parishes of Sandal Magna and Silkston, 2.E., fifth son of William of Briestwell, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 486], was baptised (Beldan), April 2, 1712.

1755, May 28.—Mr. Smyth, Thos. Dransfield agt. Laycock. I make free with you as remembering all former respects to recommend to your care this widow's cause. I hope it is not too late for post to write to your client to enter a proper plea to prevent judgment in this cause, which I desire you will do, and for your further authority and fees in this I will be answerable. The bearer will shew you the origl. writ and notice of declaration, and pray draw him further orders from this client to sign; and what costs or fees may be required in this step, be pleased to inform him in writing or otherwise, and in so doing you will greatly oblige.

Your very often obliged friend and Sert.,

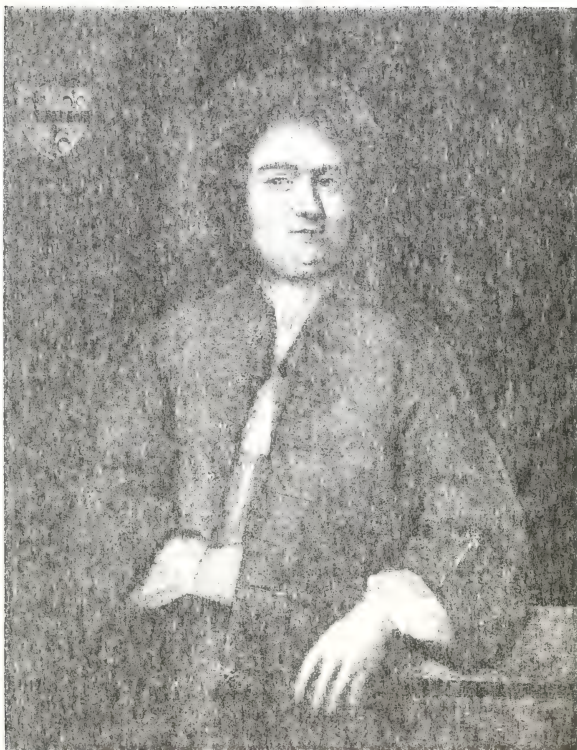
W Baidon

Bretton, 28th May, 1755.

¹ All parish register extracts from Thornhill, unless otherwise stated

² York. Pontefract Act Book.

³ Elizabeth, da. of Thomas Bayley of Heeley, was baptised December 8, 1672; Elizabeth, da. of Thomas Bayley of Midgley, was baptised March 2, 1672-3; both at Thornhill.



Adam Baildon of Breton.

Born 1712 - Died 1778.

From the oil painting in the possession of the artist's family.

Indorsed. Mr. Adm. Baildon's promise to pay me Wid. Laycock fees in K.B. —apeard—judge sum' and took out a copy decl'on and pleaded to a bond.¹

1773, August 23.—Adam Baildon, Thomas Child and Thomas Hird, witnessed the will of Thomas Shepley of Mirfield, gent. Proved at York, July, 1778.²

1775, November 9.—Diary of John Jackson's journey to Glastonbury. Thursday the 9th day, as the day before. This day till afternoon I was at the Old Hall [Emley]; regulated the diary;³ and from the Old Hall I went by Park Mill to Britton [Bretton], and lay at Mr. Adam Bayldon's, who is both Church Clerk and School Mr. of Britton.

Friday the 10th day, as the day before it, cold and irksome. This day I spun and made clock string for the clock, and lay there again this second night.

Saturday the 11th, St. Martin's Day, O.S., a day more fierce than the day before it. In the forenoon I finished the clock strings, warping and weaving, &c., and tarried and lay again this third night.

1775-6, February 2.—[On the return journey]. Friday the 2nd day, Candlemas Day. . . . In the forenoon I left Worsbor, came to Barnsley and to Britton, and lay at the Clark's, Mr. Adam Bayldon's.⁴

e Adam Baildon (1772)

I have not found the record of Adam Baildon's burial, nor any will or administration.

The portrait of Adam Bayldon is the third of the three mentioned on page 262. At the foot was the inscription "A. BAYLDON"; this was apparently painted on the top of the original varnish, as it almost entirely disappeared when I had the picture cleaned. The costume is that of the middle eighteenth century, and the only "A. Bayldon" that I know of at that period is Adam of Bretton. I doubt if he was ever in a position to have sat for his portrait by any artist of repute, but possibly this is the work of a "travelling limner," such as I have referred to on page 382.

Adam Baildon and Mary Newton⁵ were married at Thornhill, September 21, 1731. Mary, wife of Adam Baildon of Bretton, schoolmaster, was buried at Sandal, September 21, 1749. Their children were—

1. William; baptised (Baildon), at Sandal, March 5, 1736-7. See below.
2. Thomas; baptised at Sandal, January 30, 1740-1; he was in the civil service of the East India Company, and died in India, unmarried.
3. Adam, son of Adam Baildon of Bretton, schoolmaster, baptised at Sandal, October 1, 1743. He went to Carron with his brother William, and died there, unmarried.

¹ In the author's collection.

² York Wills.

³ Meaning doubtful; perhaps a day-clock, or the part of a clock showing the days; not in Halliwell or the Oxford Dictionary.

⁴ *Old Yorkshire*, vol. 4, pp. 174, 177.

⁵ Not baptised at Thornhill.

4. John, son of Adam Baildon of Bretton, schoolmaster, baptised at Sandal, April 12, 1746.
5. James; baptism not found. See below.
1. Betty, daughter of Adam Baildon of Bretton, schoolmaster, baptised at Sandal, September 21, 1733; John Wordsworth, cordwainer, and Betty Baildon, married there, July 11, 1756.
2. Sarah, daughter of Adam Baildon of Bretton, schoolmaster, baptised at Sandal, October 1, 1738.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Larbert, Stirlingshire, 3.A., eldest son of Adam of Bretton, 2.E. [*ante*, p. 487], was baptised at Sandal, March 5, 1736-7. He was brought up as a Civil Engineer, and went to Scotland before 1765 with Dr. John Roebuck¹ of Sheffield, who started the celebrated ironworks at Carron, near Falkirk, in 1759.

William Baildon died at Denny, near Stirling, in 1820.

He married at Falkirk, March 22, 1765, Elizabeth (born October 19, 1741), daughter of James Anderson. She died at Denny, October 14, 1824. Their children were—

1. James; born January 4, 1771; died February 18, 1772.
2. John; born December 11, 1772. See below.
3. Adam; born January 13, 1776. See below.
4. William; born November 2, 1781. See below.
1. Elizabeth; born May 26, 1766; married August, 1783, the Rev. Patrick Comrie (died 1840), of Penicuik, near Edinburgh; died at Penicuik, December 20, 1836, without issue.
2. Mary; born July 28, 1768; married, 1801, James Baird; died August 14, 1828, leaving issue.
3. Jane; born June 7, 1779; married, about 1805, Henry Corbett; died July, 1816, leaving issue.

JAMES BAILDON of Mapplewell, in the parish of Darton, near Barnsley, attorney, 3.E., fifth son of Adam of Bretton, 2.E. [*ante*, p. 487], baptism not found.

James Baildon of Bretton, in the parish of Silkston, gent., and Mary Hodgson,² of Flockton, were married at Thornhill, July 9, 1777.

James Baildon

¹ See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*: Hunter's *Hallamshire* (Gatty) p. 310.

² Mary, da. of Thomas Hodgson, baptised at Flockton, Jan. 12, 1754-5.

1784, October 1.—George Goodyer of Wakefield, tailor, surrendered one square yard of land in the north corner of a garden in Alverthorpe to James Baildon of Mapplewell, gent., for life.¹

1786, April 12.—Administration of the goods, &c., of James Baildon of Mapplewell in the parish of Darton, was granted, by decree of court, to David Baildon, gent., a creditor on bond of the said deceased. Inventory over £40.²

JOHN BAILDON, 4.B., of Larbert, Co. Stirling, and later of Gleiwitz, Upper Silesia, second son of William Baildon, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 489], was born at Larbert, December 11, 1772.

He studied mechanics, hydraulics and mechanical drawing under Daniel Manson of Stirling, and later, under his father at the Carron Iron Works, learned the practical side of iron smelting and founding.

William Baildon, John's father, was a friend of John Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse, also a Yorkshireman (born at Austhorpe, near Leeds, in 1724), so that they may well have been acquainted before William went to Scotland. Smeaton designed the iron cylindrical blowing machines erected at Carron about 1760, in place of the wooden and leather bellows previously used for iron-smelting.

Smeaton's reputation as an engineer was spread over a great part of Europe, and many foreigners came to England to consult him and obtain designs. Among these, was a land-owner of Upper Silesia, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count Reden, who was developing the iron industry on his estates there, and wanted a young Englishman, experienced in such matters, to assist him. Smeaton is believed to have recommended John Baildon, and an agreement was entered into in 1792, the year of Smeaton's death.

Count Reden was making a canal in connection with his proposed works, which were not yet built, but in the meantime Baildon was instructed to collect and make drawings of furnaces and machinery, and to improve his practical knowledge of iron-smelting and founding. He left Scotland in 1793, and was at Tarnowitz, in Upper Silesia, in November of that year. He appears to have left Count Reden's service on the completion of the works, and in 1794 he was employed at the Royal Foundry (Königshütte) at Gleiwitz, where in 1796, he installed a coke smelting-furnace, the second to be built in the whole of Germany.

In 1796, he constructed the first iron bridge on the continent, the first in England being the one across the Severn, built in 1773, at Coalbrookdale, which is still in use. The Silesian bridge spans the river Striegau, near Lassau, and the event was deemed of sufficient importance to be commemorated by the striking of a special medal.

It is not known when he left government employment, but considerably before 1834, he, in conjunction with three partners, started

¹ Wakefield Court Rolls.

² York, Doncaster Act Book.

a foundry of their own, known as Baildonhütte, at Kattowitz on the river Rawa. This is still in existence and has a wide reputation for steel. Baildon's share was sold soon after his death. He purchased considerable property at Belk (sold after his death), Upper Lubie and Gleiwitz.

He died at Gleiwitz, August 7, 1846, and was buried in the Foundry Cemetery, where a monument to his memory has, very appropriately, a cast-iron medallion portrait of him.

John Baildon (1846)

He married at Gleiwitz, June 26, 1804, Helene Antonie Josepha (born May 21, 1784), daughter of Franz Galli of Gleiwitz, merchant, of an Italian family settled for some generations in Silesia; she died December 11, 1859. Their children were—

1. William Augustus; born April 24, 1805; died at Elstrow, 1832; unmarried.
2. John Francis Adam; born March 6, 1808; died at Nançy, France, 1834; unmarried.
3. Francis Galli Joseph Leopold; born April 11, died November 23, 1810.
4. Alfred Adam; born April 2, 1813; died in infancy.
5. Arthur Adam John; born October 6, 1822. See below.
1. Jeanne Marie Helene; born June 24, 1813; died in infancy.
2. Marie Helene Hedwig; born July 24, 1820; married at Belk, November, 1840, Count Alexander von Strachwitz, lord of the manor of Bertelsdorf, who died February 14, 1868; she died at Belk, July 5, 1850, leaving issue.
 - (1) Count Johann Alexander Herman von Strachwitz; born 1844; lord of the manor of Wiersbel, Knight of Malta; died 1900, leaving a son and heir, Count Gabriel Arthur Heinrich Alexander Ernst von Strachwitz.
 - (2) Count Arthur Franz von Strachwitz; born 1846; lord of the manor of Gross Reichenau.

ADAM BAILDON, J.C., third son of William of Larbert, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 489], was born at Larbert, January 13, 1776. He became a surgeon in the service of the East India Company.

He died at St. Helena, February 18, 1815.

Baildon

He married in London, October 31, 1800, Isabella (born July 22, 1783), daughter of James Young of London; she died at Ramsgate, Kent, 1870; buried in the old churchyard at Lee, Kent. Their children were—

1. Catherine Anna; born at Perth, May 8, 1802.
1823, Jan. 27. Deaths. At Lee, Kent, aged 20, Catherine Anna, eldest daughter of the late Adam Baidon, M.D., of H.E.I. Company's service, St. Helena. (*Gent's Mag.*).
2. Elizabeth; born at St. Helena, October 20, 1808; died at Ramsgate, November 9, 1881; unmarried.
3. Isabella Beatrix; born at St. Helena, January 14, 1810; married at Lee, Kent, September 1, 1829, Frederick (died at Plymouth, July 14, 1849), youngest son of James Halliburton of Dundee; died at Sidmouth, Devon, March 19, 1886; buried in Plymouth Cemetery with her husband.
4. Adamina; born at St. Helena, December 7, 1811; married, 1835, William Owen.

WILLIAM BAILDON, 4.D., fourth son of William Baidon, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 489], born at Larbert, November 2, 1781; settled at Stirpanau, near Tishnowitz, Upper Silesia, about 1796, where he started a forge (*hamerwerks*); he died there, August 27, 1833.

He married, in 1805, Rosalie, or Rosine, daughter of Johann Wenzel Homolatsch, Burgher of Tishnowitz; she died at Graz, January 2, 1855. Their children were—

1. William, born 1815. See below.
2. Robert Johannes Adam, born 1817. See below.
1. Elizabeth; born 1806 (?), died 1810.
2. Franziska, born April 26, 1811; married Professor Leopold Langer, M.D., of Brünn, and died January 10, 1837, at Graz, having had two daughters, Jenny and Valeska, who both died unmarried, aged 19 and 24.

ARTHUR ADAM JOHN VON BAILDON UND BRIESTWELL, 5.E., fifth son of John of Gleiwitz, 4.B. [*ante*, p. 490], was born at Gleiwitz, October 6, 1822; lord of the manors of Lubie, co. Gleiwitz, and Pogrzebin, co. Ratibor; First Lieutenant Retired; ennobled by royal Prussian diploma, May 14, 1881, as "von Baidon und Briestwell," together with a grant or exemplification of arms, silver, a fess sable between three fleurs-de-lis gules, a label of the second; crest, a unicorn's head, silver.

He died January 5, 1909.

He married Baroness Valeska von Welczeck (born May 27, 1827), daughter of Karl, Baron von Welczeck. She died at Ober Lubie, December 15, 1861. Their children were—

1. Alexander Johann Wilhelm Arthur; born at Ober Lubie, September 21, 1859; died at Görbersdorf, October 30, 1887, unmarried.
1. Alice Helene Valeska; born at Ober Lubie, April 1, 1852; married November 30, 1874, Alfred Bergwelt (born at Neisse, June 16, 1859; died at Posen, January 5, 1898). She died at Hagnau, Silesia, March 25, 1909. They had issue an only child—
 Erwin Alexander Bismark; born at Teschen, February 12, 1878; succeeded to his grandfather's property at Lubie and Pogrzebin, and was ennobled by royal Prussian grant, March 27, 1911, as "von Bergwelt-Baildon." He is married and has two sons and a daughter.
2. Marie Valeska Clara; born at Ober Lubie, November 2, 1861; married October 15, 1887, Hans, Baron von Zedlitz und Neukirch (died July 26, 1904). She died at Obernigk, October 22, 1899, leaving an only child, Vera, Baroness von Zedlitz und Neukirch, born April 22, 1892.

WILLIAM BAILDON, 5.F., eldest son of William, 4.D. [*ante*, p. 492], born December 4, 1815, manager of ironworks (*hütte*) at Lippitzbach, on the Drau (Kärnten), Prävali on the Drau (Jugoslawien) and Donawitz, near Leoben; died November 21, 1873, at Donawitz.

He married January 26, 1841, at Kamin, Silesia, Bertha, daughter of Franz Miketta; she died at Graz, June 13, 1896. Their children, all born at Lippitzbach, were—

1. Arthur George; born August 22, 1846, engineer at Vienna to the Kaiser Ferdinand Northern Railway; died at Graz, unmarried, June 8, 1889.
2. Ferdinand; born 1848. See below.
3. William Robert; born February 22, 1850; died October 9, 1856.
1. Wilhelmine; born November 28, 1841; married at Leoben, November 14, 1864, Ferdinand Hauttmann, manager of ironworks (*hütte*); she died at Graz, February 5, 1921, leaving three sons, Richard, Oskar and Otto.
2. Franziska Bertha; born September 5, 1843; died unmarried, August 4, 1919.
3. Anna Antonia Juliana; born February 2, 1845; married, 1871, at Leoben, Rembert Prandstetter, manager of ironworks (*hütte*), who died July 1, 1879; she died at Graz, April 15, 1882, leaving two daughters, Hermine and Bertha, both married.
4. Bertha; born June 18, 1852; died August 23, 1853.

ROBERT JOHANNES ADAM BAILDON, 5.G., second son of William, 4.D. [*ante*, p. 492], born October 4, 1817, M.D. and District Doctor in Aflenz (Steiermark) and Bleiburg on the Drau (Kärnten); died at Bleiburg, January 26, 1877.

He married (1) Rosine Knischek, widow, born von Flick. Their children were—

1. Robert; born April 26, 1844; died January 9, 1853.
2. William; born at Aflenz, June 8, 1845, railway official; died at Vienna, unmarried, 1882.
3. Ignatz; born at Aflenz, June 7, 1846, locomotive engineer; died at Vienna, unmarried, 1886.
1. Rosine; born at Sitzgras, September 21, 1840; married at Bleiburg, October 18, 1880, Gottfried Punzengruber, mountain administrator (*bergverwalter*), who died June 24, 1906; she died at Schwarzenbach, near Bleiburg, December 8, 1907; no issue.
2. Franziska; born March 8, 1848; died February 8, 1849.

He married (2) July 22, 1851, Maria, daughter of Aegydt Peugg; she died June 1, 1898. Their children were—

4. Emanuel Robert Johann; born at Bleiburg, January 18, died August 16, 1861.
3. Franziska; born May 2, died May 13, 1852.
4. Hedwig Konstantia; born at Aflenz, September 16, 1853; married November 24, 1877, Josef Lipowitz of Bleiburg, merchant, and has three sons, Otmar, Max (dead) and Hugo Wilhelm.
5. Bertha Konstantia; born October 3, died October 20, 1854, at Bleiburg.
6. Bertha Augusta; born at Bleiburg, March 16, 1856; married July 31, 1886, Walter Raschke, Professor at the State Technical School (*Staatsgewerbeschule*), at Klagenfurt; she died there, February 21, 1908, leaving two children, Grete (dead) and Robert.
7. Olga Maria; born November 2, 1858; died there, July 10, 1863.

FERDINAND BAILDON, 6.C., second son of William, 5.F. [*see ante*, p. 493], was born at Lippitzbach, April 7, 1848; State Railway Official (*Staatsbahnbeamte*), at Taxenbach, near Salzburg and Innsbruck; awarded the Austrian silver medal for bravery in the campaign of the Dalmatian rebellion, 1869; on the death, in 1909, of his cousin, Arthur Adam John von Baildon-Briestwell, without surviving male issue, he succeeded to the settled estates at Brosławitz, near Tarnowitz, and moved there in September, 1909, becoming naturalised as a Prussian subject in 1912. He died at Brosławitz, May 26, 1915.

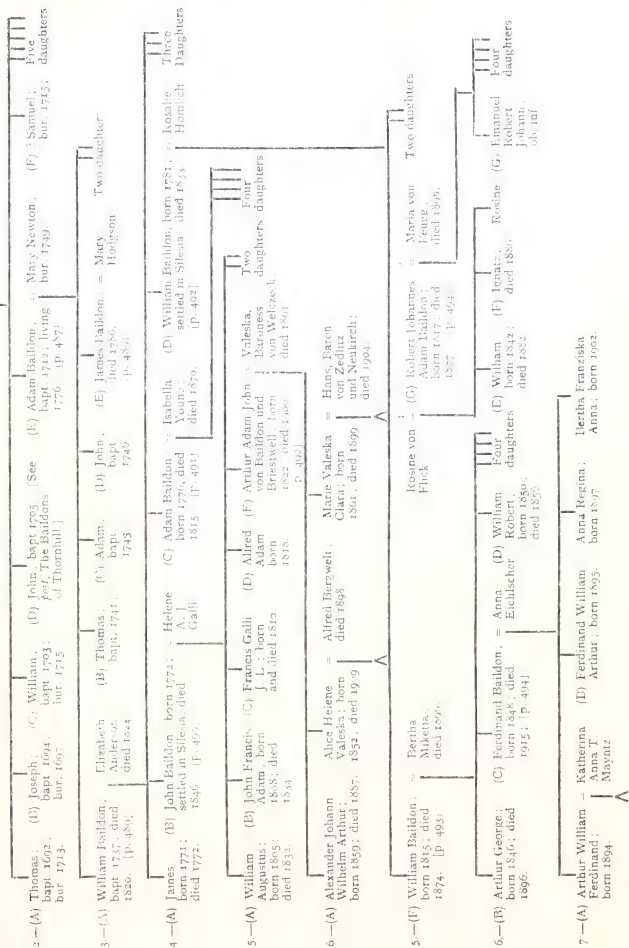
He married at Hohenzell, near Reid, Upper Austria, August 16, 1893, Anna, daughter of Franz Eichlseher, who is now (1922) living at Broslawitz. Their children were—

1. Arthur William Ferdinand ; born at Taxenbach, October 19, 1894 ; Lieutenant of the Reserve ; succeeded to the settled estates at Broslawitz on the death of his father ; awarded the Iron Cross, Class II. ; married at Hirschberg, Lower Silesia, May 17, 1921, Katherina Anna Theresia, daughter of Leo Mayntz, general manager (*bevollmächtigter*), in the service of Imperial Count (*Reichsgraf*) von Schaffgotsch, and formerly Assessor of the Royal Forests, and has issue a daughter, Adelheid Anna Katherina, born March 7, 1922, at Hirschberg.
2. Ferdinand Wilhelm Arthur ; born at Parsch, near Salzburg, November 27, 1895 ; Lieutenant of the Reserve ; awarded the Iron Cross, Classes I. and II.
1. Anna Regina ; born at Salzburg, October 10, 1897 ; married at Tarnowitz, September 11, 1918, Paul Hohlfeld, official of agriculture, Lieutenant of the Reserve, awarded the Iron Cross, Classes I. and II., and the Hohenzellern Royal House Order, and has one son, Günther.
2. Bertha Franziska Anna ; born at Innsbruck, May 9, 1902.

NOTE.—The details of the iron-working in Silesia, and John Baidon's connection therewith are derived from an interesting article by Gottfried Reithöck (who had access to family papers in the possession of Erwin von Bergwelt-Baidon), entitled *John Baidon und die Baidonhütte in Oberschlesien*, published in the periodical *Die Bergstadt*.

Восстановление и улучшение

r. — (A) William Baildon, of Briestwell; probably son of Christopher Baildon, = Elizabeth Bayley; of Emley, bapt. 1661; bur. 1731. [p. 486] bur. 1749



SECTION X.

THE BAILDONS OF FELKIRK.

CHRISTOPHER BAILDON, I.A., was living in the parish of Felkirk in 1702, when he had a child baptised there. The registers are missing prior to 1701, and I have not found his baptism or any earlier references to him. The name Christopher suggests that he was a descendant of either Christopher or Robert Baildon of Emley [*ante*, pp. 454, 455]. Felkirk is about eight or nine miles west of Emley, and close to Royston, but no Christopher Baildon appears in the Royston register. He was probably born about 1675 to 1680.

Cristover Beldon was buried¹ August 8, 1735.

Christopher Baildon married Jane.....; marriage not found. She was not buried at Felkirk. Their children were—

1. John; baptised (Beldon) July 13, 1702. There is no further information about him at Felkirk.
1. Mary; baptised (Baildon) February 21, 1705-6; buried (Beldan), March 26, 1713.
2. Elizabeth; baptised (Baildon), daughter of Christopher and Jane,² June 3, 1708; John Ludg [Lodge] and Elizabeth Beldan were married April 20, 1731.
3. Sarah; baptised (Baildon), October 7, 1711; buried (Beldan), November 18, 1718.
4. Jane; baptised (Baildon), April 25, 1714.
5. Margaret; baptised (Baildon), May 10, 1716.
6. Ann; buried (Beldan), November 11, 1718.

There are two marriages recorded at Felkirk which I cannot place.

1721, November 16.—Thomas Tottington of Himsworth [Hemsworth, the adjoining parish to Felkirk, on the east], and Elizabeth Beldan.

1723, November 14.—William Steel of Royston and Jane Beldan.

¹ All parish register entries from Felkirk; the register has been printed down to 1812.

² All the later baptisms are of daughters of Christopher and Jane.

SECTION XI.

THE BAILDONS OF THORNHILL, HUDDERSFIELD, Etc.

JOHN BAILDON of Thornhill, 1.A., son of William Baildon of Briestwell, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 487], was baptised at Thornhill, November 21, 1705. I have not found the record of his burial.

John Baildon of Thornhill and Sarah Moore of Mirfield were married at Mirfield, August 24, 1731. They had issue—

1. David; baptised at Sandal, as "son of John Baildon of Bretton, a sojourner," March 5, 1732-3. See below.
2. John; baptism not found, a witness at his brother's marriage in 1756.

DAVID BAILDON of Thornhill and Huddersfield, 2.A., son of John, 1.A. [see above], was baptised at Sandal, March 5, 1732-3; probably born at the house of John's brother, Adam Baildon of Bretton [*ante*, p. 487].

1771, October 24.—David Baildon, a juror.¹

1774, October 17.—Manor of Mirfield. Court Baron of Sir George Savile, Baronet, before David Baildon, Deputy-Steward.²

1784, October 20.—Manor of Emley. Court Baron of John Hewett, devisee of Sir John Savile, Baronet, before David Baildon, Deputy-Steward.³

1786, April 12.—David Baildon, gent., as a creditor, obtained administration of the personal estate of James Baildon of Mapplewell [*ante*, p. 490].

1791, October 21.—Mentioned in the will of his son, David, then of Denby in the parish of Kirkheaton [*post*, p. 500].

David Baildon of Denby was buried May 5, 1811.

David Baildon of Thornhill-edge and Mary Moore of Haigh House, were married at Kirkheaton, December 19, 1756. John Baildon was a witness; he was probably David's brother. Their children were—

David Baildon. *Jr.^o Baildon*

1. John; baptised (Beldon), October 9, 1757.¹
2. David, son of David Beldon of Briestwell, buried December 21, 1758.

¹ Almondbury Court Rolls.

² Savile Estate Office, Thornhill.

³ *Ibid.*

* All parish register entries from Thornhill, unless otherwise stated.

3. William Moor, born about 1760; baptism not found. See below.
4. David; baptised at Huddersfield, November 30, 1763. See below.
5. Richard Moor; baptised at Huddersfield, September 20, 1766.
6. Thomas; baptised at Huddersfield, February 10, 1769.
1. Mary, daughter of David Beldon of Middletown [Middle Shitlington, in the parish of Thornhill], baptised August 12, 1759; George Hartley and Mary Baidon were married December 22, 1788. Witnessed the marriage of David Baidon the younger, June 19, 1786. See below.
2. Sarah, daughter of David Beldon of Overton [Over Shitlington, in the parish of Thornhill], baptised October 3, 1761. William Sykes and Sarah Baidon were married August 3, 1786.

David Baidon left Thornhill and lived in Huddersfield for a time, during which his wife died and the three younger sons were born. He was back again at Thornhill in 1774, when he married his second wife. David Baidon and Martha Adams, both of Thornhill parish, were married August 22, 1774. Their children were—

7. Edward; baptised (Baidon), February 26, 1786;¹ is believed to have been a ship's surgeon; not married.²
3. Jane, daughter of Mr. David Bayldon of the [Thornhill] Edge, baptised July 23, 1775.
4. Fanny, daughter of David Baidon of Whitley, baptised at Kirkheaton, December 27, 1776.
5. Dorothy; baptised (Baidon), October 4, 1778;¹ Dorothy, daughter of David Baidon of Kirkheaton, buried at Thornhill, January 12, 1779.
6. Dorothy; baptised (Baidon), May 15, 1780,¹
7. Martha; baptised (Baidon), March 25, 1782;¹ married James Craven at Kirkheaton in 1803. They had a large family. The eldest son, William Baidon Craven, died in South America many years ago, without issue. Another son, Edward, died August 1, 1905, aged ninety-one. His only son, William Baidon Craven, a solicitor at Leeds, has given me some of the above information; he died in 1921. Fanny, a daughter of James and Martha Craven, married William Elliott of Bedale (died 1907, aged eighty) and had issue.

WILLIAM MOOR BAILDON of Liverpool, surgeon, 3.C., son of David Baidon of Thornhill, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 498]; born about 1760; baptism not found.

¹ Flockton Book, Thornhill.

² Information of Mr. William Baidon Craven of Leeds.

1791, October 21.—See below.

In Gore's *Liverpool Directory* for 1796, William Moore Baidon is given as a Corn Merchant at 107, Whitechapel; in 1800, Capt. William Moore Baidon was living at 8, Prescott Lane, Low Hill Road, and in 1803 at the same address. Corn-merchant and surgeon seems an unusual combination, but the double Christian name leaves no doubt that the same individual is referred to.

1797, July 22.—Will of William Moor Baidon of Liverpool, surgeon. Residue of estate and effects to my wife Isabella for life or until remarriage; on her death or remarriage, my share in the messuage on the N.W. side of Whitechapel, Liverpool, held by lease under Mr. Cross and now occupied by Mr. John Golding, to my daughter Mary Ann Baidon, at 21 or marriage; if she dies under 21, or without issue, the said messuage to be at the sole use and disposal of my wife. Executors, my said wife, John Golding, flour-dealer, and William Robinson, stationer. Proved at Chester, July 9, 1803, by Golding and Robinson, power reserved to Isabella. Effects sworn under £300.¹

DAVID BAILDON of Kirkheaton, and afterwards of Liverpool, 3.D., fourth son of David, 2.A., was baptised at Huddersfield, November 30, 1763.

1791, October 21.—Will of David Baidon the younger, now residing in Wapping Street, in the parish of Wapping, Middlesex, and going on a voyage to the coast of Africa, in the capacity of surgeon in the ship *Talbot*. I give all my books, papers, MSS. and writings, and all my surgical instruments, to my brother William Moor Baidon for his own use. Residue to my father David Baidon of Denby in the parish of Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, whom I appoint executor. Witnesses: Fra. Beckwith, G. Tomlinson, Swithin's Lane, London. Probate granted, January 21, 1796, of the will of David Baidon the younger, late of Liverpool, to Elizabeth Baidon, widow, his relict, David Baidon, the father, renouncing.²

David Baidon of Kirkheaton, apothecary, and Elizabeth Higson of Thornhill parish, were married June 19, 1786; Mary Baidon a witness.

D Baidon Junr

They had issue—

1. John, son of David Baidon junior, baptised July 18, 1790; not mentioned in his father's will; perhaps died in infancy.

THOMAS BAILDON of Mold Green, Dalton, in the parish of Kirkheaton, appears to belong to this branch of the family, but I have not found his baptism, or any evidence to show his parentage. The fact that he had a son David suggests that he was a son of David, 2.A., but there seems hardly room for him in this David's family, unless he were the son of an earlier wife of whom I have no record. He may have been the son of John, 2.B.

¹ Chester Wills.

² York Wills, vol. 140, fo. 65.

Thomas Baildon and Elizabeth Tommas, both of Kirkheaton parish, were married there, November 19, 1778. Their children (all baptised at Kirkheaton) were—

1. John; baptised June 13, 1779.
2. David; baptised (Baildon, of Dalton) August 23, 1781. See below.
3. Joseph; born August 24, baptised (Baildon, of Dalton) December 31, 1795.
4. Jonathan, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Belldon of Dalton; baptised February 11, 1798. See below.
5. George, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Baildon of Dalton, baptised October 23, 1803. See below.
1. Hannah; baptised (Baildon, of Dalton) March 27, 1789.
2. Ruth; baptised (Baildon, of Dalton) April 9, 1792.

DAVID BAILDON of Dalton, 4.B., second son of Thomas of Dalton, 3.G. [*ante*, p. 500], was baptised at Kirkheaton, August 23, 1781.

Abraham, son of David and Mary Baildon of Dalton, was baptised October 10, 1808.

In 1851 (Census Returns), David Bayldon, widower, 69, cloth-weaver, born at Dalton, was living in Bradford Road, Huddersfield, with his married daughter, Sarah (39, born at Dalton), wife of George Netherwood, cloth-finisher, and their four sons, David (17), Miles (10), George (7) and Peter (3).

I have not traced David in the census of 1841, and have no further information about him or his family.

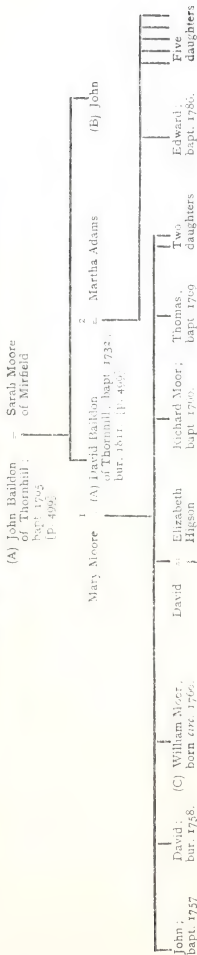
JONATHAN BAILDON of Huddersfield, 4.D., fourth son of Thomas of Dalton, 3.G. [see above], was baptised (Belldon) at Kirkheaton, February 11, 1798.

In 1841 (Census Returns), Jonathan Baildon, 45 to 49, weaver, was living in Jowett Square, Huddersfield, with his wife, Isabella (40 to 44), and his children Eliza (11), James (9), Sarah (7), George (5) and Samuel (2).

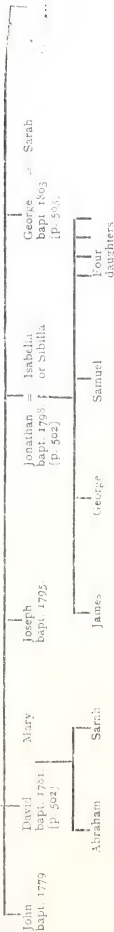
In 1851 (Census Returns), Jonathan Baildon, 53, labourer, born at Kirkheaton, was living in Jowett Square, with Sibilla (49), his wife, born at Kirkheaton, and his children Eliza (21), unmarried, born at Kirkheaton, James (18), labourer, Sarah (16), George (14), labourer, Samuel (11), labourer, Jane (9) and Martha (7), the last six children being born at Huddersfield.

In addition to the above, Jonathan Baildon had two other sons, Thomas of Cheetham Hill, Manchester, with whom I had some correspondence in 1894, and John, who was then in America.

Baildon of Thornhill, Buddersfield, etc.



George son of John & Elizabeth of Dalton in Kirkbeaton. [p. 501]



Martha, daughter of Jonathan and Sibilla Baildon, was baptised at Huddersfield, April 21, 1845.

GEORGE BAYLDON of Huddersfield, 6.E., fourth son of Thomas of Dalton, 5. B. [*ante*, p. 501], was baptised at Kirkheaton, October 23, 1803.

In 1841 (Census Returns), George Bayldon, hairdresser, aged 35 to 39, was living in Cross Church Street with his wife Sarah, aged 30 to 34, and five children, Caroline (11), Eliza (9), George (4), John (3) and Emmilene (4 months), all born in Yorkshire.

I have not traced him in the 1851 Census Returns.

Mary Jane, daughter of George and Sarah Bayldon, was baptised at Huddersfield, October 25, 1831.

SECTION XII.

The following notes seem clearly to relate to members of this branch of the family, but I cannot connect them with any degree of probability and have, therefore, placed them together here.

ALMONDBURY.

1624-5, January 9.—Mary, daughter of John Beldon and Sarah Aneley, illegitimate, baptised.

1625, April 17.—Mary, daughter of John Beldon, buried.

1631-2, February 14.—Rowland Tynker and Margaret Baidon, Baidon, married.

1762, March 14.—Samuel, bastard son of Mary Bayldon, buried.

1782, May 2.—James, son of Mary Beldon of Almondbury, single woman, buried.

1783, January 13.—Thomas Berry and Mary Beldon, married.

1785, October 31.—George Moorhouse and Mary Beldon, married.

DARTON.

1805, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Joseph Drury, plaintiff, and James Baidon, William Baidon, and John Simpson and Elizabeth, his wife, deforciant, of 2 messuages, 2 cottages, one chapel, 2 barns, 2 stables, 5 curtilages, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 20 acres of land, meadow and pasture, common of pasture and common of turbary, in the parish of Darton; to hold to Joseph and his heirs. James and William Baidon warranted against themselves and their heirs. The Simpsons warranted against themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth. Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 45 George III.

DEWSBURY.

1655, November.—George, son of Thomas Bayldon alias Cunningham, baptised.

1680, December 13.—Martha, daughter of John Beldon and Elizabeth Jepson, illegitimate, baptised.

FELKIRK.

1786, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between William Bayldon, plaintiff, and George Pashley, gent., and Mary, his wife, and Thomas Scoton, gent., deforciant, of one messuage, 2 barns, 2 stables, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 150 acres of land, meadow and pasture, and common of pasture, in Grimethorpe in the parish of Felkirk; to hold to William and his heirs. Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 27 George III.

HALIFAX.

1570, May 28.—Richard Mane and Agnes Bailedone, married.

1642, February 24.—Thomas Balden, John Balden and Jonas Balden, all of Sourby, signed the Protestation.¹

1797, Hilary Term.—Fine between John Bayldon, plaintiff, and Thomas Horsfall and Mary Anne, his wife, deforciant, of one messuage, one cottage, one barn, one stable, one garden, one orchard, 20 acres of land, meadow and pasture, common of pasture and common of turbary, in the town and township of Norland in the parish of Halifax; to hold to John and his heirs. Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 37 George III.

HUDDERSFIELD.

1730-1, February 24.—John, son of Sarah Baidon of Bayhall, buried.

1741, April 26.—John Malton and Anne Beldon, married.

1777, November 16.—Betty, daughter of Ely Baidon of Deighton [parish of Huddersfield], baptised.

¹ Protestation Returns, House of Lords MSS.

- 1801, June 4.—David Baildon and Mary Firth, married.
 1802, April 16.—John, son of David and Mary Baildon, baptised, born April 4.
 1803, July 24.—Richard Kay and Sarah Baildon, married.
 1809, March 15.—William Baildon and Maria Booth, married.
 1810, September 9.—John, son of William and Ann Bayldon, baptised, born August 9.
 1818, December 20.—Robert Baildon, buried, aged 3 weeks.
 1819, September 12.—William, son of William and Ann Baildon, baptised.
 1822, August 25.—Matthew Cocker and Harriet Bayldon, married.
 1822, November 10.—Caroline Martha, daughter of William and Ann Baildon, baptised.
 1822, November 17.—George Bayldon, buried, aged 6 weeks.
 1824, September 30.—John Bayldon and Eliza Raynor, married.
 1825, January 4.—Hannah Baildon, buried, aged 47.
 1828, June 8.—Elizabeth Bayldon, buried, aged 36.
 1830, March 10.—William Bayldon and Jane Hamer, married.
 1830, April 22.—James Moseley and Elizabeth Baildon, married.
 1840, February 24.—John Haigh and Sarah Baildon, married.
 1841, October 25.—Joseph Baildon and Mary Varley, married.
 1842, August 22.—Frances, daughter of Thomas and Jane Baildon, baptised.
 1842, August 28.—Frances Baildon, buried, aged 3 months.
 1843, October 30.—William Bayldon and Mary McKhan, married.
 1846, September 27.—Emily Elizabeth Bayldon, buried, aged 9 weeks.
 1847, September 16.—William Poppleton and Elizabeth Bayldon, married.
 1847, October 14.—William Henry Robinson and Caroline Bayldon, married.
 1850, July 2.—Thomas Nicholas Baildon, buried, aged 11 weeks.

KIREBURTON.

1667-8, February 1.—George, son of Katherine Hirst and Christopher Baildon, baptised.

1783, October 12.—Mary, daughter of Sarah Baildon of Highburton and Richard Fenton of [? Holt], near Bradford, baptised.

1821, Trinity Term.—Fine between Elizabeth Bayldon, spinster, plaintiff, and George Shaw and Rebecca, his wife, and John Taylor and Ann, his wife, deforciant, of 4 messuages, 4 cottages, 2 barns, 2 stables, 2 shops, one steam mill, one steam engine, one engine-house, one kiln and 3 acres of land, meadow and pasture, in Kirkburton; to hold to Elizabeth and her heirs.¹

KIRKHEATON.

1742, August 1.—Joseph, son of Ann Beldon of Lepton, baptised, base.

1808, February 28.—James, son of Mary Baildon, baptised.

KNOTTINGLEY.

1678, Michaelmas Term.—Edward Legg complained of Thomas Baildon of Knottingley, yeoman, for breaking his close at York Castle [sic] and doing other enormities, &c. C.P. Plea Roll 2964, Mich. 30 Charles II., m. 258d.

MIRFIELD

1733-4, February 4.—Mary, daughter of Elizabeth Baildon, baptised, base-begotten.

MORLEY—Old Chapel Register.

1791, May 31.—James Baildon, buried.

1793, August 3.—John, son of James Baildon, buried, aged 3.

1843, June 19.—Sarah Stead, better known as Sarah Beldon, buried, aged 56.

1845, March 17.—Mary Beldon of Tingley Bar [in West Ardsley, parish of Woodkirk], buried, aged 82.

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Trin. 2 George IV.

THORNHILL.

1606, May 3.—Thomas Bayldon and Mary Bytcliff, married.

1715, September 15.—Joshua Butterfield and Sarah Baidon, married.

1780, June 17.—Sarah Beldon of Denby, parish of Kirkheaton, buried.

1786, May 7.—Maria, daughter of Martha Kay, baptised, base-begot by Daniel Baidon.

1807, August 21.—Mary Baidon, buried at Flockton.

WAKEFIELD.

1786.—Will of Joseph Bayldon of Wakefield, yeoman. Gave to his worthy friend and neighbour, Benjamin Clayton of Wakefield, bricklayer, all his ready money, securities for money, household goods, &c., as a recompense for the many favours done and attention paid him during his long indisposition, and appointed him sole executor.—York Wills, vol. 130, fo. 194.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BAILDONS OF NEWHALL, OTLEY, ESHOLT,
GUISELEY, Etc.

SECTION I.

This branch of the family is descended from John Baildon of Newhall. See below. The early generations have not been proved, and it is not until 1583 and 1590 that we get any real evidence of descent. There is a lamentable gap in the Otley parish register between 1565 and 1583, but after the latter date there are no further difficulties. The Court Rolls of the manor of Otley are missing prior to about 1645, and were probably destroyed during the civil war; they would have shown the descent of the property held of the manor.

JOHN BAILDON of Newhall and Otley, 1.A., was almost certainly a younger son of Nicholas Baildon of Baildon, 10.A., [*ante*, p. 177]; he was born about 1425.

Robert Baildon, second son of Nicholas, about 1446 married Amice Calverley, whose sister had married Lawrence Keighley of Newhall, about 1440. We find John Baildon at Newhall shortly afterwards, having intimate business relations with Lawrence Keighley, and having a son Lawrence,¹ the conclusion seems irresistible that John married Keighley's sister, and settled at Newhall in consequence. The sketch pedigree below will make this clearer.

Nicholas Baildon of B. =

Robert Baildon of B. ; born <i>cir.</i> 1420	Amice Calver- ley ; mar. 1446 Calver- ley ; mar. <i>cir.</i> 1440	=	Lawrence Keighley of New- hall ; born <i>cir.</i> 1420 Keighley	John Baildon of Newhall ; born <i>cir.</i> 1425
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¹ This is practically certain, though not strictly proved.

1452-3, March 1.—William Mauleverer, knight, son and heir of Robert M., Esq., settled lands in Potter Newton, Chapel Allerton, Otley, Farnley, Newhall and Mensington, on his sons. Witnesses: John Baildon and others.¹

1453, July 20.—Walter Graver of Bayldon granted to John Newell, knight, Thomas Newell, knight, and Oliver Elystons, chaplain, all his lands in Menston and Otley, and a messuage in Bayldon, and all his goods, chattels and debts, so that they might freely give, bequeath, alienate, sell and assign them, as they pleased, without any claim by Walter, his heirs or executors, or any one claiming through him. Witnesses: John Bekwyth, Barnard Warde of Denton, William Stede, John Bayldon of Otley and John Stede. Dated at Chast [? Chester] on the feast of St. Margaret, 31 Hen. VI.²

1454, July 24.—John Baldon was a juror for the West Riding at the Gaol Delivery of York Castle.³

1455-6, Hilary Term.—Lawrence Kyghley appeared in person against John Baildon of Newall, near Otteley, yeoman. He stated that he had retained John to be of his counsel as to buying 5 messuages, 50 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Newall, from Robert Luffe, but that John went behind his back, and bought the property himself. He claimed £40 damages.⁴

1461, Michaelmas Term.—The Abbat of Kirkstall sued William Smyth of Pudsey or Olcottes [Oulcotes], yeoman, Robert Teill of Farnley, near Otley, yeoman, John Baildon of Newall, yeoman, and Robert Busse of Wortley, near Leeds, yeoman, for a debt of £10.⁵

1461, Michaelmas Term.—See *ante*, vol. I., p. 402.

1476, Easter Term.—John Baildon the elder of Otley, gent., was one of the sureties for Robert Baildon of Baildon, probably his nephew, in a bond given to William FitzWilliam of Sprotborough [*ante*, p. 196].

1476, June 6.—Walter Graver of Baildon granted to Joan, his wife, the reversion of all his lands, &c., in Baildon and Menston, and 7 acres of land in Otley, after his death, for her life, so long as she should remain unmarried; he appointed William Hawksworth and Alexander Elistones his attorneys to deliver possession to her. Witnesses: William Stede of Stede the elder, John Baildon of Otley, Robert Yngland of Otley, William Pekarde of Menston, &c.⁶

1476, Trinity Term.—John Baildon was a juror at the Sessions held at Pontefract.⁷

1480, November 10.—John Baildon was a juror at the inquisition taken at Wetherby after the death of Sir William Plumptre.⁸

1482, Easter Term.—William Shirwode sued John Baildon of Otley, yeoman, and Richard Swerd of Walsheford [near Wetherby], walker, for a debt of 40s.⁹

This is the latest note I have of this John; there is no evidence when he died.

John Baildon probably married a sister of Lawrence Keighley of Newhall. There is no evidence of any issue, but the following were almost certainly his sons—

¹ Mauleverer Charters, in the possession of William Brown, F.S.A.

² Bodleian Charters, no. 243.

³ Gaol Delivery Rolls, no. 84, m. 6.

⁴ Coram Rege 779, Hil. 34 Hen. VI., m. 481.

⁵ De Banco 802, Mich. 1 Edw. IV., m. 133, 224.

⁶ Bodleian Charters, no. 244.

⁷ K.B. Ancient Indictments, bundle 344, no. 57.

⁸ Inquisitions post mortem, Chancery, Edw. IV., file 78; *Plumptre Correspondence*, Camden Soc., p. lxxxviii.

⁹ De Banco 880, East. 22 Edw. IV., m. 182.

1. John Baidon the younger, whose existence is inferred by the use of "the elder" in 1476. See above. I have no information about him.
2. William. See below.
3. Lawrence. See below.

WILLIAM BAILDON, 2.B., was probably a son of John, 1.A. [*ante* p. 507].

1487, April 29.—Inquest held at Morley, before William Dyneley, one of the Coroners. The jury found that William Baidon of Otley, yeoman, on Friday, April 27 last, at Morley, about the 9th hour after noon, assaulted John Otes of Morley, yeoman, with a dagger [*gestrum*], price 6d., and feloniously struck him in the belly, of which wound he died on April 28, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Memorandum that on August 8, 1491, William Dyneley delivered this indictment to John Fyssher, one of the King's Justices of Gaol Delivery at York.¹

1492, Easter Term.—Warrant to arrest William Baidon of Otley, yeoman, for felony and murder.²

1497, Michaelmas Term.—Order to exact William Baidon, to answer a charge of murder.³

1498, May 14.—William Baidon was outlawed.⁴

LAWRENCE BAILDON, chaplain, 2.C., was probably a son of John, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 507].

1500.—Dom Lawrence Baylton was a member, and apparently Keeper or Master, of the Guild of Corpus Christi at York. His actual admission does not appear to be recorded, but in that year Richard Wilson was admitted "*per dominum Laurentium Baylton*."⁵

The Guild was founded for a Master and six priests called "Keepers," "yerly removable witin the octabes of the feast of 'Corpus Christi'" [the Thursday after Trinity Sunday], "and have for themselves no allowance nor fees."⁶

Undated; about 1506.—"To the most reverend Fader in God, William, Archebisshop of Caunterbury and Chaunceller of England,⁷ mekely besechith your grace your daly oratour and poure bedman [bedeman] Thomas Woderoffe." The plaintiff is peaceably seised of 3 "meses" [messuages] in the town and fields of Pomfreit, co. York; "certayn evidences, chartours and mynyments concernyng the premyssez be comen to the hands of oon Lawrance Baidon of Yorke, chaplyn, and George Wryght of the same toun, coke," who "at all tymes haith refusyd and yet refusyth" to give them up. The plaintiff does not know "the certayn nombre ne contents of theym," and so is without remedy at common law. Prays for writs of subpoena unto Sir Lawraunce Baidon and George Wryght, to appear and "answeir as ryght and good conciens shall require. And your seid oratour shall daly pray to God for the preservacion of your grace long to endure."

¹ King's Bench, Ancient Indictments, bundle 393.

² Controlment Roll 122, m. 24.

³ Coram Rege 945, Mich. 13 Hen. VII., m. 23d. Rex.

⁴ Controlment Roll 139, membranes not numbered.

⁵ Surtees Soc., vol. 57, p. 150.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 285.

⁷ William Warham, Lord Chancellor from 1504 to 1515.

⁸ Early Chancery, bundle 374, no. 47.

1506, Trinity Term.—Thomas Wodrof prayed sureties of the peace against Lawrence Bayledon, clerk, and George Wryght, "coke," being in fear of death and mutilation of members by them.¹

1521, Trinity Term.—Thomas Burton and Maude his wife claimed against Anthony Atkyrk, Lawrence Bailton, clerk, and William Sayer, one third of 4 messuages, 3 crofts, 2 tofts, 20 bovates of land, 6 closes and 10 acres of meadow, in Pokley, Wetherwyk, Skyrloo and Hatfeld,² as dower of Maude, late wife of George Atkirk. The plaintiffs recovered by default; damages £33 13s. 4d.³

1521, Trinity Term.—The same against the same, claimed one third of 12 messuages, 4 crofts, 12 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in York and Beilburgh.³ The plaintiffs recovered by default; damages £25 2s.⁴ The defendants in each case were evidently feoffees or trustees.

1521-2, January 27.—Administration to the personal estate of Dom Lawrence Baildon, deceased, late of the parish of St. Crux, York, chaplain, was granted to Dom Thomas Baildon of York, chaplain, and Christopher Baildon of Otley.⁵ They were probably his nephews; the name Lawrence, and the mention of Otley strongly suggest that they belonged to the Newhall branch.

JAMES BAILDON of Newhall, 3.A., was possibly a son of John, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 509]; there is no evidence of his parentage.

Undated; about 1502-8.—To the reverent fader in God, the Archbushshop of Canterbury and Chaunceler of Englund,⁶ Shewith humble. . . . your dayly oratour and bedesman, James Baildon, that wheras he, by reason of certen landes and tenements which he haldeth of the right reverent fader in Good [*sic*], T., Archbushshop of York,⁷ in Otley, in the Countie of York, was charged to be grave, and to geder [*gather*] the lorde's rent within the seid lordship, which amounteth to the some of XXXti li.; and be cause your seid besecher was within age, and not able to geder the seid rent, he waged [*hired*] oon Edmund Thornhill of Burley. . . . and Thomas Thakwrey of the same to geder the seid rent, and gaffe [*gave*] to thaym for their laburs xxxiis. iiijd. . . . ; by reason whereof the seid Edmund and Thomas hath reseyved by the handes of the tenants of the seid Archbushshop all the seid holl some of xxxti li., and reteyneth in their handes of the same the some of vj li., for the which the seid Archbushshop hath distreined your seid besecher, and caused hym to pay of his alone godes the seid vj li.; for the which your seid besecher hath no remedie, nowther by accion of accompt nor otherwise. . . . by cours of the comen lawe. (He prays for sub-pœnas against the defendants). And this for charite; and your seid besecher shall ever pray to God for you.⁸

1534-5, February 3.—Musters in the Wapentake of Claro.

Newhall. Archers, able persons, havying no harnes: Jacobus Bayldon.⁹ James Baildon also appears, with the same description, in the Musters of March 17, 1539.¹⁰

¹ Controllment Roll 135, last m. *in dorso*.

² Pokley is near Helmsley; Wetherwyk, Skirlough and Great Hatfeld are in the neighbourhood of Beverley and Driffield.

³ Beilbrough near Tadcaster.

⁴ C.P. Plea Roll 1033, Trin. 13 Hen. VIII., m. 32d.; 1032, Mich. 13 Hen. VIII., 92d., 93d.

⁵ York Wills, vol. 9, fos. 155, 201.

⁶ William Warham, Chancellor from 1504 to 1515.

⁷ This may be either Thomas Savage, 1501 to 1508, or Thomas Wolsey, 1514 to 1530; probably the former.

⁸ Early Chancery, bundle 279, no. 48.

⁹ P.R.O., Chapter House Books, 37; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 15, p. 114.

¹⁰ Exch. T.R., Misc. Books, 37.

1540, July 12.—James Baildon witnessed the will of Henry Thornell of Otley. Proved September 1, 1540.¹

1542-4.—James Bayldon of Newall paid subsidy on 20s. in goods.²

1549, October 13.—James Baildon witnessed the will of William Ward of Newall in the parish of Otley. Proved October 2, 1550.³

This is the latest note I have of James Baildon; it is possible that some of the later notes refer to a younger James. There is no evidence of any wife or family or the date of his death.

RICHARD BAILDON of Otley, 3.B., was possibly a son of John, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 509]; there is no evidence of his parentage.

1509, Trinity Term.—Richard Baildon sued James Scalwro of Oteley, husbandman, for a debt of 40s.⁴

1511, Trinity Term.—Christopher [Baynbridge], Archbishop of York, sued Richard Baildon of Otley, yeoman, for a debt of 40s.⁵

1517, September 25.—Richard Baildon, yeoman, was a juror at the inquisition taken at Otley after the death of William FitzWilliam of Sprotborough.⁶

THOMAS BAILDON of York, chaplain, 3.C., was possibly a son of John, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 509]; there is no evidence of his parentage.

1521-2, January 27.—Dom Thomas Baildon of York, chaplain, and Christopher Baildon of Otley, were granted administration of the goods of Dom Lawrence Baildon [*ante*, p. 510].

1523.—Dominus Thomas Baylton was admitted to the Guild of Corpus Christi at York; and in the same year, Alice Profett was admitted *per dominum Thomam Bailton*.⁷

1523-4, February.—A return of all Prebends, Rectories, Vicarages and Chapels, within the Church [Cathedral] and Archdeaconry of York, which are under the value of £8 a year after deducting charges, ordinaries and repairs. St. Martin's, Conyngstrete [Concy Street], York: Dominus Thomas Bailton, Cantarist of St. Peter's Altar there, having a clear yearly income of 40s.⁸

Undated; probably 1537.—Dominus Thomas Bailton, chaplain of Mount St. John [*de monte Sancti Johannis*], with a salary of 7 marks [£4 13s. 4d.].⁹ Mount Saint John was the name of a Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers in Feliskirk, near Thirsk.

1546.—On the dissolution of the Guild of Corpus Christi, certain lands in Buttercrame,¹⁰ the property of the Guild, were in the occupation of Thomas Baylton; they were valued at 17s. a year.¹¹

¹ York Wills, vol. 11, fo. 426; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 19, p. 16.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 207, no. 178.

³ York Wills, vol. 13, fo. 683; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 19, p. 250.

⁴ C.P. Plea Roll 988, Trin. 1 Hen. VIII., m. 26d.; 989 Mich. 1 Hen. VIII., m. 182d., 242d. 991, East. 1 Hen. VIII. (1510), m. 72.

⁵ C.P. Plea Roll 996, Trin. 3 Hen. VIII., m. 193.

⁶ Inq. post mortem, Exchequer, series 2, file 220, no. 14.

⁷ *Surtess Soc.*, vol. 57, p. 201.

⁸ Exchequer, Clerical Subsidies, bundle 64, no. 300.

⁹ *Ibid.*, no. 303.

¹⁰ In the parish of Bossall, 10 m. from York and Malton, 15 m. from Easingwold.

¹¹ *Surtess Soc.*, vol. 57, pp. 286, 287.

CHRISTOPHER BAILDON of Otley, 3.D., was possibly a son of John, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 509]; there is no evidence of his parentage. The only reference I have to him is the grant of administration of Lawrence Baildon, January 27, 1521-2 [*ante*, p. 510].

WILLIAM BAILDON of Otley, 4.A., was probably a son of James, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 510]; there is no evidence of his parentage.

1539, March 17.—Musters. Otley, Billmen, havyng no hernes [harness], abill persons, William Bayldon.¹

He was probably the father of James [see below], and of Thomas, who, together with James, attested the will of William Smyth of Otley, July 11, 1568 [see below]; and perhaps also of Isabel Bayledon (who was presented at the Archdeacon's Visitation at Otley in 1559 for incontinence with George Pykard the younger),² Edith Bayldon (who married Henry Newton at Otley, May 2, 1563), and Jane Baildon (buried at Otley, March 15, 1595-6).

JAMES BAILDON of Newhall, 5.A., was probably the son of William, 4.A. [see above]; there is no evidence of his parentage. He was probably born about 1530.

1565-6.—James Baildon of Newhall paid subsidy on 20s. in lands.³

1567-8.—James Baildon, gent., a free tenant of the manor of Otley, was one of the jurors at the inquisition held after the death of Francis Palmes of Lindley.⁴

1568, July 11.—James Baildon and Thomas Baildon were witnesses to the will of Thomas Smyth of Otley, butcher, who left legacies to Thomas and Walter Baildon [see below]. Proved February 15, 1569-70.⁵

1579-80, Hilary Term.—Fine between Thomas Bower and Edward, son of William Bower, plaintiffs, and James Bayldon and Peter Bayldon, his son and heir apparent, deforciant, of one messuage, one barn, one garden, 26 acres of land, meadow and pasture, and common of pasture and turbary, in Horton [near Bradford]; to hold to Thomas and Edward and the heirs of Edward. The deforciant warranted for themselves and the heirs of James.⁶

1583, May 31.—Administration of the goods of James Baildon of Newhall, deceased, intestate, was granted to Thomas Baildon the son.⁷

His marriage and burial and the baptisms of his children cannot be ascertained, owing to the defective condition of the Otley register.

His wife's name is unknown; she is probably the "Uxor Bayldon" who was buried at Otley, March 5, 1589-90.⁸ It is possible that she was a Brearey or a Pickard, since her son Peter mentions cousins of those names in his will. Their children were—

¹ Exch. T.R., Misc. Books, 37, fo. 187.

² S.P. Dom., Eliz., vol. 10, fo. 235.

³ Lay Subsidies, bundle 208, no. 231.

⁴ Inquisitions post mortem, Chancery, Series II., vol. 150, no. 155.

⁵ York Wills, vol. 18, fo. 168.

⁶ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 22 Eliz.

⁷ York, Ainsty Act Book.

⁸ All parish register extracts are from Otley, unless otherwise stated. *Uxor* in parish registers as in subsidies and other similar lists, nearly always means widow.

1. Peter. See below.
2. Thomas. See below.
3. Query, Walter, to whom William Smyth of Otley, left a legacy of 2*d.*, July 11, 1568.¹ Probably died young.
4. Query, John. "John Baidon was maryed" October 26, 1591.
1. Elizabeth; executrix of the will of her brother Peter; probably the "Elizabeth Baidon, very aged," buried September 42, 1637.
2. Isabel; mentioned in her brother Peter's will.
3. Anne; mentioned in Peter's will as "my sister Anne Flister" [? Flesher, a common Otley name].
4. Another daughter; Peter mentions "my nephew Thomas Barker."

PETER BAILDON of Newhall, 6A., was the eldest son of James of Newhall, 5A. [*ante*, p. 512]. He was of age in 1580, and was probably born about 1555.

1579-80, Hilary Term.—See above.

1583, Easter Term.—Thomas Bower complained of Peter Bayldon of Newhall, yeoman, for breaking his close at Bradforth [Bradford] and damaging and consuming his grass there, to the value of £40, by depasturing cattle therein.²

1583, Trinity Term.—Thomas Bower sued Peter Baidon of Newhall, yeoman son and heir apparent of James Baidon of Newhall, yeoman, for £60 due on a bond dated June 29, 1579. It appears from the condition, that Peter had undertaken to execute all necessary documents for the conveyance of a messuage at Horton in Bradfordale (then in the occupation of George Rookes) to the said Thomas Bower and Edward Bower, son and heir of William Bower late of Horton, deceased, and the heirs of Edward. This was to be done within five years from the date of the bond, and the Bowers were to pay the costs. Peter obtained an adjournment with a view to a settlement.³ See *ante*, p. 512.

1587, Easter Term.—Lawrence Keighley, esq., complained of Peter Bayldon of Newhall, yeoman, Francis Clyfton, yeoman, Thomas Clyfton, husbandman, and James Pollerd, husbandman, all of Newhall, for breaking his close there, spoiling his grass by walking upon it, and ploughing up his land. He claimed £20 damages.⁴

1596-7.—Peter Bayldon paid 10*s.* subsidy on 50*s.* lands at Newhall.⁵

1604, Trinity Term.—Peter Bayldon sued Robert Hardwick of Bolton,⁶ yeoman, for a debt of £40.⁷

1607, December 31.—In the name of God. Amen! I, Peter Baidon of Newhall, in the Countie of Yorke, being of sound and perfect remembrance, the Lord be praised, and knowinge that there is nothinge more certeyne then death, and nothinge more uncerteyne then the time thereof, therefore I doe make and ordeyne this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge, and I doe hereby revoke all

¹ York Wills, vol. 18, fo. 168.

² C.P. Plea Roll 1413, East. 25 Eliz., m. 1538.

³ C.P. Plea Roll 1415, Trin. 25 Eliz., m. 704; 1425, East. 26 Eliz. (1584), m. 1052d.; 1429, Trin. 26 Eliz. (1584), m. 713.

⁴ C.P. Plea Roll 1465, East. 29 Eliz., m. 1916.

⁵ Lay Subsidies, bundle 298, no. 288.

⁶ It is doubtful which Bolton is referred to. I cannot trace Robert Hardwick in the Calverley parish register, so it is probably not the Bolton in that parish.

⁷ C.P. Plea Roll 1717, Trin. 2 James I., m. 1180.

former wills by me heretofore made. First, I bequeath my soule into the handes of Almighty God, my Maker, and to Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, and to the Holie Ghost, my Comforter and Sanctifier, humbly craving forgiveness of my sinnes, the w^{ch} through the death and passion of Jesus Christ I faithfullie beleever. And my bodie I will to be buried in the churche or churchyard of Otley, neare unto my frindes deceased. Item, I give to the poore people of Otley Parish five powndes, to be distributed at the discrecion of my executor. I give unto my sister, Elizabeth Baildon, three of my best kye [cows] that I have, ten ewes, sixteene weathers, and one horse or a mare at her election. Item, I give and bequeath unto my said sister Elizabeth all my howshold stuffe, save onelie that my will and mind is that, after the death of the said Elizabeth, my nephew, Peter Baildon, shall have the best cubbord w^{ch} is in my howse, one counter,¹ one yron range, and one bedstead in the parlour, w^{ch} I will shall remayne in my said howse for heirloomes. Item, I give and bequeth unto my said nephewe, Peter Baildon, one bay colte. Item, I give unto my brother, Thomas Baildon, two stottes, called Furnace and Butler. Item, I give to my sister, Anne Flister, one red whie [young heifer], called Cherrie. Item, I give to Elizabeth Baildon, daughter of my brother Thomas, one branded whie. Item, I give unto the foresaid Elizabeth Baildon, my sister, all the corne in my laithes [barns] and I will that all my cattell bequeathed by this my will be found and kept wth the hay and strawe w^{ch} I have, untill May Day next. Item, I give to Thomas Baildon, my brother's sonne, one black tagged whie. Item, I give to my nephew, Thomas Barker, a horse or a mare, and a packe saddle. Item, I give to Agnes Baildon, my sister in lawe, two yearlinge stirkes. Item, I give to every child w^{ch} I helped to give Christendome unto [*i.e.*, god-children], w^{ch} are named after me, Vs., and unto every other that I cristenned ij s. vj d. a peece. Item, I give to my sister Anne xx s., and to my sister Issabell x s. Item, I give to James Pickard one little blacke whie and two of the beste oxen that I have. Item, I give unto Christofer Pickerd, Lawrence Pickerd, Willm. Pickerd and Margret Tomlinson, to every of them xx s. a peece. Item, I give to Marie Pickard, daughter of Christofer Pickard, xx s. Item, I give to James Baildon, son of Thomas Baildon, one cowe. Item, I give to Jeffrey Baildon five ewes. Item, I give unto Marie Baildon one ewe and a lambe. The residue of all my goodes and chattells by this my will not bequeathed, I give and bequeath them freelie unto my said sister, Elizabeth Baildon, whome I doe make sole executor. . . . And I doe make my cosen, John Brearey, and Thomas Flesher supervisors of this my will, and I doe give unto eyther of them v s. for their paines. And I doe give unto my cosen, Jefferay Pickard, x s. These being witnesses, John Brerey, Jefferay Pickard, James Pickard. Proved by the said Elizabeth Baildon, December 22, 1612.²

"Peter Baildon the elder of Newall" was buried October 14, 1612. He was apparently unmarried.

THOMAS BAILDON of Newhall, 6.B., was probably the second son of James, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 512]. He was apparently of age in 1583, and was probably born about 1560.

1568, July 11.—Will of Thomas Smyth of Otley, butcher; "I bequithe to Thomas Baildon ij d."³ One of the witnesses was also a Thomas Baildon, but apparently much older than Thomas, the legatee, who cannot have been much more than ten years old.

¹ A counter was a long table intended to stand against or near a wall, thus having only one front side, the back being left plain. The term is obsolete for domestic furniture, but survives in the shop counter.

² York Wills, vol. 32, fo. 249.

³ York Wills, vol. 18, fo. 168.

1583, May 31.—See *ante*, p. 512.

1585. Michaelmas Term.—Thomas Smyth claimed £21 10s. from Thomas Bayldon of Newall, clothier, due on a bond dated April 25, 1584. Bayldon admitted the bond, but stated that he signed it in consequence of the plaintiff's threats.¹

1607, December 31.—See above, will of Peter Baildon.

Thomas Baildon of Newall was buried September 6, 1613.

"Thomas Baildon was married" November 18, 1588: that is the whole entry. His wife's christian name was Agnes; surname unknown; mentioned in Peter Baildon's will, 1607, above, as "Agnes Baildon, my sister in lawe," and in Thomas Baildon's will, 1636, as "Agnes Baildon, my mother" [*post*]; buried June 26, 1644, as "Agnes the relict of Thomas Bayldon." Their children were—

1. Peter; baptised (Baildon) May 1, 1590; father's name not stated. See below.
2. William; baptised (Baildon) June 28, 1592; father's name not stated; "William Baildon" buried May 16, 1594.
3. James; baptised (Baildon) December 7, 1593; father's name not stated. See below.
4. Thomas; baptised March 12, 1597-8, as *filius Thome Baildon*. See *post*, p. 525.
5. Geoffrey; baptised July 30, 1600, as *Jefferey filius Thome Baildon*, Newall; mentioned in his uncle Peter's will 1607, above. He had a son Thomas, who was living in 1646 [*post*, p. 517].
1. Anne; baptised (Bayldon) September 3, 1592; father's name not stated; possibly identical with "Agnes Bayldon of the parish of Guisley," who married John Jerman at Adel, May 24, 1608. "Ann ye wiffe of John Jermyn" was buried there, June 6, 1623.
2. Elizabeth; no baptism at Otley; mentioned in her uncle Peter's will, 1607.
3. Mary; baptised (Baildon) December 11, 1607; mentioned in her uncle Peter's will, 1607; buried July 21, 1608. "A child of Thomas Baildon's" was buried December 15, 1609. "An infant of Thomas Baildon's of Newall" was buried October 16, 1613.

PETER BAILDON of Newhall, 7.A., eldest son of Thomas, 6.B. [see above], was baptised May 1, 1590.

1613.—Marriage licence, Peter Bayldon of Otley and Ann Keighley of Goldsborough, at Otley.² The marriage did not take place at Otley.

1616, Easter Term.—Peter Baildon and Anne, his wife, complained of Anthony Ward the elder of Otley, blacksmith, for breaking their close and house at Otley,

¹ C.P. Plea Roll 1448, Mich. 27-28 Eliz., m. 333.

² *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 12, p. 280.

and consuming and damaging their grass there, to the value of £20, by depasturing cattle therein.¹

1628.—Peter Bayldon paid subsidy on 50s. lands at Newhall.²

1636, September 20.—See *post*, p. 525.

1636-7, Hilary Term.—Richard Thompson sued Peter Baidon of Otley, yeoman, then in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, for £100 due on a bond dated at York Castle, August 7, 1634. Peter admitted it. Judgment for the plaintiff, with 25s. damages.³

1650.—Peter Bayldon surrendered a close of land, meadow and pasture called "Peter Bayldon Upper Croft," lying in the fields of Newall and containing 3 acres, to the use of himself for life, with remainder to his son, William Bayldon, and Prudence, then his wife, and the heirs of William.⁴

Peter Baidon of Newhall was buried November 1, 1651, but whether at Fewston or Otley is not quite clear, since the burial is entered in both registers. His death evidently took place at Fewston, which is only about seven miles from Otley, when staying with his married daughter, Susan Slingsby; he had probably gone to attend the christening of her son William, on October 24, 1651.

Peter Baidon married Ann Keighley of Goldsborough in 1613[see above]. Although the licence was for Otley only, the marriage probably took place at Goldsborough, but the early register there is missing. She was evidently a daughter of Edmund Keighley of Newhall and his wife, Ann, daughter and heir of William Goldsborough of G.; her brother Lawrence was baptised at Otley, August 2, 1585.

Ann, wife of Peter Bayldon, was buried July 12, 1635.

Their children were—

1. William; baptised (Baidon) May 17, 1618. See below.
2. Peter; baptised (Bayldon) September 6, 1629; buried (Baidon) April 11, 1634.
3. Mauger; baptised (Baidon) February 3, 1631-2. See below.
1. Anne; baptised (Bayldon) July 4, 1614; living February 27, 1645-6. See below.
2. A daughter (blank in register); baptised (Baidon) August 4, 1616.
3. Susan; baptised (Baidon) February 25, 1621-2; married, January 28, 1643-4, Anthony Slyngsby or Slingsbie of Fuston [Fewston]; February 27, 1645-6, see below; buried at Fewston, November 22, 1670, as "Susan the vertuous wife of Anthonie Slingsbie." Prudence, daughter of Anthonie Slingsbie of Newhall was baptised at Otley, February 23, 1644-5. A son, William, was baptised at Fewston, October 24, 1651. Anthony Slingsby was buried there, April 1, 1692.⁵

¹ C.P. Plea Roll 1973, East. 14 James I., m. 2362.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 209, no. 358.

³ King's Bench Roll 1628, Hil. 12 Charles I., m. 3331.

⁴ Otley Court Rolls, vol. 1.

⁵ The baptism of Anthony Slingsby does not appear at Fewston, but the register is defective in places; there were families of the name in the parish about the time of Anthony's birth. There are several wills of Slingsbys of Fewston printed in *Knaresborough Wills* (*Sarters Soc.*, vols. 104, 110), but no mention of Anthony.

4. Gertrude; baptised (Baildon) October 10, 1624; buried (Bayldon) April 11, 1645.
5. Alice; baptised (Bayldon) March 15, 1626-7; buried (Bayldon) December 3, 1642.
6. Isabel; baptised (Baildon) May 15, 1635; buried (Bayldon) March 17, 1635-6.

JAMES BAILDON of Newhall, 7.C., third son of Thomas, 6.B. [*ante*, p. 514]; was baptised (Baildon) December 7, 1593.

1607, December 31.—See *ante*, p. 514.

1638, Trinity Term.—John Keysar, gent., sued James Baildon of Newall, yeoman, for a debt of £200, due on a bond, dated at Otley, January 2, 1634-5. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, with 70s. damages.¹

1644-5, February 14.—James Baildon surrendered a parcel of land called Helling Inge and one acre in Newhall Water Field, lying in Newhall with Clifton, in his own occupation, to his wife Katherine for life.²

1645-6, January 16.—James Baildon surrendered a close of land called Gate Ridding, containing 4 acres, lying in Newhall with Clifton, in his own occupation, to the use of John Broadbelt of Newhall.²

1645-6, February 6.—James Baildon surrendered a parcel of land called "The acre in the field," containing one acre, lying in Newall with Clifton, in his own occupation, to the use of his wife Katherine, for life.²

1645-6, February 6.—James Bayldon surrendered the reversion, after the death of his wife Katherine, in a close of land called Helring, containing one acre, to the use of William Bayldon, his son; William to pay 40s. to Thomas, son of Geoffrey Bayldon, in the first year in which he shall have possession.²

1645-6, February 27.—James Bayldon surrendered the reversion, after the death of his wife Katherine, in a close called Little Ings, containing one acre, to Thomas Bayldon for life, and after his death to William, son of Peter Bayldon, paying 20s. each to Anne and Susan, daughters of Peter Bayldon, and to William, Jarvis, John and Jane Bayldon, brothers and sister of the said Thomas.²

James Bayldon of Otley was buried January 30, 1646-7.

He was not married at Otley; I have no further information about his wife Katherine and his son William, mentioned above.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Esholt, 8.A., eldest son of Peter of Newhall, 7.A. [*ante*, p. 515]; was baptised at Otley May 17, 1618.

1645-6, February 27.—See above.

1652, May 22.—William Bayldon and Prudence his wife surrendered 2 closes or crofts in Newall, called Over Croft and Nether Croft, with 2 messuages or "measesteads" thereto belonging, to the use of Thomas Bayldon [8.F., see below], his heirs and assigns.²

1665, Michaelmas.—William Baildon paid tax on one hearth at Yeadon.³

¹ C.P. Plea Roll 2424, Trin. 14 Charles I., m. 2873.

² Otley Court Roll.

³ Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, nos. 3193, 42.

1671, Easter Term.—Fine between Samuel Sunderland, esq., William Sayle, gent., Timothy Collyer and Robert Craven, plaintiffs, and George Westby, gent., and Alice his wife, Samuel Westby, gent., William Bayldon, gent., and Prudence his wife, and William Walker and Anne his wife, defendants, of 2 messuages, one cottage, 2 barns, 3 gardens, 84 acres of land, meadow and pasture, 3 acres of wood, common of pasture, and common of turbary, in Halifax, Sowthowram, and Yeadon; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Samuel Sunderland. The Westbys warranted against themselves and the heirs of George, and against the heirs of Robert Hemmingway, deceased. The Bayldons warranted against themselves and the heirs of William. The Walkers warranted against themselves and the heirs of William.¹

This appears to be a compound Fine, levied on two or more purchases from different vendors. The property in Halifax and Sowthowram probably belonged to the Westbys, and that in Yeadon to the Bayldons and the Walkers.

1672.—William Baildon paid tax on two hearths at Yeadon.²

1673-4.—William Baildon paid tax on two hearths at Yeadon, and William Bailton on one hearth at Hawksworth cum Esholt.³

These probably refer to the same William; his son John was no doubt in occupation of one of the houses.

1680, October 22.—Will of William Bayldon of Esholt in the parish of Guiseley, yeoman. He devised all his messuages, lands, &c., in Esholt and Yeadon to his son, John Baildon, his heirs and assigns, he paying to the testator's sons-in-law, William Sayle and John Skirrow £30 each, and to Jeremiah Drake, another son-in-law, £20, the last bequest to be void unless Drake settle lands of the yearly value of £6 on himself and Anne his wife for their lives and then to their heirs. All personal estate to his son, John Baildon, who was sole executor. Witnesses: William Saile, Lawrence Bucke, John Hudson and William Bucke. Proved February 5, 1680-1.⁴

William Baildon died November 22 and was buried at Guiseley, November 25, 1680.

Tombstone in Guiseley churchyard:

If on this stone / you cast a wep- / ing eye, know / underneath
/ doth William / Baildon lye; his / body's dead and / in this grave
doth rest, his / soul's alive and / free from death's / conquest. / This
William, / son of Peter / Baildon of Nowel, / died the 22 of / November,
Anno / Domini 1680.

Shield of arms, three fleurs-de-lis, without a fess, presumably in error.

He married (not at Guiseley) Prudence, daughter of Mark Hoppey of Esholt. Mark Hoppey had four children, John, Elizabeth, Prudence (buried 1609) and another Prudence who married William Baildon. I have no information about the son John; he does not appear to have been buried at Guiseley, but he evidently died without issue, and either he or his father conveyed the Hoppey property to William and Prudence Baildon [see *post*, p. 523].

Elizabeth Hoppey is said to have died unmarried; she is evidently the "Elizabeth Hoppey of Eshold" who was buried at Guiseley, April 26, 1658; see tombstone inscription page 519.

¹ Fleet of Fines, Yorkshire, East. 23 Charles II.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 417; *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 4, p. 35.

³ Lay Subsidies, bundle 262, no. 13.

⁴ York Wills, vol. 58, no. 253.

Prudence Baildon died September 24, and was buried at Guiseley, September 26, 1682.

Tombstone in Guiseley churchyard :

Elizabeth Hoppey / buried the 26 of April / 1658.
Here lyes the body / of Prudence Baildon / wife of the adjacent
William Baildon of / Eshold, daughter of / Marke Hoppey of the /
same place, Gentleman, / who departed this / life the 24th day of /
September, An : Do : / 1682.

William and Prudence Baildon had issue—

1. William ; William Baldon son of William Baldon, baptised at Guiseley, October 20, 1645 ; buried (Baldon) November 8, 1645.
2. John ; baptised at Guiseley, July 16, 1651. See below.
1. Bridget ; baptised (Baldon) at Guiseley, November 22, 1646 ; married there, February 3, 1668-9, to William Saille or Sayle of Esholt and afterwards of Yeadon, gent., by license ;¹ had issue John (baptised 1670), Elizabeth (1673), Hannah (1675), Martha (1680) and Susan (1681).
2. Anne ; baptised (Baldon) at Guiseley, April 22, 1649 ; married at Calverley, April 4, 1678, John Skirrow of Idle,² yeoman, by licence, the bride giving her age as 22 ;³ several children baptised at Calverley.
3. Mary ; baptised at Guiseley, December 3, 1654 ; perhaps the wife of Jeremiah Drake (marriage not found) ; William Baildon in his will mentions his son-in-law Jeremiah Drake, and his wife *Anne*, which appears to be a clerical error.

NOTE ON THE HOPPEYS.

I am unable to suggest any origin or meaning for the name. The family first appears in the neighbourhood of Halifax (Giles H. of Shelfe, 1494, *Record Series*, vol. 39, p. 150), Fairburn (1516, *Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 9 p. 86), and in several wills, 1524-1551, of Hoppeys at Pontefract, Wakefield, Badsworth, Stapleton and Darrington. None of these show any connection with the family which subsequently appears in the parish of Guiseley.

The earliest I can trace at Yeadon is one Edward Hoppey, gent., who in 1552, jointly with William Ramsden of Longley (near Huddersfield), gent., conveyed two cottages in Kirkgate, Leeds (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 3, p. 67) : they are also stated to have sold lands at Knowsthorpe in 1545 (*ibid.*, p. 69). This suggests a connection with the Leeds district, and the possibility that Edward was the first at Yeadon. Edward Hoppey of Wakefield, but then of Skircoate, par. Halifax, in his will, dated May 10, 1548, proved November 15, 1549, mentions his son and heir Edward H., his godson Matthew H., and three sons-in-law (*Halifax Wills*, vol. 2, p. 39). I think that this younger Edward was probably the one to settle at Yeadon, and that Matthew, possibly a cousin, went with him. Another cousin, Richard H., must also have migrated, one Richard Hohey of Yeadon, yeoman. By his will dated January 16, 1568-9, he

¹ *Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 43, p. 133.

² He was buried at Calverley, July 28, 1684.

³ *Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 40, p. 16.

directed to be buried in the churchyard at Guiseley; "to my master and cosin Edward Hoppey one bill of dette of £12 which Thomas Allman of Smeaton oweth me, the said bill is in my brother [-in-law] Danyell's keeping"; 40s. to Elizabeth Hoppey, my kinswoman; 5s. to my cousin Margaret H., to buy her a stone [?]; residue to my cousin Matthew H., sole executor; witnesses, Edward H., &c. (*York Wills*, vol. 19, fo. 149). The probate of this will had been opposed by Edmund Hoppay and Anne Danyell, otherwise H., the brother and sister of Richard (York, *Vacancy Act Book*, fo. 83, March 2, 1568-9). The reference in the will to Smeaton is suggestive of a place of origin for Richard, for tuition to the children of Edmund Hoppay of Kirk Smeaton, was granted July 30, 1574 (*Doncaster Act Book*), and the will of Robert Hoppaye of Kirk Smeaton was proved November 8, 1555 (*York Wills*, vol. 14, fo. 180).

To return to Edward Hoppey. I cannot find any will or administration; he was dead in Easter Term, 1589. He left a widow, Alice, and two sons, Matthew and Mark.

Will of Alice Hoppey of Esholt, dated December 18, 1592, proved February 15, 1592-3. To be buried in the parish church of Guiseley; to such of my son Matthew's children as shall be living at the execution [*sic*] of this my will, 12*d.* each; residue to younger son Mark, sole executor. (*York Wills*, vol. 25, fo. 1187). She was buried at Guiseley, January 23, 1592-3.

Matthew Hoppey of Yeadon, eldest son of Edward, was born about 1555-60. 1588, Easter Term, Fine between Nicholas Illyngworth, plaintiff, and Matthew Hoppey, gent., and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of a messuage and lands in Yeadon. 1589, Easter Term, Fine between Miles Oddye, plaintiff, and Matthew Hoppey and Margaret his wife, deforciant, of a messuage and lands in Over Yeadon; warranty against the heirs of Edward Hoppey, deceased, father of Matthew, and against Edward Hoppey, son and heir apparent of Matthew, and his heirs. In 1611 he paid 6*s.* 8*d.* subsidy for £5 of lands in Yeadon (*Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 22, p. 116).

Mr. Mathew Hoppey was buried at Guiseley, December 25, 1621. I have not found any will or administration.

His eldest son, Edward, was not baptised at Guiseley; his other children, baptised there, were Lawrence (baptised 1589), Henry (baptised 1592, buried same year), and a daughter (baptised 1591), probably the Alice buried 1592.

Edward Hoppey, son and heir of Matthew, was probably born about 1580⁵; he was under age in 1589 (see above). He paid subsidy on £5 lands in Yeadon in 1622, and on £3 lands there in 1628 (*Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 2, pp. 73, 84).

He is said to have married Olive, daughter of Sir Robert Dyneley of Bramhope, by his wife Olive, daughter of Sir Robert Stapylton of Wighill (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 3, p. 69*n.*, citing Whitaker's *Thoresby*, *Ducatus*, p. 35), but the husband of Olive must have been another Edward Hoppey, a good deal younger than this Edward. "Olyffe, daughter of Sir Robert Dyneley of Bramhope, knight, and of Dame Oliffe his wife," was baptised at Otley, December 15, 1608, which accords with the date given by Mr. H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton for the marriage at Chelsea of Sir Robert Dyneley and Olive Stapilton, *viz.*, June 28, 1605 (*The Stapletons of Yorkshire*, p. 234).

Sir Robert Dyneley was buried at Otley, February 23, 1616-7, and "Dayme Ollive Ransfoud and lait wiffe unto Sir Robert Dyneley, laite of Bramhop, knight," was buried there June 5, 1656; "Mrs. Olive Oldfeild of Leedes, daughter of Sir Robert Dyneley of Bramhop," was buried there February 21, 1665-6. It seems pretty clear, therefore, that Edward Hoppey's wife was neither the daughter nor the widow of Sir Robert Dyneley. The pedigree given in Whitaker's *Thoresby*, states that another daughter of Sir Robert's, Ellen, married (1) Mr. Jo. Carlisle and (2) Mr. Oldfield. There was a licence in 1637, for the marriage of John Carlill of Leeds

and Oliva Hoppey of Harewood, widow, which took place at Harewood, December 9, 1637. She cannot have been the widow of Edward Hoppey of Yeadon, though he had a daughter Olive baptised at Guiseley in 1614; for Edward Hoppey of Yeadon was buried at Guiseley, December 4, 1644. Unfortunately, there are no Hoppey wills, administrations or fines, at this period, and the problem must be left unsettled. Olive's husband might, from the dates, have been the son of Edward of Yeadon, but there is no baptism at Guiseley.

Edward Hoppey had six children baptised at Guiseley, Prudence (1606), Henry (1608, buried 1608), Margaret (1610, buried 1610), Margaret (1611), Olive (1614), and John (1621, buried 1625).

Mark Hoppey, second son of the earlier Edward, was born about 1560-65. 1584, Easter Term, Fine between Michael Boys, gent., plaintiff, and Mark Hopey, gent., deforciant, of 3 messuages, 2 cottages, and lands, in Yeadon, Rawdon, West Carlton and Esholt. He paid 4s. subsidy on 20s. lands at Yeadon in 1628 (*Thoresby Soc.*, vol. 2, p. 84).

"Mr. Marke Hoppay of Esshould" was buried at Guiseley, February 16, 1631-2.

In 1600 a licence was issued for the marriage of Mark Hoppey of Guiseley and Judith Cowper of Leeds; it took place at Leeds, August 7, 1600. He cannot have been less than forty at the time; she was probably the widow of Richard Cowper of Leeds, who married Judith Casson, October 3, 1587, and was buried July 17, 1597. Four children were baptised at Guiseley, John (1607), Elizabeth (1609, buried 1658), Prudence (no baptism, buried 1609), and a second Prudence, baptised March 1, 1611-2, who married William Baildon.

"Marke Hoppea, wife of Esshould" was buried at Guiseley, April 6, 1627.

MAUGER BAILDON of New Malton, 8.C., third son of Peter of Newhall, 7.A. [*ante*, p. 515], was baptised at Otley, February 3, 1631-2.

1652, August 24.—Depositions at York before Sir Richard Darley, knt., against Janc. . . . , charged with abusing ministers and other offences.

Major [Mauger] Baildon of New Malton, saith that the said Jaine hath by delusion drawne the affection of his wife from him, soe as he canot keepe her at home for this Jaine, but she doth delewd and draw her away; and he hath wanted her many days and one night; and often she hath comed into his house at unseasonable times at night home; and she saith that she ought not to own him any more than another man. He went to Roger Hebden's house, and found the said Jaine and his wife amongst a hundred people, and he desired his wife to goe home, and she said that she would not goe, neither could she goe. And some of that partie threw him violently downe the staires, and putt him in danger of his life, and strooke him on the brest.¹

1652-3, February 19.—Major Baildon of Malton, cordwainer, surrendered a messuage and a piece of land on the backside thereof, called Parrock, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, in Newhall cum Clifton, to the use of Thomas Bayldon of Newhall, his heirs and assigns.²

I have no further information about Mauger or his wife.

JOHN BAILDON of Esholt, 9.B., eldest surviving son of William of Esholt, 8.A. [*ante*, p. 517], was baptised at Guiseley, July 16, 1651.

¹ *Suttons Soc.*, vol. 40, p. 57.

² Otley Court Roll.

1680, October 22.—See *ante*, p. 518.

1681, Hilary Term.—Fine between John Baildon, John Skirrow, Samuel Marshall, William Jowett, junior, and Samuel Jowett, plaintiffs, and William Sale and Bridget his wife, William Marshall and Sarah his wife, and Nathaniel Jowett and Susan his wife, deforciantes, of 3 messuages, 3 barns, 4 gardens, an orchard, 150 acres of land, meadow and pasture, and common of pasture, in Yeadon, Bolling, Tonge and Eccleshill; To hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of John Baildon. The Sales warranted for themselves and the heirs of William, the Marshalls for themselves and the heirs of Sarah, and the Jowetts for themselves and the heirs of Susan.¹

John Skirrow and William Sale were John Baildon's brothers-in-law.

1687, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Marmaduke Berrie, esq., and Isaac Hollings, plaintiffs, and Toby West and Anne his wife, Anne Birkes, widow, John Birkes, Joseph Armitage and Sarah his wife, and John Baildon, deforciantes, of 4 messuages, 2 cottages, 4 barns, 4 gardens, 2 orchards, 50 acres of land, meadow and pasture, common of pasture, and common of turbary, in Bradford, Ackworth, Clayton in the parish of Bradford, and Nether Esholt; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Marmaduke. The Wests warranted for themselves and the heirs of Toby, the Birkes for themselves and the heirs of John, the Armitages for themselves and the heirs of Joseph, and John Baildon for himself and his heirs.²

1691-2, Hilary Term.—Fine between Christopher Hird and John Hey, plaintiffs, and John Baildon and Elizabeth his wife, and William Wood and Ruth his wife, deforciantes, of 2 messuages, 3 barns, 3 gardens, 35 acres of land, meadow and pasture, common of pasture and common of turbary, in Nether Yeadon, Bradford and Leeds; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Christopher John Baildon and Elizabeth warranted against the heirs of John, and separately against the heirs of Elizabeth.³ This double warranty probably means that the property belonged to Elizabeth.

1693, September 20.—*Note Book of Sir Walter Calverley, Bart., lord of the manor of Esholt.* Robert Snawden [and others] mett again this day about the assessments to poor in Yeadon referred to them, and viewed Joshua Collier's lands at Stone Top, my mother's,⁴ and John Baildon's; but did not make any new rates, for they could not find out how to do it more equally.

1693, October 28.—*The same.* Mr. Arthington, Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Stanhope mett about our assessments to the poor of Yeadon, and determined them; my mother to be for all her lands in her own occupation, and mills, 8s. 4d.; John Baildon, 1s. 4d.⁵

1696, July 1.—Writ to the Sheriff of Yorkshire to inquire as to the goods, chattels and lands that John Bayldon of Esholt, yeoman, had in his [the Sheriff's] bailiwick on the Monday before St. Mark's day [April 25], 1696, on which day he was outlawed in London at the suit of John Viccars in a plea of debt, and to arrest him if found.⁶

1696, September 30.—Inquisition at York Castle, before John Bradshaw, esq., the Sheriff. The jury say that John Bayldon was seised in his demesne as of fee of a messuage, a barn, a garth [*hortus*], a tanne-house, and 6 closes of land, called Oatecroft, Middley Croft, Bean Close, The Inge, Farr Close and Pighill, now in the occupation of Richard and Joseph Simpson, of the yearly value of £10, all at Esholt in the township of Yeadon; and that he had no other lands and no goods or chattels in the bailiwick.

1698, May 10.—Will of John Viccars of Idle Thorpe, clothier. Whereas there is now a competent sum of money secured to me by one John Baildon of Esholt, my

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 32 and 33 Charles II.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 3 James II.

³ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 3 W. and M.

⁴ Frances, daughter and heir of Henry Thompson of Esholt, widow of Walter Calverley.

⁵ *Sirtees Soc.*, vol. 77, pp. 56, 57, 60.

⁶ *Memoranda Roll*, Trin. 9 William III., m. 49.

will is that it be equally divided between Judith, my wife, and my four daughters, &c. Proved June 9, 1698. His wife was sole executrix.¹

1698-9, January 19.—*Sir Walter Calverley's Note Book*. Agreed with John Baildon about purchase of his house and land, and articles sealed betwixt us, for which I am to give him 300 *l.*, besides redeeming the Dam Ings and Deadman Reins, and to give him 10 *l.* more for the absolute sale of these last. At the sealing of these articles I paid him 15 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* which with 12 *l.* 10 *s.* paid before for him to Mary Thornton, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to William Marshall, and 71 *l.* for him to Widdow Viccars, and to himself at Bradford 5 *l.* and 2 *l.* 10 *s.* before, made 110 *l.* in part of the consideration money I am to pay him. Md: I had no acquittance from Widdow Viccars for the 71 *l.* I paid for Baildon, as above.²

1698-9, Hilary Term.—John Viccars *v.* John Bayldon of Esholt. Sets out the writ and inquisition [see above]. John Bayldon appeared by Francis Butler, his attorney, February 13, and stated that the outlawry, which was for a debt of £100, had been reversed by the Court for default of proclamation, and prayed for restoration of his property which had been seized. Sir Thomas Trevor, Attorney General, not disputing the allegations, order to restore accordingly.³

1698-9, February 13, 14.—*Sir Walter Calverley's Note Book*. John Baildon brought and delivered to me the evidences and writings which he was to deliver me about his estate, and, if he finds any more, is to deliver them me. Md: he says the letters patents or main purchase deeds was lost in the Warr time, but that the first who purchased (or to whom it was granted), as he takes it, was Matthew Hoppeay, who had issue or heir Edward Hoppeay, who had issue Mark Hoppeay, who had issue John Hoppeay, who had issue Elizabeth and Prudence Hoppeay,⁴ the elder of which dyed unmarried, and her share came to her sister Prudence, which was the wife of William Baildon and mother of this John Baildon; so that he is heir to the whole by descent from his mother.

1698-9, February 15.—*The same*. In the morning John Atkinson, the carrier of Bradford, and John Turner, Mr. Ghill's clerk, came to Esholt, and John Baildon executed his writings to me of his estate at Esholt.⁵

1698-9, Hilary Term.—Fine between Walter Calverley, esq., and Joseph Lister, plaintiffs, and John Baildon and Elizabeth his wife, and Joshua Kitson and Sarah his wife, deforciant, of 2 messuages, 2 barns, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 35 acres of land, meadow and pasture, common of pasture and common of turbary, in Esholt, Yeadon and Ovenden; to hold to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Walter. John and Elizabeth warranted against themselves and the heirs of John.⁶

1700, June 12.—*Sir Walter Calverley's Note Book*. Md: about Mary Dawson and Mr. Grimeshaw title to Pratt House and croft. The grant from Hoppeay to Baildon is very exactly drawn; the feoffment from William Baildon to John Dawson is drawn well enough, and witnessed, but the indorsement for livery and seizin is forgotten to be attested. The grants from Mary Dawson and Sarah Dawson (which latter was married to Mr. Grimeshaw) are vitious in two respects. . . . I took Mr. Thornton's opinion about them at Leeds, 11 June. As to that from Hoppeay to Baildon, he thinks is well enough; from Baildon to Dawson, he thinks is well enough too, especially having been peaceably enjoyed ever since, and the livery and seizin, though it be not witnessed, yet being indorsed, shall be presumed to have been done in the presence of the witnesses that were at the executing of the deeds, and is more strong still if it can be proved that the tenant in possession paid rent to Dawson, the

¹ *Calverley Registers*, by Samuel Margenson, vol. 3, p. 199.

² *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 77, p. 78.

³ Memoranda Roll, Hil. 10 William III., m. 99.

⁴ This account is incorrect in stating that Prudence was the daughter of John Hoppeay; see *ante*, p. 518.

⁵ *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 77, p. 79.

⁶ Feet of Fines, York., Hil. 10 and 11 William III.

1-(A)

2-(A)

3-(A) Stephen Baildon,
they [p. 512]

4-(A)

5-(A)

(A) Peter Baildon,
of Newhall;
b. *cir.* 1555;
bur. Oct. 14, 1612;
[p. 513]

(B) Thomas Baildon,
of Newhall;
b. *ca.* 1560;
bur. Sept. 6, 1613;
[p. 514]

(A) Peter Baildon, = Anne Keightley,
of Newhall, of Goldsbro',
bapt. 1590; mar. 1613;
bur. 1651; bur. 1635
[p. 515]

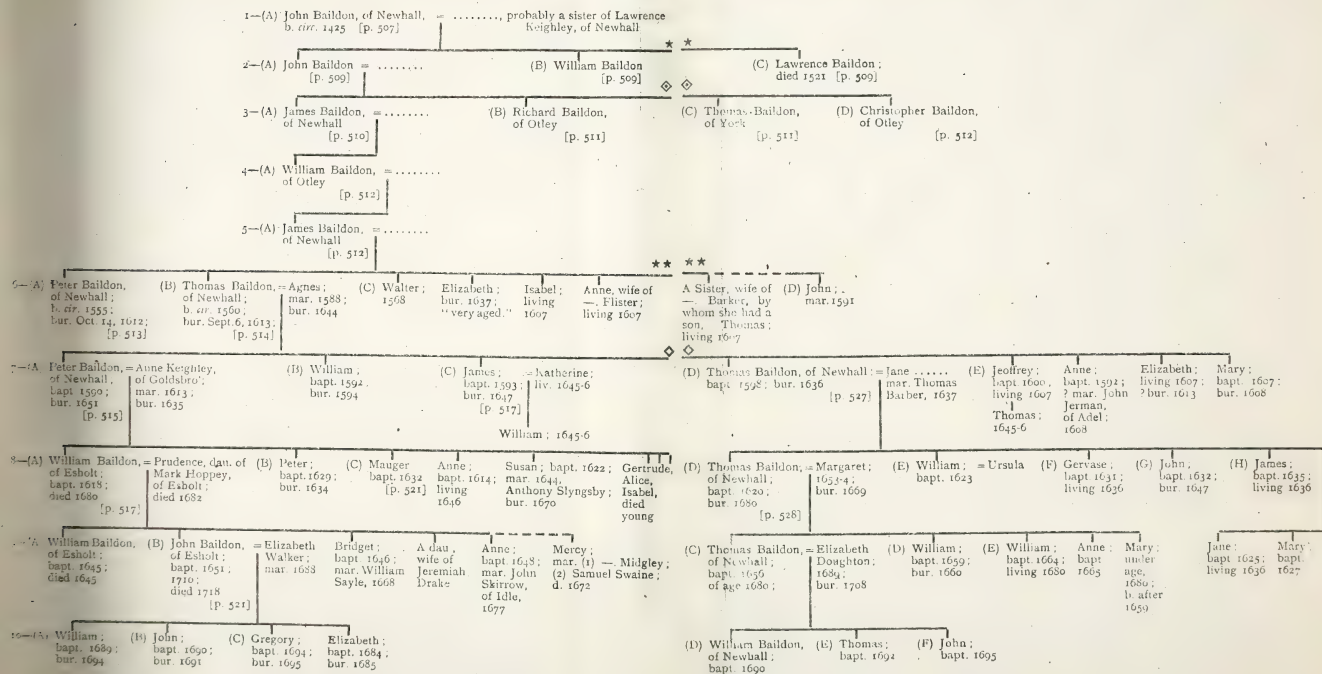
Jane (E) Jeffrey; Anne; Elizabeth; Mary;
mar. Thomas bapt. 1600; bapt. 1592; living 1607; bapt. 1607;
Barber, 1637 living 1607 ? mar. John ? bur. 1613 bur. 1608
Thomas; of Adel;
1645-6 1608

(A) William Baildon, = Prudence, dau. of (B) (E) William; = Ursula (F) Gervase; (G) John; (H) James;
of Esholt; of Esholt; bapt. 1623 bapt. 1631; living 1636 bapt. 1632; bapt. 1635;
bapt. 1618; died 1680; died 1682 living 1636 bur. 1647 living 1636
[p. 517]

(A) William Baildon, (B) John Baildon, = El (C) William; (E) William; Anne; Mary;
of Esholt; of Esholt; W. ma bapt. 1631; bapt. 1664; bapt. 1665; under
bapt. 1645; bapt. 1651; age, age, 1680;
died 1645; died 1718; died 1718; b. after
[p. 521] 1659

(A) William; (B) John; (C) Greg (F) John;
bapt. 1689; bapt. 1690; bapt. 1694; bapt. 1695
bur. 1694 bur. 1691 bur.

Baildon of Newhall, etc.



grantee, in the lifetime of Baildon, the grantor, for that will amount to a seisin by attornment.¹

1709, December 15.—John Baildon of Esholt, yeoman, and others, surrendered 2 acres of land in Newhall cum Clifton, called Hallfield Trough, to the use of Edmund Barker of Leeds, gent., his heirs and assigns.²

1710, August 4.—John Baildon of Esholt, yeoman, and others, surrendered a messuage and a barn, called Dowgill House, and a croft adjoining, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, lying in Bondgate in Otley, to the use of Daniel Neale of Otley, his heirs and assigns.²

I have no further notes of this John Baildon. He was buried at Guiseley, November 23, 1718, as "John Baildon of Esholt, Labr." [labourer]. He had apparently got rid of all his property, and was probably living with some kindly neighbour at the time of his death.

John Baildon and Elizabeth Walker were married at Guiseley, February 2, 1687-8; she is probably Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walker of Yeadon, baptised March 10, 1671-2; burial not found.

Their children were—

1. William; baptised September 11, 1689; buried August 27, 1694.
2. John; baptised December 27, 1690, as son of John Bayldon, Eshold, tanner; buried January 10, 1690-1.
3. Gregory; baptised April 1, 1694, as son of John Bayldon of Eshold, tanner; buried (Bayldon) September 28, 1695.
1. Elizabeth; baptised March 27, 1684; buried April 2, 1685. If the dates are correct, she must have been illegitimate, or else by a previous wife.

1746, September 3.—Depositions relating to the tithes, &c., of Guiseley. John Brook the younger of Roundhay, yeoman, aged 28, son of John Brook, the defendant. In 1738 and 1739 he lived with his father, who then depastured a tenement in Guiseley called Baildon's Tenement, with milk-cows, &c.

Thomas Grosvenor of Pontefract, gent., aged 52, produced an indenture of bargain and sale, dated February 14, 1698 [-9], and an indenture of release, dated February 15, 1698 [-9], both made between John Baildon of Esholt, yeoman, of the one part, and Walter Calverley of Calverley of the other part; he found them among the evidences of Sir Walter Calverley, Bart.³

1746-7, January 7.—Thomas Strother of Rawdon, gent., aged 52. He knows the farm or tenement [in Guiseley] called Baildon's Farm, and has done for 30 years; he lived near it during the time that the defendant John Brook occupied part of it; Brook never farmed the whole of it, but only about 20 acres, under Sir Walter Calverley, *etc.*, the Tanhouse Yard, Peas Close and Pighell, otherwise the Great Tanhouse Garth, 2 closes called Dead Man Reins, Corn Close, Calf Close, Middle Croft, Gate Croft, and the house, barn garden, orchard and fold.⁴

¹ *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 77, p. 89.

² Otley Court Rolls.

³ Exchequer Depositions, Mich. 20 George II., no 5.

⁴ Exchequer Depositions, Hil. 20 George II., no. 1.

SECTION II.

THOMAS BAILDON of Newhall, 7.D, fourth son of Thomas of Newhall 6.B. [*ante*, p. 514], was baptised March 12, 1597-8.

1607, December 31.—See *ante*, p. 515.

1636, September 20.—In the name of God, Amen! . . . I, Thomas Baildon of Newall in the parish of Otley, . . . sicke in body, but of good and perfect memory, thankes be given to God, do ordaine and make this my last will and testament in manner following: First, I commend my soule into the hands of th'allmightie, hoping assuredlie by and through the merits of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Xpt, to be made partaker of those celestiaall joyes which by his precious death and bloodshed he has purchased and prepared for all his elect; and I will that my body be buried in the churchyard at Otley, at the discretion of my loving wife and kinsfolkes. And as touching those lands and goodes which God hath lent me, I will thei be bestowed and descend according to surrenders thereof made and this my present will. And out of my freehold lands I do hereby give and bequeath to William Baildon, my second son, one messuage and tenement in Burley, in th'occupation of Thomas Steade, and one close of land thereto belonging, called the Eastclose, and all houses and buildings thereto belonging, . . . to have and to hold the said messuage and premisses to the said William Bayldon and his heires, from and after his age of twentie and one yeares, for ever. Item, I give to Gervase Bayldon, my third sone, one other messuage and tenement in Burley aforesaid, with all the houses, landes and appurtenances thereto belonging, as the same are in th'occupation of William Huddleston, . . . to have and to holde the said messuage, the close called Lane Ende Close, and the close called Hagginge, premisses therof, . . . to the said Gervase Baildon and his heires for ever, from and after he accomplish th'age of twenty and one years. The occupation of the said severall messuages and landes severally thereto belonging to be and remayne to Jane Baildon, my loving wife, and her assignes, till my said sons accomplish their age above menccionyd. Item, I will that the said Jane, my wife, have the tuition of all my children till they accomplish their full age. Provided allwaies, that if either of my said sons, William or Jervase, depart this life before thei accomplish their severall age of xxj yeares, that then and from thenceforth the said messuage or messuages . . . shalbe at the will and pleasure of the said Jane, my wife, to dispose and bestowe upon such son or sons of me and her, the said Jane, as it shall please her to bestowe the same, and to their heires for ever. And I will that Thomas, my eldest son, and his heires, shall after his age of xxj yeares pay to the said Jane, his mother, yearly during her life naturall, thirtie shillings of lawfull English money at the feast of St. Martin the Bishop in winter and Pentecost, by equall portions, and I will her to enjoy such part of the dwelling house which Agnes Baildon, my mother, hath, after the decease of the said Agnes, during life of the said Jane, if the said Thomas, my son, and Jane, my wife, cannot agree to dwell together, which most I wish that thei would quietly do. Item, I will that my said son William, out of the messuage to him given, do content and pay to John, my son, twenty nobles [*£6 13s. 4d.*] of lawfull English money within two yeares next after he accomplish th'age of xxj yeares. Item, I give to Jane, my daughter, x *li.* in the handes of Peter Baildon, my brother, to go to her use. And after debtes paid and funeral discharged, I will that all the residue of my goodes, chattall and debtes, be equally divided amongst my said wife, the said John and James, my sons, and Jane, my daughter, equally amongst them. [Last line illegible]. Tho. Bayldon, mark. Witnesses: W. Harrison, clerke, [Vicar of Otley], John Clyfton, Francis Clapham. Proved January 24, 1636-7. A list of debts, amounting to *£3 9s. 7d.*, is attached.¹

¹ York, unregistered wills.

" Thomas Baildon of Newall " was buried September 26, 1636.

His wife's name was Jane; marriage not found; she is probably the Jane Bayldon who married Thomas Barber, October 30, 1637.

Their children were—

1. Thomas; baptised October 22, 1620. See below.
2. William; baptised April 14, 1623. See p. 530.
3. Gervase; baptised January 31, 1629-30; mentioned in his father's will, 1636, and in 1645-6, February 27 [*ante*, p. 517].
4. John; baptised (Bayldon) January 22, 1631-2; mentioned in his father's will 1636, and in 1645-6, February 27 [*ante*, p. 517]; buried April 1, 1647.
5. James; baptised (Bayldon) May 22, 1635; mentioned in his father's will, 1636; probably died young.
1. Jane; baptised April 10, 1625; mentioned in her father's will, 1636, and in 1645-6, February 27 [*ante*, p. 517].
2. Mary; baptised September 2, 1627; not mentioned in her father's will; probably died young.

THOMAS BAILDON of Newhall, 8.D., eldest son of Thomas, 7.D. [*ante*, p. 527], was baptised October 22, 1620.

1636, September 20.—See *ante*, p. 527.

1645-6, February 27.—See *ante*, p. 517.

1650-1, February 7.—Thomas Bayldon of Newhall cum Clifton, in consideration of £48, surrendered 3 cow-gates of land in Bradley Field in Newhall cum Clifton, to the use of Thomas Clifton and his heirs.¹

1652, April 10.—Thomas Bayldon surrendered a close of land in Newall, called Meagills, containing 4 acres, to the use of Francis Duckworth and his heirs.¹

1652, May 22.—See *ante*, p. 517.

1652-3, February 19.—See *ante*, p. 521.

1653-4, March 4.—Thomas Baildon of Newhall surrendered so much of a messuage in Newhall as was then in the possession of Robert Longfellow, and the barn, and half the garth, and a close called Nethercroft, containing 2 acres, to the use of Margaret, his wife, for life, with remainder to his own heirs.¹

1654, June 17.—Thomas Baildon of Newhall surrendered other property there to the use of Margaret, his wife, for life.¹

1657, July 4.—Thomas Baildon of Newhall surrendered a messuage there, 22 yards in length from east to west and 17 yards from north to south, lying in the north-east corner of a close called " Peter Baildon's Upper Crofte," &c., to the use of Frances Lee, widow, her heirs and assigns.¹

1664-5, January 7.—George Burnett of Newhall and Jane his wife surrendered a close of land in Newhall, called Meagille, containing one acre, to the use of Thomas Bayldon, his heirs and assigns.¹

1665, Michaelmas.—Thomas Baildon paid tax on two hearths at Newhall.²

¹ Otley Court Rolls.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 393.

1671, May 6.—George Burnett and Jane his wife surrendered closes called Bowbriglonds, Saturday Lands, Tarne Closes, Jackson Wife Gate, and Whete Close, and a parcel of land in Newhall Water Field, containing 16 acres, to the use of Thomas Baidon and his heirs.¹

1672, May 6.—The lord of the manor of Otley [Archbishop Richard Sterne], with the consent of the homage, granted a piece of the waste [at Newhall] to Thomas Baidon, his heirs and assigns, at a yearly rent of 2*d*. It is described as lying in front of the house wherein he then dwelt, 20 perches long, 6 perches wide at the east end and 3 perches wide at the west end. Thomas was to make a sufficient pavement along the front of it.²

1673, December 26.—Mary Crossley surrendered a shop or smithey [? *martellom*] in the Market Place, Otley, to the use of Thomas Bayldon, his heirs and assigns.

1673-4.—Thomas Baidon paid tax on three hearths at Newhall.³

1679-80, January 22.—Thomas Bayldon surrendered the east end or parlour of his dwelling-house at Newhall to the use of his daughter, Mary Bayldon, for life.⁴

1680, October 25.—In the name of God, Amen! I, Thomas Bayldon of Newhall, the elder, . . . yeoman, being sicke in body but of perfect minde and memory, thankes be to God for the same, doe hereby make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and forme followeing: First, I give and bequeath my soul into the handes of Almighty God, my creator, trusting by the merriits and bloody passion of Jesus Christ, my blessed Saviour and Redeemer, that my sinnes shall be pardoned and my soule shall be everlastingly saved. And my body I commit to the earth from whence it was, to be decently buried in the parrish churchyard at Otley, at the discretion of my friendes. And for that worldly estate that God Almighty hath lent me here upon this earth, my will and minde is that it be disposed in manner and forme followeing: First, I give and bequeath unto Mary Bayldon, my daughter, the summe of £20. . . ., to be paide unto her by Thomas Bayldon the younger, my sonne and heire and executor, when she shall accomplish the age of one and twenty yeares, and in the meane time he shall pay her consideration for the same, accordinge to the Statute. Item, I give unto the said Mary Baidon, my daughter, one bed in the low parlour and bedding suiteable thereto, one table standing there, and one chest in the upper end of the house, and five pewther doublers.⁵ Item, I give and bequeath unto William Baidon, my second sonne, the summe of tenne poundes, to be paide him by the aforesaid Thomas Baidon, my sonne and heire, when he shall accomplish the age of one and twenty yeares, and in the meane time that he shall pay him lawfull consideration for the same, and also that he, the said Thomas Baidon, my sonne, shall fest [*i.e.*, bind] to apprentice the said William Baidon, his brother, and shall pay what moneys for the same as shall be agreed on; and also that he shall maineteine him with all manner of apparell as he shall stand need on, at the discretion of my cozen,⁶ Thomas England and John England of Otley aforesaid, or either of them. After these legacies, my debts and funeral expences shall be paide, I give the remainder of all my goodes and chattells whatsoever, moveable and unmoveable, unto Thomas Bayldon aforesaid, the younger, my sonne and heire, whome I make sole executor. . . . The marke of Thomas Bayldon. Witnesses: Thomas England, John England, Abraham Dixon. Proved March 10, 1680-1.⁷

Thomas Baidon of Newall was buried November 1, 1680.

1681, March 26.—The jurors presented that Thomas Bayldon of Newhall, a customary tenant of the manor of Otley, was dead.⁸

¹ Otley Court Rolls.

² Otley Court Rolls, Ecclesiastical Commissioners, bundle 42999.

³ Lay Subsidies, bundle 262, no. 13.

⁴ Large dishes or plates.

⁵ I cannot explain this relationship.

⁶ York Wills, vol. 59, fo. 59.

His wife's name was Margaret; marriage not found; Margaret, wife of Thomas Baildon of Newhall, was buried March 11, 1668-9.

Their children were—

1. Thomas; baptised November 10, 1656. See below.
2. William; baptised June 25, 1659; buried December 6, 1660.
3. William; baptised May 28, 1664; mentioned in his father's will, 1680.
1. Anne; baptised January 29, 1654-5; apparently died young.
2. Mary; baptism not found; mentioned in her father's will, 1680, then under age.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Burley, 8.E., second son of Thomas of Newhall, 7.D. [*ante*, p. 527], was baptised April 14, 1623.

His father devised him a freehold messuage and lands at Burley [*ante*, p. 527].

1645-6, February 27.—See *ante*, p. 517.

1649, Michaelmas Term.—Fine between Nicholas Wrose, Major [Mauger] Mawde, James Mawde and Leonard Washington, plaintiffs, and William Baildon and Ursula his wife, John Brooke and Alice his wife, Thomas Swire and Isabel his wife, George Brogden and Elizabeth his wife, and Isabel Wayte, widow, deforciant, of 2 messuages, 2 barns, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 30 acres of land, meadow and pasture, common of pasture and common of turbary, in Burley. William and Ursula Baildon warranted to Wrose and his heirs, a messuage, a barn, a garden, 2 acres of land, and common of pasture and turbary, against themselves and the heirs of William. The other deforciant warranted the remainder of the property referred to, in various portions, to the other plaintiffs.¹

THOMAS BAILDON of Newhall, 9.C., eldest son of Thomas, 8.D. [*ante*, p. 528], was baptised November 10, 1656.

I have not found the record of his burial.

Thomas Bailden and Elizabeth Doughton were married November 3, 1689. She was buried February 28, 1707-8, as wife of Thomas Baildon of Newhall.

Their children were—

1. William; baptised October 26, 1690.
2. Thomas; baptised April 9, 1692.
3. John; baptised January 26, 1694-5.

There are no further entries in the Otley register relating to this family and I have no further information about them.

¹ Feet of Fines, Yorks., Mich. 1649. This is a good example of composite Fines; see *ante*

CHAPTER V.

THE BAILDONS OF CARLTON IN CRAVEN, GISBURN,
THORNTON IN CRAVEN, RILLSTON, Etc.

These places are all in the Wapentake of Staincliff, in the west of the County, not far from the Lancashire border. It seems highly probable that the various families of Baidons in the neighbourhood all derived from a common ancestor, though in most cases I cannot prove any connection, still less show descent from a common stock. The dates would fit on the assumption that John of Carlton, William of Midhope, Roger of Rinnington and Thomas of Thornton, were all brothers.

Two Baidons occur at Thornton in Craven in the early part of the 15th century [see below]. They probably came from Baidon, and their presence at Thornton is doubtless due to the Roos connection [see vol. I, p. 569]. It is possible that one or other of these was the ancestor of the later Baidons in this part of Craven, but as an interval of over a century elapses without any trace of Baidons in those parts, I am very doubtful if this is the case, and prefer to leave it an open question.

1414, Michaelmas Term.—William Gibson, chapman, sued Thomas de Baidon or Baylton of Thornton in Craven, forester, for a debt of £10¹.

1416, Michaelmas Term.—*London*. Robert Pudsey, esq., sued William Baidon of Thornton, co. York, to give up a horse, value £10, which he unjustly detained.²

¹ De Banco, Mich. 2 Hen. V. m. 508d.; Mich. 3 Hen. V. (1415) m. 582.

² De Banco, Mich. 4 Hen. V. m. 415.

SECTION I.

THE BAILDONS OF CARLTON IN CRAVEN.

JOHN BAILDON, 1.A. There is no clue to his parentage. In 1523 John Baildon was returned as one of the tenants of Henry, Lord Clifford, at Carlton in Craven; he had no lands, and paid subsidy on 30s. in goods.¹

ROBERT BAILDON, 2.A. There is no clue to his parentage; he may have been the son of John, 1.A., and was probably born about 1515. In 1539 Robert Bailden of Carlton in Craven appears in the Muster Roll as a billman, having "hors and hernes."²

1549, Michaelmas Term.—Robert Baxter of Carleton in Craven, "inholder," Edward Tempest of Yelison,³ yeoman, Robert Bayledon of Carleton, husbandman, and others, were attached to answer Anthony Dale on a charge of breaking his house at Carleton, and assaulting, beating and wounding Christiana, his wife, on October 28, 1542, so that she despaired of her life; he claimed 100s. damages. The defendants denied it.⁴

I have not found the date of his death or burial.

There are two entries in the Carlton Register which may refer to his wife or wives. Joan, wife of Robert Bailden, was buried December 18, 1572, and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bailden, was buried April 18, 1582.⁵

Robert's children were:

1. Richard; baptised (Bailden), April 19, 1543. He is probably identical with Richard of Rillston; see *post*, p. 554, The Baildons of Rillston.
2. Query, Robert; baptism not found; born about 1545. See p. 533.
3. Christopher; baptised (Bailden), October 25, 1546. 1585, Easter Term.—*Cambridge*. John Baxter sued Christopher Bayldon of Carleton in Craven, co. York, clerk, for a debt of 63s. 8d.⁶

As clerk at this date generally means a clergyman, he may be identical with the Christopher Baildon, clerk, who was presented to the Vicarage of Baston, near Market Deeping, co. Lincoln, April 26, 1578, patron the Queen, on the petition and recommendation of Mrs. Coope [? Cooper].⁷

¹ Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 116, to. 51d.

² Chapter House Books, A.2, 19, p. 29.

³ Yelison is the name of a farm or house in Carlton; Edward Tempest was the second son of John Tempest of Broughton.

⁴ C. P. Plea Roll 1142, Mich. 3 Edwd. VI, m. 342.

⁵ All register extracts in this section are from Carlton in Craven unless otherwise stated.

⁶ C. P. Plea Roll 1443, East. 27 Eliz., m. 1590d.

⁷ *Lincoln Record Society*, vol. 2, p. 315, citing Lansdowne MS. 443, 256.

The editor, Canon C. W. Foster, M.A., F.S.A., adds :
 "It is difficult to see how he can have been admitted, for Hugh Standishe was instituted, 9 June, 1578, on the deprivation of Robert Jackson."

4. William; baptised (Bailden) September 2, 1547.
1. Elizabeth; baptised (Bailden) September 18, 1540.
2. Alice; baptised (Bailden) September 10, 1551; John Gollin and Alice Bailden were married February 16, 1583-4.

ROBERT BAILDON, of Carlton, 3.B., was beyond reasonable doubt a son of Robert, 2.A., though his baptism does not appear at Carlton; he was probably born in 1544 or 1545.

1577, June 12.—In the name of God, Amen! I, Robert Baildon of Carleton, dothe make my last will and testament in maner and forme followinge. Fyrste, I gyve and bequithe my soull to God Almyghthe, my maker and redemer, trusting throughe the merities of his onely sonne, Jesu Christe, to have remysion and forgiveness of all my synnes. Also I will that my bodye be buryed in the churche earthe of Carleton aforesaid. Item, I will that all my dettes, my funerall expenses, and all other costes and charges that belongethe to the churche, be taken and paid of my holle goodes, and the rest of all my goodes I gyve and bequithe to Alice my wyf and Christofer my sonne, to be divided betwixte them by even porcions. Also I make Alice my wyf my full executrix of this my last will and testament, and she is to see my will performed and kepte in althinges accordynge for the profiet and healthe of my soule. Thes being witnes hereof, John Paifayn and Anthonye Smythe, withe other twoo. Proved October 2, 1577.¹

He does not appear to have been buried at Carlton.

Robert's wife, Alice, was the sister of Robert Smith of Eastby, as appears from her will [*post*]. James Smithe of Carlton in Craven may have been another brother; by his will, dated May 29, proved June 16, 1604, he gave to Thomas, son of John Smithe of the Woodside, lately deceased, £20 that was in his hands, and £14 "that is in Alice Baylden handes"; the said Thomas Smithe and Robert Smithe of Carlton were executors.²

"Robert Bailden and Alice, his wife" were married October 10, probably in 1570; the Carlton Register is defective here, and the year is uncertain. Alice Bailden, widow, was buried March 12, 1609-10. They had issue:

1. William; baptised (Bailden) September 10, 1571; probably died young; not mentioned in his father's or mother's wills.
2. Christopher; baptised (Bailden) February 6, 1573-4. See P. 535.

1609-10, March 11.—Will of Alice Baildon of Carlton in Craven, widow, somewhat sicke in bodie, but of a good and perfect remembrance, the Lord be thanked. . . . My bodie to be honestlie brought furthe of my neighbours, and decentlie buried at the discretion of my friendes in the churchyard of Carlton. . . . I give my whole messuage and tenement, with all my laithes, edifices and buildinges thereupon, . . .

¹ York Wills, vol. 21, fo. 53.

² York Wills, vol. 29, fo. 314.

together with the lease whereby it is holden, to my sonne, Christofer Baidon, and to his childe if God blesse him with any, during his or their lives, if my lease shall continue so long, and my good will of the tennaunt right to take it againe of my Lord when it is expired. But if it please God to call him out of this world before the said lease be expired, and he leave no yssue behinde him of his bodie lawfully begotten, then I give the moietie and halfe thereof to my daughter in lawe, Isabell Baidon, his wife (if she be then living) for the rest of the years which shalbe then to expire of my said lease, if shee so long live and keepe her pure widdowhead; and if she marry againe or miscarry before my said lease be expired, then . . . she shall enjoye the tenemente no longer nor any part thereof, but instead of the moietie that shee had before, shee shall have onely so much paid yearlie unto her out of the tenement upon her marriage as my sonne, her husband, shall sett downe by his last will and testament (so that she do not take Michaell Cawdre, her father in lawe, nor his wife, Agnes Cawdre, her mother into the house there to dwell with her, during the naturall life of my sonne, Christofer Baidon, her husband). The other moyetie or halfe thereof, for the good will which I beare to my late husband, to his kindred and name, I give to his nephew, Robert Baidon, my servant, and to his sonne of his bodie lawfully begotten, and for want of sonnes of his bodie . . . [to Thomas Baidon, William Baidon, and John Baidon, his brothers, in succession, and their sons], . . . paying yearlie for the same seaven poundes . . . unto Isabel the daughter of Robert Smith of Eastbee; and [to] Isabell, Elizabeth, Agnes and Anne, daughters to my sister Katherin, the wife of George Inmire of Eastbee, and to Elizabeth, Ellen and Isabell, daughters to my sister Agnes, the wife of John Beecroft of Appletrewicke, equally to be devidid amongst them . . . And if it please God to call out of this world both my sonne, Christofer Baidon, without issue, and my daughter in lawe, Isabell, his wife, or if, he being deceased without issue, shee marry againe or otherwise keep not her pure widdowhood, then . . . th'aforesaid Robert Baidon, and after him his sonne lawfully begotten, and for want of such sonnes of him, his brethren and their sonnes, in that order that is before specified in the former moietie, shall enter upon the whole message and tenement, . . . during the rest of the yeares which shalbe then to expire, and my good will of the tennaunte right to take it againe of my Lord, paying unto my brother's and sister's children above named . . . instead of the former . . . seaven poundes, the full and just some of ten poundes yearly . . . , to be equally devidid amongst them . . . and also paying so much yearlie to my daughter in lawe, Isabell Baidon, . . . as my sonne, Christofer Baidon, her husband, shall sett downe by his last will and testament . . . during her natural life, if my lease be not expired before her death. To Jennet Fenton, my servant, one bushell of shilling¹ and one bushell of barlie . . . during her life, if my lease do continue so long. To my sister, Elizabeth, the wife of Anthony Smith, the sum of 26s. 8d. yearlie during her life, if my lease be not expired before her death . . . To the said Jennet 13s. 4d. to bestowe upon a coate . . . To my sister Katherin, the wife of George Inmire of Eastbee, xxs. in recompence of one gowne which I had of her . . . To my servant John Cuddy, my youngest whie calfe, which should calve about St. James' tyde . . . To Isabell, the daughter of my sister Agnes Beecroft one whie which should calve about the feast of St. Martin the Bishop in winter . . . To every one of Henry Goodgion's children ten groates a peece . . . To George Gowling, the sonne of John Gowling, xijs. iiijd., to be paid when he is furth of his prentishipp . . . If Jennet Fenton dye before my lease be expired, the corne I have given to her shall after her decease be yearlie paid to Henry Brigg, which was my father in lawe's servant, untill his owne land fall unto him. . . . To James Bell, which was my old servant, xxs. . . . To Richard Bell and Robert Bell, his brethren, five groates a peece. . . . To old William Bends and Dorothe Hargraves, the widdowe of Lawrence Hargraves, six pence a peece. Residue of goods and chattels to my son Christofer; and I make him and my daughter in lawe, Isabell, his wife, and Robert Gawthrop, my neighbour, executors, . . . desiring my good freindes, Robert Goodgion of

¹ Shelled oats; Halliwell

Skipton and Lawrence Tailer, my neighbour, to be the supervisors of this my last will and testament, . . . Witnesses, Edward Sparke, William Tailour, Robert Goodgion, Robert Gawthrop. Proved July 6, 1610, by Christofer and Isabell Baildon, Robert Gawthrop renouncing.¹

The Robert, Thomas, William and John Baildon, mentioned as nephews, were in all probability the sons of Richard Baildon of Rillston; see *post*, p. 534.

CHRISTOPHER BAILDON of Carlton in Craven and (for a short time) of Broughton, 4.B., second son of Robert of Carlton, 3.B., was baptised February 6, 1573-4.

Christopher Baildon was buried in June or later (the register is defective), 1617.

1617, October 2.—Administration of the personal estate of Christopher Baildon of Carleton, deceased, was granted to Anne Baildon, the relict. Inventory sworn under £40.²

In 1598 a license was issued for the marriage of Christopher Bayldon and Isabel Pighiills³ of Carlton in Craven, at Carlton.⁴ She was living in 1610, when she is mentioned in the will of Alice Baildon [see p. 534], from which we learn that her mother, Agnes, had married a second husband, Michael Cawdrey, who is called Isabel's "father-in-law." She was dead before 1614; burial not found.

In 1614 a license was issued for the marriage of Christopher Bayldon of Broughton and Anne Smith of Skipton at either place⁵; she was perhaps a cousin on the maternal side. She obtained letters of administration in 1617 [see above].

Christopher left issue :

1. Robert; baptism not found; under age in 1617; probably by the first wife. See below.
2. Christopher; baptised (Bayldon), March —, 1616-7. See p. 536.
1. Query, Anne, by the first wife. Henry Leyland and Anne Bailden were married September 18, 1620.

ROBERT BAILDON of Carlton in Craven, and (for a short time), of Cowling in the parish of Kildwick, 5.A., eldest son of Christopher, 4.B., was under age at the time of his father's death in 1617.

1617, December 8.—The tuition and care of Robert Baildon, lawful son of Christopher Baildon of Carlton, deceased, was granted to Margaret Pickells of the same⁶; she was probably a sister of Isabel Pighiills, Robert's mother.

¹ York Wills, vol. 31, fo. 358.

² Craven Act Book.

³ This singularly unepithetous name is derived from pigletill, pigtle or pickhill, Latinised as *pietellum*, meaning a small field or enclosure, a close or croft.

⁴ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 10, p. 40.

⁵ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. 13, p. 371.

⁶ Craven Act Book.

Robert Baldon was buried January 20, 1636-7.

Robert Baldon and Elizabeth Hargraves were married at Kildwick, July 23, 1633; she died in 1638, and was buried at Kildwick as Elizabeth Baldon, vidua, de Collinge.

They had issue:

Isabel, baptised (Baldon), September 3, 1634, at Kildwick, as filia Roberti et Elizabethæ uxoris de Collinge.

Query others.

1636-7, March 20.—The tuition and care of Isabel, daughter of Robert Baldon of Carlton, deceased, was granted to William and Thomas Hargreaves.¹

1638, September 29.—Administration of the personal estate of Elizabeth Baldon of Carlton, deceased, was granted to William Hargreaves of Cowling for the use of the children of the deceased.²

CHRISTOPHER BALDON of Carlton, 5.B., second son of Christopher, 4.B., was baptised March —, 1616-7.

1671-2, February 22.—Will of John Leland of Carlton in Craven, yeoman, aged and infirm of body. To Christopher Baldon of Carlton all my interest in a parcel of ground called Cutler Intake. Proved March 12, 1671-2.³

Christopher Baldon was buried January 1, 1683-4.

The Ellen Bayldon wife of . . . (register defective) who was buried February 13, 1680-1, was probably his wife.

He had issue:

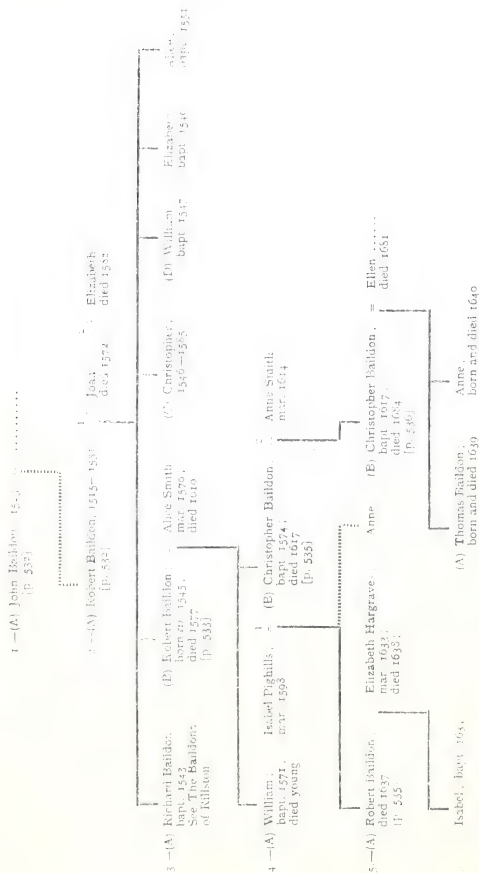
1. Thomas; baptised (Baylden), June 16, buried August 19, 1639.
1. Anne; baptised (Baylden), July 14, buried July 17, 1640.

¹ Craven Act Book.

² Craven Act Book.

³ York Wills, vol. 52, fo. 50^v.

Baildon of Carlton in Craven.



SECTION II.

THE BAILDONS OF RIMMINGTON, MIDHOPE, HOWGILL,
NEWBY, ETC.

These places are all in the parish of Gisburn, and though the early Baidons at each place cannot be connected, it seems probable that a connection existed.

ROGER BAILDON of Rimmington, 1.A.; there is no clue to his parentage; but, as already suggested, [*ante*, p. 531], he was possibly the second of four brothers, the others being John of Carlton, William of Midhope and Thomas of Thornton.

1539.—Musters in Craven and Bowland. Roger Baidon of Rimmington, billman, having a jack and a bill.¹ A jack was a defensive coat of stout leather, a "buff jerkin."

WILLIAM BAILDON of Midhope, 1.B., was possibly a brother of Roger, 1.A.

In the Lay Subsidy for 1523, William Baidon is returned as one of William Lyster's tenants at Midhope. He had no lands, and was taxed on 20s. worth of goods.²

1539.—Musters for Craven and Bowland. William Baidon of Midhope is entered as billman, having a horse and harness, that is, body armour of some sort.³

CHRISTOPHER BAILDON of Rimmington, 2.A., may have been a son of Roger, 1.A. He appears in the 1539 Musters as a billman.

CHRISTOPHER BAILDON of Midhope, 2.B., is entered in the 1539 Musters as a billman;⁴ there is no clue to his parentage; he was probably son of William, 1.B.

There is no evidence to connect any of these with the earliest Baidons mentioned in the parish register, but it seems probable that Christopher of Rimmington was the father of Richard of Rimmington, and that Christopher of Midhope was the father of Anthony of Newby, also in the parish of Gisburn, whose son Christopher was baptised in 1572.

¹ Chapter House Books, A. 2, no. 19, fo. 103.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 206, no. 116, fo. 26.

³ Chapter House Books, A. 2, no. 19, p. 116.

⁴ Chapter House Books A.2, no. 19, fo. 103.

RICHARD BAILDON of Howgill, in the township of Rimmington, 3.A., is the earliest that we can fix definitely at that place. He was probably the son of Christopher of Rimmington, and must have been born about 1535.

1576-7, January 3.—In the name of God, Amen ! I, Richard Baidon of Hougill in the County of York, husbandman, sicke in bodey and holle in mynd and of goode and perfyte remembrance, prased be God, do make my last will and testament in maner and forme following. Fyrst I bequithe my soull to Almightye God, and my bodey to be buried in the churche yeard of my parishe churche of Gysburne. Item, I gyve and bequithe unto Margaret, my wyf, the one halfe of my fermhold for the space of twelve yeares next after my decease, withe the license of the lorde, so that she keipe her soile and unmarried, towards the bringinge uppe of my poore children, unto suche tyme as my said children shall come unto lawfull yeares of aige ; but yf my wyf marrye, that then I will that the said half of my said tenement shall whollie remayne unto William, my sonne. . . . I gyve the half of my third part of goods unto Katherine, my daughter, and the other half unto thre of my youngest children. . . . The rest of my goodes . . . to Margaret, my said wyf, my said wyf, one third parte, my debttes beinge paid of the wholle, and the other third parte to be devided equalle amongst all my children, according to the lawdable custome and use of Holie Churche. . . . Executors, Margaret, my said wyf, and William, my said sonne. . . . Witnesses, John Robinson, Clerke, Vicar of Gysburne, James Fox, Parishe Clerke there, Lawraunce Turner, William Tattersall. Proved by both executors, April 24, 1577.¹

He is stated in the Gisburne Register to have been buried December 7, 1576, as Richard Baldon.²

It will be noticed that the date of burial is some weeks before the date of the will. The first volume of the register at Gisburne is the 1597 transcript, which is beautifully written, but apparently carelessly copied. The date of the will must be taken as conclusive that the register is wrong.

Richard Baidon appears to have been twice married. His first wife is, no doubt, the "uxor Ricardi Baldon" buried February 11, 1558-9. There are no baptisms at Gisburn for the children of this marriage, who appear to have been :

1. William ; born about 1555 or 1556 ; apparently of age at the date of his father's will. See p. 540.
2. Query, Hugh ; born about 1557. See *post*, p. 559, The Baidons of Ripon and Bishopside.
1. Katherine ; mentioned in her father's will. Katherine Baldon was buried August 24, 1581.

The second wife's name was Margaret ; she survived Richard, and proved his will, April 24, 1577 ; probably the Margaret Baldon buried May 23, 1604. Her children appear to have been :

3. Richard ; baptised (Baldon), August 29, 1562 ; Richard Baldon of Parkhouse [in Paythorne, a township in the parish of Gisburne], buried May 20, 1633.
4. Lawrence ; baptised (Baldon), May 20, 1571.

¹ York Wills, vol. 21, fo. 4.

²All parish register extracts in this section are from Gisburne, unless otherwise stated

2. A daughter; baptised (Baldon), in January 1504-5; probably identical with Alice, daughter of Richard Baldon, buried September 10, 1567.
3. Alice; baptised (Baldon), September 12, 1568.
4. Jenet; baptised (Baldon), September 12, 1573; buried (Baldon), March 6, 1576-7.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Howgill, 4.A., eldest son of Richard, 3.A., was of age in January, 1576-7, the date of his father's will; he was thus born before 1561, when the register of baptisms at Gisburne begins, and probably in 1555 or 1556.

1589-90, March 1.—Will of William Baidon of Howgill, "sicke in bodie, but of good and perfect memorie." To be buried in the church yard of Gysburne. His wife, Alice, was to occupy his tenement "towards the bringinge uppe of my children," she "kepeinge herselfe unmarried" in the meantime, until Richard, the eldest son, attained the age of seventeen, when he was to have half. If Alice remarried, then the other half was to go to the two youngest sons (not named here), until the expiration of the lease, except the last year, which was to belong to Richard. Goods charged with debts, and then one third to wife, one third to all children, and one third, charged with funeral and testamentary expenses, to Hugh and William, the two youngest sons. Wife, Alice, sole executrix. Witnesses, William Danser, Thomas Tattersall and John Ellingthorpe. Proved February 4, 1590-1.¹

William Baldon of Howgill is entered in the Gisburne register as having been buried on May 4, 1589. Here again there is a discrepancy between the date of the will and that of the burial, which should apparently be 1590.

William Baldon and Alice Forte were married October 24, 1581. Alice Baldon was buried December 13, 1607.

William's children were:

1. Alice; baptised (Baldon), October 28, 1576. If legitimate, she must have been the child of a first wife, of whom there is no record. Henry Craven and Alice Baldon were married February 3, 1596-7.
1. Richard; baptised (Baldon), March 13, 1583-4. See below.
2. Hugh; baptised (Baldon), November 6, 1586; mentioned in his father's will.
3. William; baptism not found; born about 1587; mentioned in his father's will. See p. 541.
2. Anne; baptised (Baldon), January 16, 1582-3; buried (Baldon), March 20 following.

RICHARD BAILDON of Howgill, 5.A., eldest son of William of Howgill, 4.A., was baptised March 13, 1583-4, as son of William Baldon.

1614-5, Hilary Term.—Fine between William Ellingthorpe, Robert Craven and Richard Baidon, plaintiffs, and William Lister and Mary his wife, and others, defendants, of 3 messuages, a cottage and lands in Howgill and Remyngton.²

¹ York Wills, vol. 24, fo. 537.

² Feet of Fines, Yorks., Hil. 12 James I.

He was buried as Richard Baldon of Howgill, September 14, 1630.

1631, April 27.—Administration of the personal estate of Richard Bailden of Howgill, deceased, was granted to Grace Bailden, the relict. Inventory sworn over £10.¹

The name of his first wife is unknown; marriage not found. She was buried November 7, 1611, as "uxor Ricardi Baldon de Howgill." They had, apparently, no issue.

He married (2) Grace Weddell, at St. Michael's on Wyre (near Garstang), Lancashire, May 21, 1612, as "Richard Bailden of Gisburne." She survived him, but does not appear to have been buried at Gisburne. They had issue:

1. William; baptised (Baldon), September 22, 1613. See below.
2. Hugh; baptised (Baldon), April 11, 1623. See p. 542.
3. Christopher; baptism not found; buried at Gisburne, August 4, 1638, as "Christopher, son of Richard Baldon of Howgill."
1. Alice; baptised (Baldon), April 18, 1626; Alice Baldon of Howgill was buried December 7, 1640.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Howgill, 5.C., third son of William of Howgill, 4.A.; baptism not found; probably born about 1587; mentioned in his father's will.

William Baldon of Howgill was buried July 4, 1640.

Marriage not found. The "uxor Willielmi Baldon de Howgill senioris," buried September 8, 1641, was probably his widow. His children were:

1. A son, no Christian name in the register; baptised (Baldon), April 10, 1610.
2. William; baptised (Baldon), May 11, 1617. See p. 543.
1. Anne; baptism not found; buried (Baldon), July 10, 1611.
2. Alice; baptised (Baldon), April 5, 1612.
3. Ellen; baptised (Baldon), January 8, 1626-7.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Rimmington, 6.A., eldest son of Richard of Howgill, 5.A., was baptised (Baldon), September 22, 1613. He appears to have occupied at different times two farms in Rimmington, Gills and Willisiwest or Willows-i'-th-west, the latter not identified.

He was buried July 14, 1662, as William Baldon of Gills.

His first wife, name unknown, was buried December 10, 1638, as "uxor Willielmi Baldon de Gills." They had issue:

¹ Craven Act Book.

1. William; baptised May 18, 1631, as son of William Baldon of Gills. See p. 543.
2. Query, Hugh; baptism not found; see Hugh of Sawley p. 544.
1. A daughter; baptised January 22, 1636-37, as "..... daughter of William Baldon of Willisiwest;" buried February 25, 1644-5, as "N. daughter of William Baldon of Gills."

His second wife was possibly the Mary Bailden whose will follows; burial not found. It will be noticed that she does not mention any children in her will; they perhaps died young.

3. Richard; baptised March 24, 1648-9, as "son of William Baldon of Gills."
2. Alice; baptism not found; buried April 25, 1650, as "Alice, daughter of William Baldon of Gills." She may possibly have been a child of the first wife.

1665.—Hearth Tax. "Widd. Bailden" paid tax on one hearth in the township of Remington.¹

1665, December 25.—Will of Mary Bailden of Willowsee West, in the township of Rymington, widow. Mentions her brother John Hartley; William Oddy of Martontofts [now Martin Top, in Rimington], and his supposed brother John Hartley, and his god-daughter Elizabeth, daughter of the said John Hartley. Sole executrix and residuary legatee, Mary daughter of Avorey Thompson, of Dowham [near Clitheroe, Lancashire]. Witnesses, Thomas Preston, John Jackson. Proved April 12, 1670.²

HUGH BALDON of Howgill, 6.B., second son of Richard of Howgill, 5.A. [*ante*, p. 540], was baptised (Baldon), April 11, 1623.

Hugh Baldon of Howgill was buried May 15, 1653.

License in 1642 for the marriage of Hugh Baildon, *agricola*, of the parish of Gisburne, and Mary Shuttleworth of the chapelry of Tosset, spinster, at either place.³ Hugh Baldon and Mary Shuttleworth were married at Gisburne, July 18, 1642.

Mary, widow of Hugh Baldon, married Thomas Oddy, December 23, 1654. Hugh Baildon's children were:

1. Richard; baptised (Baldon), February 18, 1643-4; buried (Baldon), January 18, 1644-5.
2. Richard; baptised (Baldon), April 16, 1648; buried (Baldon), July 8 following.
3. George; baptised (Baldon), October 16, 1649.

1682, Hilary Term.—Fine between Samuel Swyer, gent. (and others), plaintiffs, and Edward Bryans and Mary his wife, John Barker, Thomas Smithson, John Lister and Sarah his wife, Christopher Benson, gent., and Isabel his wife, John Garforth and George Baylden, deforciantes, of 4 messuages, 6 barns, 2 shops, etc., 90 acres of land, meadow and pasture, etc., in Gargrave, Cononley, Beathomsley [Beamsley], Shipley, Ribston, Hetton and Holgill [Howgill], the right of Samuel Swyer.⁴

¹ Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 393.

² York Wills, vol. 51, fo. 99.

³ *Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 40, p. 184. Tosside is a chapelry in the parish of Gisburne.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Yorkshire, Hil. 33 & 34 Charles 11.

Two abortive children, buried in 1652 and 1653 respectively :

1. A daughter ; baptised (Baldon), May 2, 1652.
2. Elizabeth ; born October 22, baptised (Baldon), October 23, 1653.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Howgill and Midhope, 6.E., second son of William of Howgill, 5.C., was baptised (Baldon), May 11, 1617.

He seems to have been twice married, but neither time at Gisburne.

His first wife is probably the " uxor Willielmi Baldon de Howgill " buried, August 18, 1641 ; while I cannot find any place for the " Elizabeth Bailden of Howgill " buried, August 20, 1670, unless she were his widow.

His children were apparently :

1. William ; baptism not found ; buried November 8, 1638, as son of William Baldon of Howgill.
2. William ; baptised February 5, 1642-3, as son of William Baldon of Middop.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Willowsi'th'west and Hollins in Rimmington, 7.A. ; possibly of Smithy Bridge in 1679, see will of Hugh, 7.B., p. 544, eldest son of William of Gills and Willowsi'th'west, 6.A., was baptised (Baldon), May 15, 1631.

William Bailden of Rimmington was buried March 28, 1713.

He was married in June, 1657, as " William Baldon of Williciewest, younger " to Margaret Baldwin of Hollings, in the parish of Gisburne. The banns are stated to have been published " three severall Lordes daies, to wit, Maie the twentie one, the thirtie one, and the sixt of June, 1657, and in the presence of married the before " The date of the marriage is thus not filled in ; many other entries about this period are similarly left incomplete. The parish clerk was not a very accurate person, for, out of three " Lordes daies " he mentions, only one, May 31, was a Sunday ; May 21 was a Thursday, and June 6 was a Saturday.

Margaret, wife of William Bailden was buried May 30, 1690.

William's children were :

1. Hugh ; born March 22, 1657-8, baptised, March 28 following, as " Hugh, son of William Baldon of Hollings." See p. 544.
2. Robert ; baptised July 5, 1668, as son of William Bailden of Gill ; Robert Bailden was buried August 20, 1691.

HUGH BAILDON of Sawley, 7.B., was possibly a younger son of William, 6.A. I know nothing of him or his family beyond what is contained in his will. Sawley or Salley Abbey is on the bank of the river Ribble, 3 miles from Clitheroe.

1678-9, February 7.—Will of Hugh Balden of Sawley, yeoman, sick in body. To be buried at the discretion of my executors. One third of personal estate to Alice, my loving wife, as being due to her according to the custom of the Province of Yorke. Out of the remainder, 20s. a year to my servant Ann Car for life; 5s. to Christopher Balden of Weethhead; 2s. 6d. to Hugh Balden, my nephew and godson; 2s. 6d. to John Wallis son of Henry Wallis [sic]; 2s. 6d. to Edward son of Edward Chippindell of Bashall; 5s. to John Driver of Blackey; 20s. to the children of my brother in law, William Hayhurst, equally. Residue to my children, William, Hugh, Henry, Ellen and Isabell Balden, equally. Executors, my brother Balden [sic] of Smythybrigg and Edward Chippindall of Bashall. Witnesses, Robert Chippendell, Thomas Law, Thomas Hall. Proved April 8, 1679, by William Balden, the brother, and Edward Chippindill.¹

HUGH BAILDON of Hollins, Willows i'th'west, and Twistleton [or Twiston, near Clitheroe, Lancashire], 8.A., eldest son of William, 7.A., was born March 22, and baptised March 28, 1658.

1729, September 22.—Will of Hugh Baidon of Willowsewest in the township of Rimington, yeoman. He mentions his sons, William, Robert and George, and his daughter, Margaret, wife of Christopher Tattersal. He devised his lands in Bashall [near Clitheroe, Lancashire] and the estate called Willisithwest to his son William. His wife Lettice sole executrix. Witnesses, John Starkie, James Whipp and John Hartley. Proved January 29, 1729-30.

Hugh Baiden of Twiston, *paterfamilias*, was buried January 14, 1729-30.

His wife's name was Lettice; marriage not found. Lettucia, widow of Hugh Baiden of Dudland [in Gisburne] was buried December 8, 1739.

Hugh's children were:

1. Robert; baptised December 27, 1696, as son of Hugh Baiden of Hollins. He was probably the father of "William, son of Robert Baidon of Newby," baptised March 5, 1738-9, and the husband of "Grace, wife of Robert Baylden of Roddel," buried January 11, 1745-6. There are no further entries relating to him or his family at Gisburne.
2. William; baptised February 13, 1697-8, as "son of Hugh Baylden of Hollins." See p. 545.
3. George; baptised March 19, 1708-9, as son of Hugh Baiden of Rimmington. He was living in 1729, the date of his father's will, and is perhaps the "George Baiden from Sawley" who was buried at Bolton-by-Bolland, April 11, 1771.
1. Margaret; baptised March 15, 1701-2, as daughter of Hugh Baiden of Rimmington. She was living in 1729, and then wife of Christopher Tattersal.

¹ York Wills, vol. 58, fo. 684.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Willows'ith'west, 9.B., second son of Hugh of Willows i'th'west, 8.A. was baptised (Baylden), February 13, 1697-8.

1729, April 26.—Manor of Downham, Lancashire; Court Baron of Ralph Ashton, esq. William Varley of Cross banck, co. York, and Thomas Varley, yeoman (Alice wife of William and Ellen wife of Thomas being separately examined) in consideration of £100, surrendered a messuage and a parcel of land, called "Crosshill," rent 3s. 4d., and another parcel of land, called "Pease Bitts Wood," rent 11d., parcel of the said manor, To William Baylden of Willis in the West, co. York, yeoman, his heirs and assigns. Fine, 4s. 3d.¹

1735, April 12.—Manor of Downham. William Baylden of Willis in the West, co. York, yeoman (Elizabeth his wife being separately examined), in consideration of £60, surrendered the above property to James Hindle, his heirs and assigns. Fine 3s. 4d.¹ William Baylden of Willows ith' West was buried January 5, 1749-50.

1749-50, March 8.—Administration of the personal estate of William Baylden of Rimmington, in the parish of Gisburne, was granted to Elizabeth Baylden, the relict.²

His wife's name was Elizabeth; marriage not found. Elizabeth Baylden of Willows i'th' West was buried July 22, 1755.

William's children were :

1. Hugh; baptised August 11, 1739 as "son of William Baylden of Willows-ith-west." In October and November, 1777, banns of marriage were published between Hugh Bailden and Margaret Wilkinson, spinster, both of Gisburne parish; the form is not filled up further, and there is no record of the marriage at Gisburn.
2. Query, Thomas. Catherine, daughter of Thomas Balden of Gisburne, was buried December 8, 1752.
1. Lettice; baptised September 21, 1734, as "daughter of William Bailden of Gills."

ANTHONY BAILDON of Newby, a hamlet in Rimmington, 3.B., was perhaps the son of Christopher of Midhope [*ante*, p. 538]; he was probably born about 1545 to 1550.

Anthony Baldon of Newbie was buried January 12, 1588-9.

There is no clue to his wife, and no burial at Gisburne that seems to belong to her.

His children were :

1. Christopher; baptised (Baldon), September 28, 1572. See p. 546.
2. William; baptised (Baldon), February, 12, 1575-6; probably identical with William Baldon buried January 18, 1623-4.
1. Anne; baptised (Baldon), March 18, 1577-8; buried (Balden), April 26, 1582.
2. Anne; baptised (Baldon), February 10, 1582-3.
3. Alice; baptised (Baldon), May 3, 1584.
4. Agnes; baptised (Baldon), February 5, 1586-7.

¹ Downham Court Rolls.

² Craven Act Book.

CHRISTOPHER BAILDON of Newby, 4.E., eldest son of Anthony of Newby, 3.B., was baptised September 28, 1572, as son of Anthony Baldon.

Christopher Baldon of Newbie was buried February 5, 1645-6.

Christopher Baldon and Margaret Nowell were married January 29, 1600-1. "Uxor Christopheri Baldon" was buried January 31, 1613-4.

They had issue :

1. Christopher ; baptism not found. Christopher son of Christopher Baldon was buried January 11, 1601-2 ; probably a twin with Katherine.

1. Jane ; baptised (Baldon), March 15, 1600-1.

2. Katherine ; baptised (Baldon), February 17, 1601-2 ; Richard Dugdall and Katherine Baldon were married April 28, 1634.

Christopher Baldon and Isabel Browne were married July 20, 1614. "Uxor Christopheri Baldon of Newbie" was buried May 18, 1641.

They had issue :

2. Anthony, query ; baptism not found. See below.

3. William ; baptised (Baldon), July 16, 1617. See below.

ANTHONY BAILDON of Howgill, 5.E., was probably the eldest son of Christopher of Newby, 4.E., by his second wife, Isabel Browne ; baptism not found ; probably born in 1615 or 1616.

1665.—Hearth Tax. Rimington, Anthony Bayldin, not chargeable.¹

Anthony Bailden of Howgill was buried April 2, 1677.

He was not married at Gisburne ; his wife, Janet, survived him, and was buried as Jenit, relict of Anthony Bailden, February 1, 1689-90.

His children, all baptised as children of Anthony Baldon of Howgill, were :

1. William ; baptised February 6, 1637-8.

2. Richard ; baptised January 17, 1640-1.

3. Hugh ; baptised December 31, 1643 ; buried (Baldon) September 24, 1645.

1. Anne ; baptised August 11, 1650 ; buried (Baldon), January 14, 1650-1.

2. Alice ; baptised May 22, 1653.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Newby, 5.F., second son of Christopher of Newby, 4.E., by his second wife [*ante*, above], was baptised (Baldon), July 16, 1617.

He was living in 1652, ; burial not found.

William Baldon and Anne Higing were married October 15, 1639 ;

¹ Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 393.

nne Bailden of Howgill was buried October 13, 1668.

His children, all baptised as children of William Baldon of Newbie, were :

1. Christopher ; baptised December 7, 1645 ; Christopher Bailden was buried March 15, 1677-8.
1. Katherine ; baptised (Baldon), September 20, 1640.
2. Anne ; baptised (Baldon), January 7, 1648-9.
3. Isabel ; baptised (Baldon), June 13, 1652.

The following entries in the Gisburne register have not been placed.

1641, July 4.—Arthur Watson and Mary Baldon, married.

1808, January 23.—James Parker, farmer, and Ellen Bailden, spinster, were married.

In the printed Poll Book for 1807, Hugh Baildon, cowdoctor, and John Baildon, farmer, are entered as having voted in respect of freeholds at Rimington, and among the voters not resident in Yorkshire, occurs William Baildon, surgeon, of Deptford, Kent, for a freehold in Rimington. No Baidons are entered there in the Poll Book for 1841.

WILLIAM BAILDON of Deptford, was Assistant Surgeon to the Dockyard there. He died October 25, 1830, at Deptford. [Mis. Gen., 5th Ser., vol. 4, sup. p. 96.]

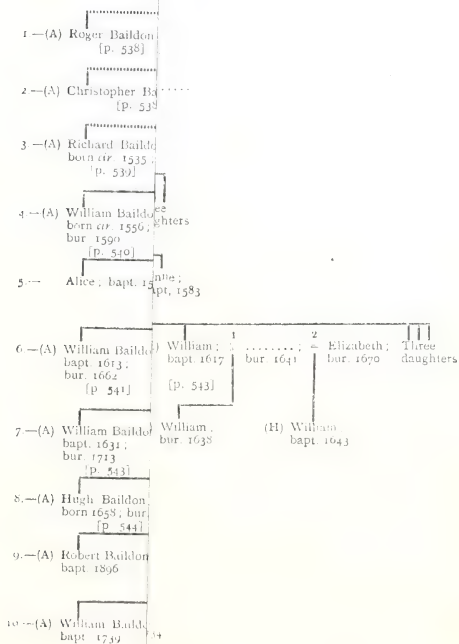
Baildon Street, Deptford, was probably called after him.

Two daughters of William and Elizabeth Baildon, surgeon, King Street, were baptised at St. Nicholas, Deptford :—

Martha Elizabeth, November 2, 1794.

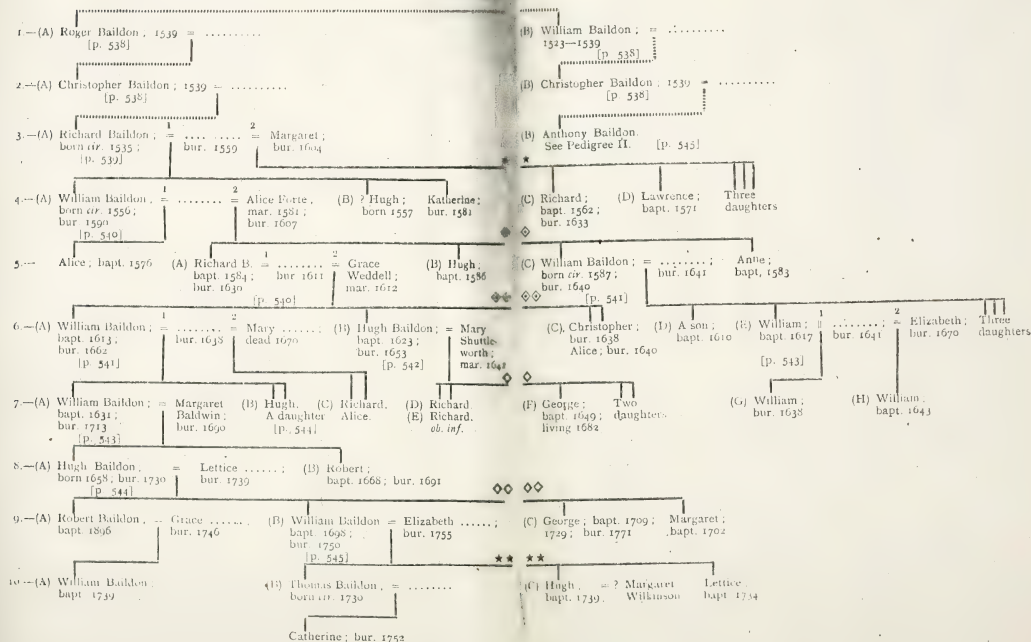
Caroline Elizabeth, September 2, 1798.

Newby, etc.



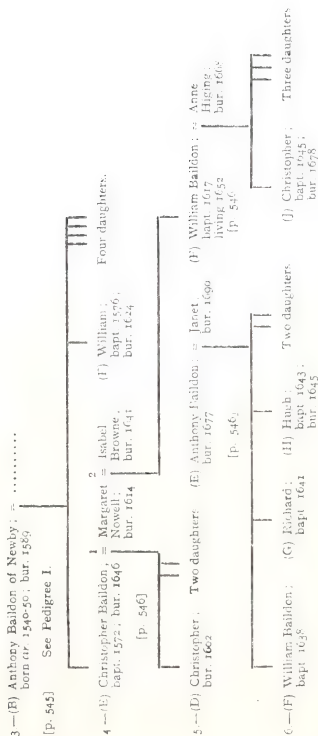
Baildon of Rimmington, Midhope, Howgill, Hewby, etc.

Pedigree I.



Baildon of Rimmington, etc.

Pedigree II.



SECTION III.

THE BAILDONS OF KELBROOK.

Kelbrook is a hamlet in the parish of Thornton in Craven, about 4½ miles east of Gisburne. I have already mentioned the two Baidons, Thomas and William, who were living at Thornton in the early part of the 15th century, and my reasons for doubting if either of them were the ancestor of the later Baidons there [*ante*, p. 531]. Of the later family the first is:

THOMAS BAILDON of Thornton, 1.A. There is no clue to his parentage, and the only note I have of him is that he occurs as an archer in the Muster Roll of 1539.¹ He was, perhaps, one of four brothers, as already suggested, the others being, John of Carlton, Roger of Rimmington and William of Midhope. He was probably the father of John of Kelbrook the elder.

JOHN BAILDON the elder, 2.A., of Kelbrook in the parish of Thornton. I have no information about him, and only infer his existence from the fact that the next John calls himself "the younger." Nicholas Balden, who witnessed the will of John B. the younger, may have been another son.

JOHN BAILDON the younger of Kelbrook, 3.A., was probably a son of the above John; baptism not found; he must have been born about 1540.

1586-7, March 15.—I, John Balden of Kilbroke, younger, of the parishe of Thorne-ton, . . . husbandman, sicke in bodie, but of good and perfect mynd and remembrance, laude and prayse be unto the Lord, do constitute . . . this my last will and testament . . . First and most especiallie I give and bequie the my soule unto Almighty God, my onelie maker and Redemer, and throughe his precious bloud shedinge I trust to be one of the number that shalbe saved; and my bodie to be buried in the parishe churche yeard at Thorneton, at the discrecion of my frendes. Item, I leave my tenement with my wyfe and my sonne Nycholas, to occupie and to sowe together of the whole, and that my children and they be all together untill Mychaemas next followinge. Item, then I will that the whole crophe, whether yt be in the house or on the feild, be equallie devided betwixt my wyfe and my sone Nycholas. . . . I will that my wyfe and my children be altogether so long as they can be contented to deale lovinglie one with another, to helpe and doe one for another in all respectes; and yf they cannot so agree, I will that my sone Nycholas occupie the one half of my tenement and my wyfe the other halfe, to helpe herselfe and my children withall duringe her lyfe, then to remaine wholie to my sonne Nycholas. And yf my wyfe marie [she is] to avoid quiettie, without anye lett or hindrance. Item, I will, yf yt please

¹ Chapter House Books, A. 2, no. 19, p. 117.

God to call my wyfe unto hym within the space of two or three yeares next to come, my sonne Nycholas shall paye unto my children, that is unto my sonne Anthonie 26s. 8d., and to my daughter Janet 40s., at the thre yeares' end ; and yf my wyfe lyve to [*i.e.* until] goodes be encreased amonge them againe, they shalbe contented with their owne porcions, and my sonne Nycholas thereof discharged. Item, I will that my sone Richard be kepe at schole, so long as my wyfe and children be together, of my whole goodes ; and yf he goe into the countrie befor they deale [*i.e.* divide] ther goodes, to bestowe his porcion of goodes upon hym, to bringe hym to some prefarment, and my sonne Nycholas to bestowe fyve marks [*£*3, 6s. 8d.] to helpe hym withall, and more as he is able, yf he need. Item, I will that my sonne James be contented to take for his childe's parte of my whole goodes [that] which he occupieth and haith in his hand, and to be with my wyfe and my children, as they can agree. Item, I leave my sonne Nycholas in state [?] of my land in Earbie [Earby, in Thornton]. Item, I give to my sonne Nycholas all husbandrie geare whatsoever, and [he] to helpe my wyfe with yt duringe her lyfe, she bearinge the halfe cost to amend and maynteyne yt withall. Residue to wife and children, to be devided amongst them as custome requireth. Wife and son Nicholas, executors. Witnesses, Thomas Wilcocke, John Dixon, Nycholas Balden. Proved May 3, 1587, by Nicholas, the widow renouncing.¹

He mentions his wife in his will, but not by name. She may possibly be the "Elizabeth Beldone" who was buried at Thornton, June 14, 1627. This is, in fact, the only entry I found in the Register between 1566 and 1741, but there is a hiatus from 1644 to 1682. Where John was buried, and where his children were baptised I cannot say.

His children were :

1. Nicholas ; baptism not found ; living May 3, 1587, and then of age ; probably born about 1565.
2. James ; baptism not found ; living March 15, 1586-7.
3. Anthony ; baptism not found ; living March 15, 1586-7 ; possibly the Anthony Baldon who married Katherine Carr at Gisburne, February 4, 1609-10.
4. Richard ; baptism not found ; under age on March 15, 1586-7, and then at school.
1. Janet ; baptism not found ; living March 15, 1586-7.

¹ York Wills, vol. 23, fo. 441.

Baildon of Kelbrook.

Thomas de Baildon of Thornton,
forester, 1414

[p. 531]

William de Baildon of Thornton,
1416

[p. 531]

1 --(A) Thomas Baildon of Thornton, 1530 =

[p. 551]

2 --(A) John Baildon of Kelbrook, senior =

[p. 551]

3 --(A) John Baildon of Kelbrook, junior =
died 1587

[p. 551]

--- living 1587
Elizabeth, bur.
1627

(B) Nicholas
test, 1587

4 --(A) Nicholas Baildon :
living 1587

(B) James :
living 1587

(C) Anthony :
living 1587
? mar Katherine
Carr, 1610

(D) Richard :
at school
1587

Janet :
living 1587

SECTION IV.

THE BAILDONS OF RILLSTON.

Rillston is an ancient parochial chapelry in the parish of Burnsall, about 5 miles north of Skipton, and about 7 miles from Carlton; Skipton would be the market town for both villages.

RICHARD BAILDON of Rillston, I.A., was, I think, beyond reasonable doubt, the unnamed brother of Robert Baildon of Carlton in Craven, whose four sons, Robert, Thomas, William and John, are mentioned in the will of Alice, Robert's widow, in 1610 [*ante*, p. 534]. Richard Bailden, son of Robert, was baptised at Carlton, April 19, 1543.

1595, November 4.—Will of Richard Baildon of Rilleston, sicke in bodie but whole in mynd. My bodie to be buried in the churchyard of Rilleston. All my interest of my tenement, by the leave of hir Majestie, unto Agnes, my wife, for the education and bringing upp of my children, and my will and mynd is that Robert, my sonne, continewe and remaine with hir, and help hir to occupie the same, as a dutifull sonne ought to do, and she to be as good unto him for his paines as John Topham,¹ clerke, shall set downe by his discrecion. Robert, my sonne, shall enter into and have such parte and porcion of my said tenement, after that my children be brought upp, as the said John Topham shall set downe. After the decease of my wife the said Robert, my sonne, shall enter into and have all my said tenement, with the licence of the lord thereof. Alwaies provided that my saide wife shall not marrie to my said tenement, nor have anie parte or parcell thereof after that she shall marrie after my decease. My wife to have my parte of goodes, called "the dead parte" towards the better bringing upp of my youngest children, and helping to keepe William my sonne, at the schole, as she is able, and at the discrecion of the said John Topham. I commit the tuicion of my children to Agnes, my said wife. Wife, sole executrix. Witnesses, Matthew Wolner and Christopher Clerke the younger. Proved January 13, 1595-6.²

Richard Bealdon was buried at Rillston³, November 6, 1595.

Richard Bealdon and Agnes Gryme were married July 6, 1572. They had issue :

1. Robert ; baptised (Bealdon), May 17, 1573. See p. 555.
2. Thomas ; baptism not found ; probably born about 1575. See p. 555.
3. William ; baptised (Bealdon), April 25, 1577 ; died in infancy.
4. William ; baptised (Bealdon), July 20, 1578 ; probably the nephew, William Baildon, mentioned in the will of Alice Baildon, of Carlton in Craven, 1610 [*ante*, p. 534].
5. John ; baptised (Bealdon), January 2, 1581-2. See p. 556.
6. Richard, query ; baptism not found ; Margaret, widow of Richard Baildon was buried, July 10, 1606.

¹ John Topham, Rector of Burnsall, 1570-1619. Whitaker.

² York Wills, vol. 26, fo. 240.

³ All parish register extracts in this section are from Rillston, unless otherwise stated.

1. Anne ; baptised (Baledon), June 26, 1587.
2. Margaret ; baptised (Bealdon), May 15, 1592 ; probably the Margaret, wife of Thomas Somerscales of Hetton (in the parish of Burnsall), mentioned in the will of John Baildon of Upper Bradley, p. 556.

1601, September 30.—Will of Agnes Baildon of Rillestone, sicke in bodie. The shott I did give to my sonne Thomas shall for his parte I ment to give him of my goodes. I give my goodes equallie to be devidid amongst William Baildon, Anne Baildon and Margaret Baildon, my children, except the household stuffe, hempe, lyne [linen], ankes and aumbries, which I give to my said two daughters. Son Thomas, executor. Witnesses, John Hitchen, John Ripley and John Airtonn. Proved February 11, 1610-1.¹

Agnes widow of Richard Bealdon was buried January 8, 1610-1.

ROBERT BAILDON of Rillston, 2.A., eldest son of Richard, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 554], was baptised (Bealdon), May 17, 1573.

1603, April 28.—Will of Leonard Conyers of Rillston. To Robert Baildon a paire of blew hose. Proved October 6, 1603.²

Probably the nephew, Robert Baildon, mentioned in the will of Alice Baildon of Carlton in Craven, 1610 [*ante*, p. 534].

Robert Bealdon was buried October 8, 1634.

Robert Bealdon and Elizabeth Whitfield were married September 20, 1600. Elizabeth wife of Robert Baledon was buried February 24, 1607-8. They had issue :

1. Jane ; baptised (Baledon), May 31, 1601.
2. Alice ; baptised (Baledon), November 18, 1604. John Jenkinson and Alice Bealdon were married January 5, 1634-5.

Robert married a second wife, not at Rillston. Dorothe widow of Robert Bealdon was buried January 28, 1639-40. They had issue :

1. Richard ; baptised (Baldon), December 15, 1616 ; buried (Baldon), April 30, 1619.
3. Magdalen ; baptised (Baledon), January 14, 1620-1 ; Magdalen Bayldon, Rilston, aged 43, was buried July 4, 1664.

THOMAS BAILDON of Rillston, 2.B., son of Richard, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 554], was probably born about 1575 ; baptism not found.

Probably the nephew, Thomas Baildon, mentioned in the will of Alice Baildon of Carlton, 1610 [*ante*, p. 534].

He was sole executor of his mother's will, which he proved, February 11, 1610-1.

" Thomas Baildon, Rilston, about 70 [years of] age," was buried June 3, 1645.

¹ York Wills, vol. 31, fo. 770. The date of the will as given in the Register is probably a clerical error for 1610.

² York Wills, vol. 29, fo. 161.

Thomas Bayldon and Isabel Simson were married August 24, 1618. "Issabell Bayldon of Rilston, widdow, aged 89," was buried April 25, 1671. They had issue:

1. Richard; baptised (Bealdon), May 21, 1620; buried (Bealdon), March 4, 1620-1.
2. Richard; baptised (Baldon), April 6, 1623. See below.
3. Humphrey; baptised (Bealdon), September 30, 1628. Humphrey Baidon and Anne Fletcher were married September 8, 1664. Humphrey Bayldon was buried March 6, 1666-7. His widow was probably the Anne Baidon who married Richard Thomas alias Baxter, December 10, 1668, called "a clandestine marriage" in the register.

JOHN BAILDON, 2.E., of Upper Bradley in the parish of Kildwick, near Skipton, fifth son of Richard of Rillston, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 554], was baptised (Bealdon), at Rillston, January 2, 1581-2. He is probably the nephew John Baidon mentioned in the will of Alice Baidon of Carlton in 1610, *ante* p. 534. His wife, Alice, was buried (Baldon) at Bradley, in Kildwick parish, June 8, 1648. John Baidon de Over Bradley was buried at Kildwick, May 14, 1652. I know nothing further of him or his family beyond what is contained in his will.

1652, April 12.—Will of John Baidon of Upper Bradley. To be buried in my parish church of Kildwick. To John Watkinson, son of Richard W. of Bradley, my grandson, all my lands, etc. at the Hall Gappe in the township of Flasby [in the parish of Gargrave], when he shall come of age. To Henry Watkinson, younger son of Richard W., another of my grandsons, all my lands, etc., in the township of Rilston, when he shall come of age. To Anne Watkinson, daughter of Richard W., £60, when she shall come of age. To Richard Baidon of Rilston, son of Thomas B. of R., deceased, £1, 13s. 4d. To Margaret wife of Thomas Somerscales of Hetton [in the parish of Burnsall], one of my sisters, £2. Richard Watkinson, my son in law, sole executor. No probate act.¹

RICHARD BAILDON of Rillston, 3.C., second but eldest surviving son of Thomas, 2.B. [*ante*, p. 555], was baptised (Baldon), April 6, 1623.

Probably the Richard Baidon of Rilston, son of Thomas B., deceased, mentioned in the will of John B. of Upper Bradley, 1652 [see above].

He was apparently living in 1664; burial not found.

His wife's name was Elizabeth; marriage not found. Elizabeth wife of Richard Bayldon was buried February 27, 1663-4. They had issue:

1. Thomas; baptised (Bayldon), February 4, 1643-4. See p. 557.
1. Isabel; baptised (Bealdon), February 11, 1646-7.

¹ York Wills, vol. 45, fo. 498.

THOMAS BAILDON of Rillston, 4.A., son of Richard, 3.C., [*ante*, p. 556], was baptised (Bayldon), February 4, 1643-4. He was apparently living in 1683; burial not found.

Thomas Bayldon and Anne Owldfield were married May 31, 1664.¹ Anne wife of Thomas Bayldon was buried April 10, 1666. They had issue :

1. John; baptised (Bayldon), April 16, 1665; buried (Bayldon), September 16, 1665.
2. Richard, query; baptism not found. His parentage is doubtful; there was another Richard, son of Thomas, by his second wife, and it is certainly unusual to find two children of the same Christian name so late as this, though it was common enough earlier. I cannot see any other place for him if, as seems probable, he was of this family. See below.

Thomas Baidon married a second wife, name unknown; marriage not found. They had issue :

3. Richard; baptised (Bayldon), May 6, 1683; probably the Richard Baldon of Rillstone, bachelor, who was buried May 28, 1716.
1. Isabel; baptised (Baidon), December 7, 1673; probably the Isabel Baldon of Rillston who was buried December 25, 1717.
2. Katherine; baptised (Bayldon), August 12, 1677; buried (Baidon), February 13, 1682-3.
3. Anne; baptised (Bayldon), June 13, 1680; William Bawdin and Anne Baldon, both of Rillston, were married October 14, 1717, at Westend Chapel.

RICHARD BAILDON of Rillston, 5.B., possibly a son of Thomas, 4.A. [see above] and if so, born in 1666.

Richard Bellden was buried November 30, 1694.

Richard Bayldon and Alice Keyley were married May 25, 1686. They had issue :

Sarah; baptised (Bayldon), October 30, 1686.

There are no other baptisms of his children at Rillston. Thomas Baldon of Rillston, labourer, buried November 22, 1724, and Elizabeth Baldon of Rillston, buried February 15, 1716-7, may possibly have been a son and another daughter of this Richard.

There are no further entries in the Rillston Register, as printed, down to (no date in MSS.).

¹ Also entered in the Barmston Register, where the wife's name is spelt Oldfield.

SECTION V.

THE BAILDONS OF RIPON AND BISHOPSIDE,
AND MALHAM.

High and Low Bishopside are a township in the parochial chapelry of Pateley Bridge and parish of Ripon, 9 miles WNW. from Ripley, and about 13 miles ENE. from Rillston.

HUGH BAILDON of Ripon and Bishopside, 1.A., was probably born about 1570. There is no clue to his parentage, but his marriage at Burnsall strongly suggests that he was of the Craven branch of the family. Several Hughs occur in the Rimmington family, and this one may have been one of the unnamed younger children mentioned in the will of Richard B. of Howgill in 1577 [*ante*, p. 539]; there are no entries at Gisburne of the baptisms of Richard's first family.

1604, Trinity Term.—Richard Robinson sued Miles Lowcock of Dowgill Head in the parish of Ripon, tailor, and Hugh Bayldon of Kilnehill in the parish of Ripon carpenter, for a debt of £20.¹

He died before July 5, 1609, when the tuition of Roger, Peter and Dorothy, the lawful children of Hugh Baildon, late of Bishopside in the parish [*sic*] of Paitley Briges, deceased, was granted to Lucy Baildon, the relict.² There is neither will nor administration at York.

Hugh Bayldon and Lucy Hebden were married at Burnsall, May 24, 1592.

ROGER BAILDON of Bishopside, 2.A., eldest son of Hugh of Bishopside, 1.A. [see above], was under age in 1609.

1628, May 13.—Nuncupative will of Roger Baildon of Bishopside, co. York, yeoman. Memorandum That the thirteenth day of May In Ano Dni secund' comput, Eccle Angl 1628 Roger Baildon of Bishopside within the Dioces of Yorke, Yeoman, sicke in bodie but of sound and perfect remembrance (praised bee Almighty God) did make and ordeine his last Will and testament in these or the like wordes in effect following, vizt his will and mynde was that his debts and funerall expences should bee paid forth of his whole goodes. Then that Ellene his wife should have one full third part of the remainder of his said goods for and in regard of her widowe right, and another third part thereof hee bequeathed and gave unto Jane, Thomasin and Luce Baildon his daughters, And out of the other third hee gave unto Peter Baildon his brother two doublets and a piked staffe, the remainder thereof unto his said wife Ellene Baildon, and he did likewise ordeine and make the said Ellene Baildon his wife Sole Executrix of his last Will and testament these being witnesses thereof vizt Sampson Lupton de Bishopside and John Skaife cum aliis. Probate granted July 4, 1628, to Ellen Baildon, the widow.³

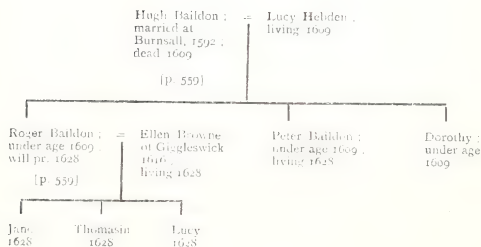
I have no further notes of Roger or his family.

¹ C.P. Plea Roll 1718, Trin. 2 James I. m. 1637.

² *Antiqu. A.C. Book*.

³ *York Wills*, vol. 41, fo. 18a.

Baildon of Bishopside in the
Parish of Ripon.



CHRISTOPHER BAILDON of Malham would appear to belong to the Craven Branch, but I cannot suggest whose son he was. The John Bayldayne who witnessed his will was probably a brother. Malham is in the parish of Kirkly Malham, 5 miles E. from Settle, and 10 miles NW. from Skipton. I have no information about him beyond his will.

I have the following notes from Kirkly Malham register :—

1601, August 23.—William Bayldon of the parish of Lynton and Polline Crook of Calton [in the parish of Kirkly Malham], married.

1640-1, February 24.—Nuncupative will of Christopher Baldon of Malham, carpenter. To my second sister M.B. [sic] £3, 6s. 8d. ; to my youngest sister J.B. [sic] £3, 6s. 8d. : my sister agnes to have the rest of my goods. Sister Agnes Baylden sole executrix. Witnesses, John Bayldayne, Nicholas Blageburne. Proved May 7, 1642¹

¹ York Wills, unregistered.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BAILDONS OF WHITGIFT, REEDNESS, HOOK,
GOOLE, etc.

This branch of the family probably descended from Richard Baildon, 13.D. who was described as "of Swynflete in Marsland, gent.", in 1515 [*ante*, p. 207], and the connection with this part of the county seems to be explained by the marriage of John Baildon, 13.A., with "one of ye Haldenbye's daughters in Holderneshe" [*ante*, p. 203]. John Baildon was of Swinefleet in 1508 [*ante*, p. 199]; Robert, his son, had property at Reedness in 1554 [*ante*, p. 216].

Whitgift, the parish most concerned, is 6½ miles south-east of Howden; Swinefleet and Reedness are within the parish, Goole is about 4 miles west, and Haldenby, the seat of the Haldenbys, the same distance south.

RICHARD BAILDON of Reedness, 1.A., was probably the son of Richard of Swinefleet, 13.D. [see above]. He appears to be identical with Richard of Goole [see below], though there is no evidence to prove this.

1539.—Musters. Redness. Archers, horssyd, harnessyd and furnyssyd: Richard Baldon, furnyssyd by John Hyde.¹

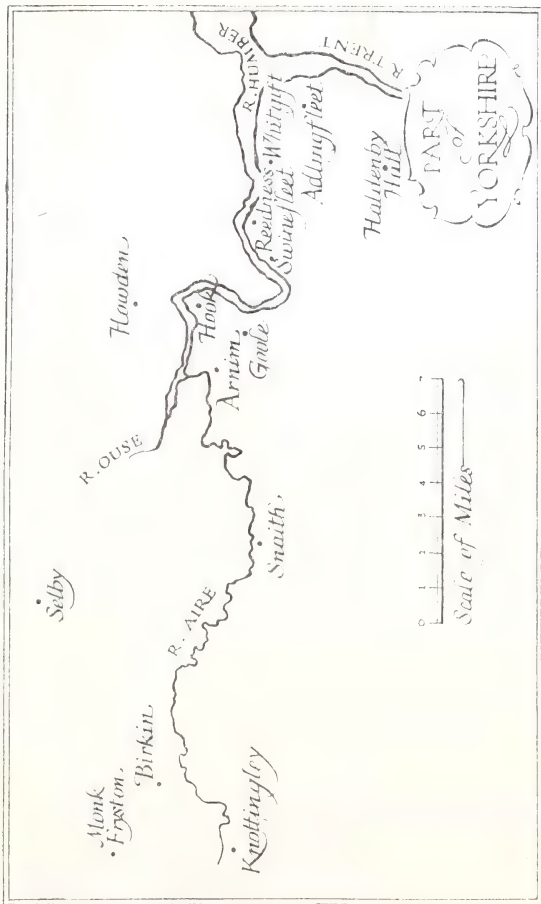
1549, December 19.—In dei nomine, Amen. I, Rycharde Baidon of Gowlle [Goole, in the parish of Snaith] in the Countie of Yorke, maikes my last will and testament as in forme hereafter followes: First, I bequeath my soule to God Almightye, to our Blissed Lorde, and to the holie Courte of heven, and my bodie to be buried in the Chappell-yerde of our Blessed Ladye at Howke [Hook, in the parish of Snaith]. Item, I bequest to John Baidon, my sonne, my saddle, bridle, my gown, my best coite [coat], my sattan dublett, withe my chamblett [camlet] jerkyn. Item, I bequest to Alexsander Baidon, my sone, my velvett cappe withe the broiche. Item, I bequest to Thomas, my sone, my seconnde coite, withe my seconnde dublett. Item, I bequest to Richarde Baidon, my sone, my third coite, with my third dublett. The residue of my goodes not given nor bequest, I give them to John, Alexander, Thomas and Richarde Baidon, my sones, whome I make my full executores, all as one, they to fulfill this my last will. Thies beinge witnesses, Mathue Richardson, Robert Leyvyn the elder, Thomas Baidon, and Robert Rychardeson the yonger, withe other moo. Proved, January 22, 1550-1, by all the executors.²

Thomas Baidon, the witness, was probably the testator's brother.

There is no evidence as to Richard's wife, who was evidently dead at the date of his will. Judging from the legacies given by Thomas Estoft and Edward Saltmarsh, she probably belonged to one of those families, Estoft being the more likely.

¹ fo. 66d.

² York Wills, vol. 13, fo. 624.



They had four sons, all apparently of age in 1549.

1. John. See below.
2. Alexander. 1540, December 20; see will of Thomas Estoft, below. Edward Saltmarsh of Thorganby, esq., by his will, dated December 24, 1547, gave "to Alexander Baidlon xiijs. iiijd. and a horse; to Richard Burne the teynde [tithe] haye of the hall banke for his farme, for terme of his lif, and after hyme to Alexander, withoute anye farme painge."¹ Mentioned in his father's will, 1549.
3. Thomas. See p. 564.
4. Richard. See will of Thomas Estoft, below. Mentioned in his father's will, 1549. Perhaps the father of Richard, 3.C.

JOHN BAILDON of Hook in the parish of Snaith, 2.A., eldest son of Richard, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 562], appears to have been of age at the date of his father's will, 1549, and was probably born 1520-1525.

1540, December 20.—Will of Thomas Estoft of Rednes, gent. "Also I wit to John Baldon xxs. and ij yewes. To Alexander Baldon, Thomas Baldon, and to Richard Baldon the younger, to every one of them xiijs. iiijd. and ij yewes."²

1557, April 7.—In Dei nomine, Amen. I, John Baidlon, seike in bodie and hool in mynd and of good remembrance, doith maike my laste will and testament as hereafter followith. Imprimis, I bequeath my soule unto God Allmightie and to His Mother, oure Blissed Ladie Saint Marie, and to all the celestiall companie in heaven, my bodie and my bones to be buried within my parishe churche of our Blissid Ladie at Howke.³ Item, I gyve and bequeath to my parish churche in the honour of the Blissed Sacrament viijd. Item, to the Chapell at Swynflet⁴ viijd. Item, the residewe of my goodes, moveable and unmoveable, unbequeathed, my dettes paid and my funerall expenses discharged, I gyve and bequeath to Isabell Baidlon, my wiff, and to Edmunde Baidlon, my sonne, and to Elizabeth Baidlon, my daughter, whome I maike my full executors to fulfill this my last will and testament, with these recordes [witnesses], Edward Preston, Symone Gownbie, Matthew Richardson, Robert Hyd, John Hawton, John Stevenson, with other mo [*sic*]. Proved, July 19, 1557, by Isabel, the relict, power reserved to Edmunde and Elizabeth, being under age.⁵

John Baidlon's wife, Isabel, survived him, and proved his will, July 19, 1557; there is no clue to her identity. She is probably the Isabella Beldon, buried July 13, 1597. They had issue:

1. Edmund. See p. 564.
2. Elizabeth; mentioned in her father's will, then under age; probably one of the two Elizabeths buried (Beldon and Belldon) August 27, 1586, and May 7, 1587.

¹ York Wills, vol. 13, fo. 389; *Sturges Soc.*, vol. 106, p. 264.

² York Wills, vol. 11, fo. 502; *Sturges Soc.*, vol. 106, p. 120.

³ Hook is a parochial chapelry in the parish of Snaith; the registers are missing before 1633.

⁴ This indicates some connection with Swinfleet.

⁵ York Wills, vol. 15, part 1, fo. 314.

THOMAS BAILDON, probably of Reedness, 2.C., third son of Richard of Reedness and Goole, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 562].

1540, December 20.—See *ante*, p. 563.

1549, December 19.—See *ante*, p. 562.

1557, May 1.—In Dei nomine, Amen! I, Thomas Bailton, seeke in bodie and whole of mynde and of good remembrance, doth make mi last will and testament as hereafter foloweth. In primis, I bequeath my soule unto God Almightye, and to His Mother our Blessed Laydie Saynct Marie, and to all the celestiall companie in Heaven; my bodie and my bones to be buried within the holic molde of my parishe church att Whytgyft. Item, my dettes paid and my funeral expenses discharged, all my goodes, moveable and unmoveable, I gyve and bequyth to Elizabeth Bailton, my wiffe, and to John Bailton, my sonne, and to Anne Bailton, my daughter, to be divided amongst them by even porcions, whom I maike my full executors to fulfill this my last will and testament. Item, I maike Mathew Richardson supervisor to see that this my last will and testament be fulfilled, with thes recordes, Edward Preston, Mathew Richardson, William Hide, with other moo, as Henri Nightingail. Proved, June 12, 1557, by Elizabeth, the relic, power reserved to John and Anne, infants.¹

His wife's name was Elizabeth; she survived him; there is no clue to her parentage. Their children were:

1. John; under age 1557. See p. 566.
2. Anne; under age 1557.

RICHARD BAILDON, 2.D., apparently of Reedness, fourth son of Richard, 1.A. [*ante*, p. 562], is mentioned in the wills of Thomas Estoft, 1540, and of Richard Baildon, his father, 1549 [*ante*, pp. 562, 563]. These are the only notes I have of him.

He was probably the father of Richard, 3.C., and had other children, as shown by the following note.

Undated, about 1557—1559.—Nuncupative will of Richard Stevenson of Armin in the parish of Snaith, proved, October 25, 1572, by Thomas S., the residuary legatee and one of the executors, who was under age at the making of the will. The will was made "about xiiij, xiiij or xv years ago last past, [the testator] beinge at that time seike in bodie." "Item, he gav to Richard Baildon his children two acres of ynge [*i.e.*, meadow] grownde in Readnes feild, for certaine yeares."²

EDMUND BAILDON of Whitgift, 3.A., only son of John, 2.A. [*ante*, p. 563], was under age at the date of his father's will, April 7, 1557; if we may trust the statement as to his age given in the next note, he must have been born in 1556 or early in 1557, but such statements in depositions are often very loose.

¹ York Wills, vol. 15, part 1, fo. 271.

² York Wills, vol. 19, fo. 342.

1597, September 1.—Edmond Bayldon of Whitgift, labourer, aged 40, was one of the deponents in a suit brought by Walter Wolton and Margaret his wife against William Cholmeley in the Court of Requests, relating to the manor of Monk Fryston, the rectory of Adlingfleet, and the tithes of Adlingfleet, Whitgift, Reedness, etc. His deposition is not material here, apart from the statement that he never occupied any part of the premises or collected any of the rents.

1601, August 6.—Administration of the will of Robert Colterde of Whitgift was granted to Edmund Bayldon of Whitgift during the minority of Alice Colterd, Robert's daughter, the executrix.¹

1630, April 17.—In the name of God, Amen! I, Edmund Bayldon, of Whitgift, being sicke in body, but of perfect minde and memory, thanks be to God, doe make and ordayne this my last will and testament in maner and forme following. First, I comment my soule to Almighty God, my maker and redeemer, and my body to be buried in Whitgift churchyard. Item, I give to my wife [Elizabeth] one whitheaded cow. Item, I give to my sone, Thomas Bayldon, one red branded² cow. Item, I give more to my sone Thomas xxs. parte of money that John Horsman oweth me, with use [interest]. Item, I give to my sone, Robert Bayldon, one blackehalkt [?] quie [heifer]. Item, I give to Edmund Bayldon, sone of Walter Bayldon, late deceased, xs. if he live till he come to xxj yeares of age, and if he dye before he come to that age, then to Anne Bayldon, his sister. Item, I give to Anne Bayldon, daughter of the sayd Walter, xs, if she live till she come to xxj yeares of age, and if she dye before she come to that age, the same xs. to remane to Edmund Bayldon, her brother. Item, I give unto my wife one sew [? sow]. Item, I give to Joseph Webster³ one pigg, also one silver spoone, the best I have. Item, I give to Edmund sone of Thomas Bayldon an other silver spoone, the best next. Item, I give to my sone Thomas one swine hogge. Item, I give more to my son Robert one hog called Oubrye hogg. Item, I give to the sayd Robert xs. and one silver spoon. Item, I give to my daughter, Elizabeth Jacke xijd. in leu of the last parte of her childe's porcion. Item, I give to Joseph Webster xxs. Item, I give to my wife xxs., which money shalbe payd out of the iijli. which John Horsman doth owe me. Item, I give to my man, Thomas Eshton xxs. to be payd out of my goodes. The rest of all my goodes, moveable and unmoveable, my debtes payed and my funerall expenses discharged, I give to my wife, my sone Thomas Bayldon and Joseph Webster, whom I make my full executors of this my last will and testament. Witnesses, William Edward, John Wressell, John Gunbye, etc.⁴

1631, May 26.—The inventory of the goods of Edmund Bayldon of Whitgift, deceased, made by Mr. John Stephenson, William Edward, Stephen Thompson and John Wressell. The total, exclusive of debts, comes to £24, 6s. 6d., while the debts due to the estate were £7, 13s. 4d. The rooms mentioned are the house [or homeplace], parlour and kitchen, all of which had chambers over them, and a buttery. The only items of interest are certain painted cloths, probably pictures of some sort, 30 lbs. of pewter, valued at 26s. 8d., five silver spoons, a dozen tin spoons and two "alcmin"⁵ spoons; his live stock consisted of three cows, five pigs, including "one hogg pigg called Obrey" valued at 5s., four hens, one cock, and nine chickens. Anne Bayldon, apparently the widow, gave an administration bond in £40, with John Wressell and Richard Himsley as sureties.⁶

His first wife's name has not been found, nor the record of her burial. Only one child of this marriage was baptised at Whitgift.⁷

¹ Snaith Wills.

² Branded, a mixture of red and black: Halliwell.

³ Probably the son of his daughter Elizabeth.

⁴ Snaith Wills.

⁵ Alcamyne, a mixed metal: Halliwell.

⁶ Snaith Wills.

⁷ All parish register entries are from Whitgift, unless otherwise stated.

1. Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Bayldon, baptised December 10, 1584; buried (Beldon), August 27, 1586, or May 7, 1587.

Edmund Beldon and Elizabeth Wilson were married August 13, 1586. Their children were :

1. Christopher, baptised (Beldon), May 28, 1587; buried (Beldon), October 1, 1587.
2. Walter, baptised (Beldon), July 18, 1591. See p. 567.
3. Thomas, baptised (Beldon), July 13, 1594. See p. 567.
4. John, baptised (Beldon), February 15, 1599-1600; buried (Balydon), June 3, 1604.
5. Edmund, baptised (Bayldon), December 5, 1602; buried (Balydon), June 3, 1604. These two burials are combined in one entry.
6. Robert, baptised (Bayldon), July 3, 1604; mentioned in his father's will, 1630.
7. ? Edmund, buried (Bayldon), August 22, 1617.
2. Alice, baptised (Belddon), November 13, 1588. Query if the Alice Bayldon who married Thomas Popplewell, April 27, 1626.
3. Elizabeth, baptised (Beldon), October 8, 1592; probably died in infancy.
4. Elizabeth, baptised (Beldon), September 19, 1596; probably the Elizabeth Bayldon who married Richard Webster, June 30, 1625, and the mother of the Joseph Webster mentioned in Edmund's will; married (2) Jacke; "my daughter Elizabeth Jacke," mentioned in Edmund's will, 1630.
5. Gilian, baptised (Beldon), September 29, 1598; buried (Beldon), October 6, 1598.

JOHN BAILDON of Reedness, 3.B., son of Thomas Baildon, 2.C. [*ante*, p. 564], was under age at the date of his father's will, 1557.

He was buried (Bayldon), January 23, 1590-1. An inventory of his goods was taken January 27, 1590-1. This does not call for any special remark, the only items of interest being the "paynted clothes" [pictures] in the parlour and house-place. Among the debts are two sums of £6, 13s. 4d. due to Margaret and Elizabeth Tindall, his wife's children, "for their filiall parte and porcion."

He made a will, which does not appear to have been registered. It was proved by his widow, who had been appointed executrix. Her sureties were Thomas Shearlocke of Whitgift, yeoman, and John Hide.¹

¹ Snaith Will.

John Bayldon and Elizabeth Tindall were married December 19, 1585; she was the widow of John Tindall of Reedness.

He apparently left no issue.

RICHARD BAILDON of Whitgift, 3.C., was possibly a son of Richard, 2.D. [*ante*, p. 564].

The only entry relating to him in the Whitgift register is the baptism of a daughter, Janet; baptised (Bayledan), March 28, 1589.

WALTER BAILDON, 4.B., second but eldest surviving son of Edmund, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 564], was baptised (Beldon), July 18, 1591; he was buried (Bayldon,) March 16, 1624-5.

He married (Bayldonn), Alice Hunsley, June 5, 1621. Their children were:

1. Edmund; baptism not found; a legatee in his grandfather's will, 1630.
1. Anne, baptised (Bayldon), November 6, 1625; a legatee in her grandfather's will, 1630.

THOMAS BAILDON of Reedness, 4.C., third son of Edmund of Whitgift, 3.A. [*ante*, p. 564], was baptised July 13, 1594. He is mentioned in his father's will, 1630. I have not found the record of his burial, but the inventory shows that he died before June 6, 1622.

1632, June 6.—A true inventory of the goods of Thomas Bayldon of Reedness, deceased, made by Charles Nowell and John Turgos. The total comes to £8, 3s 10d. The only items of interest are a ruff, a pair of pepper querns, and a Bible, the last valued at 1s. 4d. The administration bond was given by Thomas Stephenson and Charles Nowell of Reedness.¹

Thomas Bayldon and Elizabeth Lynsley were married May 14, 1620. Their children were:

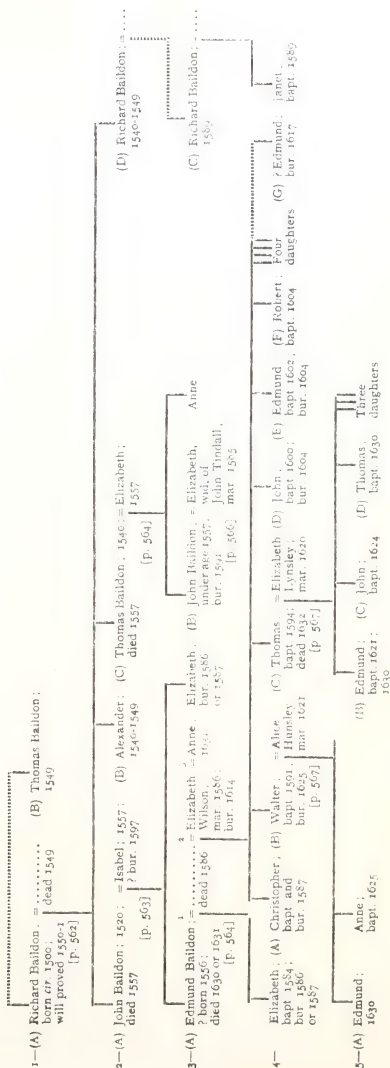
1. Edmund, baptised (Bayldon), February 21, 1620-1; mentioned in the will of Edmund Baidon, 1630.
2. John, baptised (Bayldon), October 17, 1624.
3. Thomas, baptised (Bayldon), June 27, 1630.
1. Elizabeth, baptised (Bayldon), November 15, 1622; probably died in infancy.
2. Elizabeth, baptised (Bayldon), August 9, 1626.
3. Mary, baptised (Bayldon), April 15, 1628.

1665-6.—Edward Bailton of Hoocke paid tax on one hearth.²

¹ Snaith Wills.

² Lay Subsidies, bundle 210, no. 393, m. 86.

Baildon of Whitgift, etc.



PRINTED BY
PERCY LUND, HUMPHRIES & CO. LTD.
THE COUNTRY PRESS
BRADFORD
AND 3, AMEN CORNER, LONDON



